"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday partly cloudy; strong west to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,119. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ALLIES ASK CHINA TO JOIN ENTENTE

Would End Her Friction with Japan and Avert Hampering of Military Plans.

NO CHINESE HELP EXPECTED

But Tokio, Assured Against Complications with Neighbor, Could Push Aid to Russia.

WOULD RESTRAIN JAPAN, TOO

Allies Have Been Impressed by Admiration Avowed by Native Press for German Prowess.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The British, French, and Russian Governments are jointly engaged in an effort to add China to the Entente Alliance, according to reports reaching Washington today. The chief purpose of this move, it is reported, is to prevent further friction between China and Japan, and thus smooth out a complicated situation in the Far East, the seriousness of which had not been realized here before.

It is stated that conversations and exchanges have been proceeding in Peking and the European capitals looking to the formal entrance of China on an equal footing with Japan into the alliance that now includes Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, and Serbia.

Military participation by China in the war will not be expected, but the political necessity of adding China to the Allies is looked upon by them as of great importance.

It was learned today that several Japanese warships were recently stationed at strategic points along the Chinese coast, and that the possibility of internal revolution in China, through the proposed change from a republic to a parliamentary monarchy had caused some Japanese officials to believe that munitions of war should be husbanded for emergencies. When the recent Japanese-Chinese negotiations were in progress, Japan similarly felt compelled to hold her ammunition supply for developments—a circumstance that is known to have embarrassed Russia, which needed all possible aid from her Oriental ally.

Hint Peking Suggested the Idea.

China's attitude has not yet developed, but in some quarters here the view is held that the Peking Government is favorably inclined to the proposal, which would guarantee the integrity of China during the present disturbed condition of world politics and safeguard her political interests at the peace conference.

In fact, some reports have intimated that the plan really originated with the Chinese, who saw in it a means of checkmating possible Japanese aggression.

Just what advantage would lie to Japan in acquiescing in the plan is not clear, but it is suggested in well-informed quarters that by putting the relations between China and Japan on a solid basis Japanese commercial interests in China might be immune from the disturbances which the recurrent political friction might bring about.

According to one report, the Japanese Government has not been consulted, but this is not credited here in view of the close relations of Great Britain and Japan under their treaty of alliance.

There are two possibilities in the situation, so far as Japan is concerned. She may join the movement on the theory that her paramount interests in China will not suffer any abridgement through the future action of the Allies, or she may remain aloof from any agreement, viewing even the future entrance of China as an ally as not altering Japan's right to independent action in the Far East whenever her interests are affected.

Allies Watching Japan.

In this connection it is known that the attention of the British, French, and Russian colonies in the Far East has been attracted by reports of the excellent treatment given to German prisoners at Kiao-Chau, and the words of admiration for the German armies frequently spoken in Japanese newspapers of high standing. These have been observed by the Allies with interest, as well as occasional adverse references in the Japanese press to the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Moreover, it is known that Germany recently backed up Japan in her efforts to persuade China to abandon her change of Government. Advices from the Far East state that the German Minister at Peking pointed out to the Chinese Foreign Office that if China changed her form of Government she might not obtain the recognition of the powers, and without this recognition she could not very well be taken care of diplomatically in the peace conference that will end the European war.

It is thought also here that the idea of adding China to the Entente Alliance may have appealed to Great Britain and Russia, particularly because of the German propaganda which is being carried on from China to disturb India and Persia.

May Not Affect Monarchy Plan.

None of the communications that have passed on the subject indicate that the Allies have any hope that President Yuan Shi Kai will abandon his plan to establish a monarchy. In fact, the indications are that the efforts to add China to the Allies resulted largely from the belief that the change in government was inevitable and that it was the duty of the allied powers to act definitely at this time in order to prevent possible complications between Japan and China.

The assurance from Peking to the powers, which protested against the change of government, that the monarchy will not be established immediately, is interpreted by some observers as a development growing out of a knowledge of the plans of the European Allies to bring about a new understanding on Far Eastern questions.

It is understood, on the other hand, that the Entente powers are not so particular about the form of government which the Chinese have, so long as conditions are stabilized and revolution is averted, but these Governments would look with disfavor on any governmental change that would result in political and revolutionary turmoil, affecting foreign investments or even interfering with the military plans of the Allies in the war in Europe.

At the British, French, and Japanese Embassies today, the statement was made that no information regarding the reported negotiations had reached them. Secretary Lansing said he did not care to comment, since, if such information had reached the State Department, it would be of a confidential character. Nevertheless, it is known that a State Department is in close touch with the Chinese situation.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

Ulriken, Torpedoed by Germans, Carried Gift Cargo of Wheat and Had Americans in Crew.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The sinking of the Norwegian steamer Ulriken in the North Sea early in the week, with a cargo of 3,000 tons of wheat from Americans for the Belgian Relief Fund, is being investigated by the American Consulate here. The facts ascertained by the consulate today were that the Ulriken, while bound from New York for Rotterdam, was torpedoed without warning off the east coast of England.

Four of the crew were lost, but it is not known tonight whether any of them were Americans. Twenty of the crew were saved and put in at east coast ports. The ship's carpenter, an American, is known to be among the survivors. The consulate has a brief statement from him coming through the British authorities, that a German submarine attacked the Ulriken after chasing her for an hour. No warning was given to the crew to get off the ship, which sank within an hour.

The fact that the ship conveyed wheat sent by Americans for the relief of the starving Belgians has caused the consulate to prosecute rigid inquiries. The torpedoing of the ship, which was flying the Norwegian flag, is stated here to have been directly contrary to the recent promise of the German Government not to sink neutral steamers without first giving an opportunity to the crew to escape. The further fact that both ship and cargo belonged to neutrals is regarded as making the offense all the more aggravating.

ASSERTS MISS CAVELL BLAMED NO ONE ELSE

British Foreign Office Says Erroneous Information Was Given to Our Envoy at Brussels.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Foreign Office tonight issued the following statement:

"It has now been ascertained that the statement in the letter addressed by the United States Minister at Brussels to the Ambassador at London, under date of the 14th of October, to the effect that the German prosecution had asked for a sentence of death against Miss Edith Cavell and eight other persons implicated by her testimony, was due to erroneous information furnished to the United States Legation, and, so far as it has been possible to discover, no other person has been directly implicated by any testimony on the part of Miss Cavell."

GERMAN U-BOAT SINKS EGYPTIAN GUNBOATS

Berlin Reports Two Small Craft and a British Auxiliary Destroyed Off African Coast.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (via London.)—Two British gunboats have been sunk in the Mediterranean, off the Egyptian coast, by a German submarine. Official announcement to this effect was made by the Admiralty today. A British auxiliary cruiser also was put out of action. The statement follows:

"A submarine on Nov. 6, in Sollum Harbor, destroyed by gunfire two Anglo-Egyptian gunboats, the Prince Abbas and the Abdul Menem, each of which was armed with two guns. The same submarine silenced with its fire an armed British merchant steamer and captured its gun."

One of our submarines on Nov. 5, on the North African coast, sank by a torpedo the British auxiliary cruiser Para.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—There is no British steamship named Para. The auxiliary cruiser referred to in the official German statement apparently is the small craft Tara. An official British report of Nov. 8 said the Tara, an armed boarding steamer, had been sunk in the Mediterranean by a German submarine, and that thirty-four men were missing.

Naval records contain the names of two Egyptian gunboats, Abdel Monaym and Abbas, which probably are the vessels referred to in the German announcement. The Abdel Monaym, 598 tons, was built in 1902. The Abbas, 298 tons, was built in 1891, and, according to the latest naval records, was armed with one three-pound gun. The Gulf of Sollum is on the north coast of Africa, at the boundary between Egypt and Tripoli.

AUSTRIAN AIRMEN RAID FOUR ITALIAN CITIES

Kill 12 Persons in Udine—Attack Venice and Bombard Grado, Held by Foe.

ROME, Nov. 19.—Austrian aviators threw fifteen bombs on Udine today, killing twelve people and wounding twenty-seven, according to an official announcement made by the War Office.

Another squadron of aeroplanes dropped bombs on Verona and Vicenza, in the Italian province of Venetia, and on Grado, Austria, southwest of Gorizia, and now held by the Italian forces.

VIENNA, Nov. 19, (via London.)—Venice has again been bombarded by Austrian aeroplanes. Official announcement was made today that an aerial squadron attacked military establishments of that city yesterday. The statement says:

"Navy headquarters announces that on the afternoon of Nov. 18 one of our seaplane squadrons successfully dropped bombs on the forts at San Nicola and Alberoni, and the arsenal, aviation station, gas works, railway station, and several barracks at Venice.

"Notwithstanding the heavy fire of anti-aircraft guns and the attack of three hostile aeroplanes, our squadron returned with complete safety."

Alberoni and San Nicola are small points in the neighborhood of Venice.

BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne. —Advt.

DISPUTE DOCTOR WHO LET BABY DIE

Chicago Jury of Surgeons Finds No Proof That Child Would Have Been Imbecilic.

COULD HAVE AIDED DEFECTS

Operations, Jurymen Assert, Might Have Improved the Infant's Physical Deformities.

SURGEON ETHICALLY RIGHT

Could Decline to Perform Operation Which Conscience Forbade, but Highest Duty Is to Save Life.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Six physicians, composing a Coroner's Jury, today held that Dr. H. J. Haiselden, who permitted an infant, John Bollinger, to die when an operation might have saved him to what the physician said would be a life of unhappiness as a defective, was morally and ethically justified in refusing to perform the operation which his conscience did not sanction.

The jury, however, qualified its finding by asserting the belief that a prompt operation would have prolonged and perhaps saved the life of the child. Moreover, the jury found no evidence that the child would be "mentally or morally defective," and that several of the defects might have been improved by operations.

The jury, after assigning the cause of death to the incomplete digestive tract, describes various malformations, including fusion of the two kidneys into one located on the left side, absence of the right external ear and of the external auditory canal, and a defective development of the skin over the shoulders, especially the right, causing an apparent shortening of the neck. The acquired pathological conditions are described as follows: "Small extradural hemorrhages in the spinal canal, small sub-plural hemorrhages, and an area of hemorrhage in the pia mater in the left sylvian fissure."

The Conclusions of the Jury.

The jury then expressed these conclusions in its verdict:

"We believe that a prompt operation would have prolonged and perhaps saved the life of the child.

"We find no evidence from the physical defects that the child would have become mentally or morally defective.

"Several of the physical defects might have been improved by plastic operations.

"We believe that morally and ethically a surgeon is fully within his rights in refusing to perform any operation which his conscience will not sanction. We find no reason to believe that the parents of Allan J. Bollinger were deprived of the privilege of consultation.

"We recommend strongly that in all doubtful cases of this character a consultation of two or more surgeons of known reputation for skill, ethical standing, and broad experience should be held to decide upon the advisability or inadvisability of operative measures.

"We believe that the physician's highest duty is to relieve suffering and to save or prolong life."

The jury was composed of these physicians: John F. Golden, Mercy Hospital; Arthur Rankin, Professor of Anatomy, Loyola University; D. Hoyard Chislett, Dean of Hahnemann College; D. A. K. Steele, Dean of the Physicians and Surgeons' College of the University of Illinois; Henry F. Lewis, Professor of Obstetrics, Cook County Hospital, and Ludwig Hektoen, Professor of Pathology, Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Haiselden's Testimony.

Dr. Haiselden was the first witness at the inquest. He explained that he was called in consultation in the case by Dr. Climena Serviss, the obstetrician, and by the child's father. He made a survey of the situation, then told the father in substance:

To save the baby's life would mean that it would be terribly deformed, partially paralyzed, mentally and morally defective, and a source of pain to himself and others. The mother and father, he said, agreed to leave the matter in his hands. He consulted, in all, with fifteen physicians.

"Who was there?" asked Dr. Hektoen.

In his reply only two names were given—Dr. John Dill Robertson, Health Commissioner of Chicago, and Dr. Serviss. Neither name had been written on the baby's record sheet. He then described the defects which he said he found. Each physician-juror interrupted to ask questions. Dr. Haiselden said that the mother never had seen the child, and that he had not told her that Dr. Robertson favored an operation. He concluded by saying:

"I did not believe the life prospects of the child were good. He might have lived for a number of years. A dangerous surgical operation would have gained nothing for the child. Without it the baby could not live. I did not wish to operate lest, if it should die on the table, I should be accused of killing the baby."

Disagrees With Haiselden.

Health Commissioner Robertson, the next witness, told of his visit to the hospital.

"I expected to find a child horribly malformed," he said. "It was not. The imperfections could have been corrected to leave a physical body far superior in proportion and shape to those of several men of note who were deformed. I felt that there was, at that late hour, only one chance in 100,000 of saving the child's life, but I declared I would have taken that chance. I said I believed an operation earlier would have saved the child. It sets a dangerous precedent.

"I told Dr. Haiselden that I didn't agree that the child would be subnormal. It is very wrong for a physician not to save life."

"Don't you know," interrupted Dr. Haiselden, "that this is done in Chicago every day?"

"I know it is done sometimes," responded the Commissioner, "but I believe that to make a precedent of this case would result in many crimes."

Dr. Robertson's Views.

The Commissioner issued a long statement after leaving the stand, in which these ideas were set forth at length, with his description of the condition of the baby's body. He said:

"The only defect within was the kid-

Continued on Page 4.

All Government Agencies Unite in Hunt for Bomb Plotters and Shop Incendiaries

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Attorney General Gregory today gave out a statement setting at rest rumors of friction between the secret agents of the Department of Justice and officials of other departments engaged in getting information regarding violations of neutrality and the like. The Attorney General's statement is as follows:

"In view of the widespread statements to the effect that the Secret Service force of the Treasury Department has been put in charge of the investigation of all bomb plots, ship burnings, munition factory explosions, and the like, and the determination of whether the criminal statutes of the United States have been violated, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General authorize the statement:

"That the different departments of the Federal Government have been instructed to furnish, and are furnishing, to each other all information received which will assist each department in performing the duties devolving upon it;

"That there is no disagreement between the departments as to their respective spheres, and none is anticipated;

"That, with the exception of crimes relating to counterfeiting and the pay and bounty laws, the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice is charged with the duty of investigating all information indicating violations of the criminal statutes of the United States, including conspiracies in violation of Federal criminal statutes, violations of interstate commerce statutes, and passport frauds;

"That the instructions to the Secret Service of the Treasury are to promptly turn over to the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice any data developed by the former which will assist the latter in carrying out such investigations."

Although officials of the Department of Justice do not know whether Federal laws can be applied to burning of munitions plants, they expect to make every possible effort to bring prosecutions if evidence can be gathered to show that the Government is in any way concerned.

Officials are surprised because State officials have not instituted prosecutions as a result of munition plants fires. They feel that labor leaders and employes who were thrown out of work as a consequence of fires should be ready to aid the Government.

EUGENIC MARRIAGES URGED FOR JERSEY

Health Officers Indorse a Drastic Law to be Introduced at Trenton.

PHYSICIANS MUST CERTIFY

If Persons Leave State to Evade Law's Restrictions Their Marriage to be Void.

The Health Officers' Association of New Jersey at a meeting in the Jersey City Club last night started a movement for the enactment by the next Legislature of a strict eugenic marriage law. Nathan Rabinowitz of Paterson gave an outline of a law which was indorsed unanimously by the association and which will be introduced in the early days of the legislative session.

According to the proposed law no marriage would be permitted without the presentation by both bride and bridegroom of a health certificate made in the form of an oath made by their physicians. If, after the marriage, it shall be found by either party that the other's health certificate was false the physician who gave it is made liable to a damage suit by the injured party and is also liable to prosecution by the State for perjury. The law also provides that in the case of persons going out of the State to marry in order to escape its consequences their marriage shall be void.

There is a provision in the New Jersey marriage law now, put there largely through the efforts of Joseph P. Tumulty, which provides that no marriages may be performed without the oath of a witness, resident of New Jersey, that there is no good reason why the parties may not be married.

"The seriousness of this question is such that New Jersey cannot longer afford to neglect it," said Mr. Rabinowitz. "It was first brought to my attention by a case in my practice in which the bride was told by the bridegroom on their honeymoon that he was suffering from a dread disease. She got a divorce, but she is now a social outcast. The misery and the suffering caused by unfit marriages is a problem vital to our life and a problem that must be dealt with at once.

"It has been found in some cases that where eugenic marriage laws have been enacted they have been abused because of the readiness with which health certificates may be obtained by persons wishing to be married. But this law which I have drafted and which will be introduced at the coming session places obligations and restrictions upon the physician issuing the certificate which he cannot escape."

Mr. Rabinowitz then gave a list of cases of the inheritance of physical defects to illustrate the need for such a law. He asked for the indorsement of the association. After several speeches on the subject this indorsement was given without a dissenting vote.

There was a heated debate over the proposal to take the medical examination of school children out of the hands of physicians of the Board of Education and place it among the duties of the Board of Health. Members from the country objected on the ground that it would impose a hardship upon rural children to make the change. The proposal was indorsed.

A. C. Benedict of South Orange, President of the association, presided at the meetings, which took place in the afternoon and evening.

NEBRASKA WILL GRANT REQUEST OF HUGHES

Secretary of State Intimates That Justice's Name Will Not Appear on Primary Ballots.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 19.—The name of Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court as a Presidential candidate probably will not appear on the Nebraska primary ballot, as had been requested by a number of his Nebraska supporters. Secretary of State Pool intimated today that he would grant the request of Justice Hughes that his name be left off.

No decision will be made officially until the request, which is coming by mail, is received.

A petition was filed with the Secretary of State late today to place the name of William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, on the primary ballot for the Republican nomination. Mr. Thompson's record of law enforcement as Mayor of Chicago is recited in the petition as one good reason why he should receive the nomination.

The petition was circulated at the instance of John O. Yelser of Omaha, who filed the petition for Theodore Roosevelt in 1912.

ITALIANS RESUME STRONG OFFENSIVE

Ring of Death and Fire on the Isonzo Pictured by German Correspondent.

DANTE'S HELL REALIZED

From a Hill He Views Huge Panorama Which Tells Nothing of the Human Slaughter.

BY JOSEF POGANY.

[The Berlin Tageblatt's Dispatches.]

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE ISONZO FRONT, Nov. 18, (via Berlin, Nov. 19.)—The Italian attack rested only a week. Throwing in fresh reserves, the Italians are beginning a new and gigantic battle of which lucky chance enabled me to be an eyewitness, standing on an elevation, from which I could sweep in one glance the entire battlefield of Gorizia from Monte dei Sei Busi to Plava.

The grandeur of the panorama is overpowering. In this semicircle of a ring of death fighting is going on at every point. Down toward the sea the whole line burns in artillery fire as the death-beats drum.

But the Italians cannot get us out of our cover. Our artillery holds them down.

On Monte dei Sei Busi the Italian infantry try five attacks and are five times hurled back.

Hungarian regiments are now fighting on Monte San Martino, the same mountain where before one of our regiments 3,000 Italian bodies lay.

Further north rises the 600-foot Monte San Michele. Here the Hungarian honveds fought with hell itself. Now the battle rages on its northern slope. The Italians press into our positions, but the Jaegers throw them out.

Further north the Italians can only attack once. With an invisible wall of fire our artillery holds them back.

Thus the battle rages over the whole Doberedo Plateau without a single pause from 11 o'clock in the morning till dark.

From the northern part of the Doberedo Plateau the battlefield extends along the Isonzo. Here there is rest, but this sector of rest is succeeded by a sector of fighting.

At Lucinico the Italians are collecting their reserves, but at few points are they able to storm, for the annihilating fire from Podgora falls on them.

To the north, on the right wing, hard fighting is in progress. You can see to Plava, before which, between two small hills, lies the village of Zagora. Yesterday the Italians stormed a group of houses in this village after seven charges, but this morning their tenancy is ended, and we have taken several Italian trenches into the bargain.

Thus spreads the gigantic battlefield before us. One sees Gorizia, the pillars of the Isonzo Viaduct, Cormons, and southward stretches the sea.

The whole battlefield lies open like a picturebook, yet how little of its secrets it betrays to the eye. One sees only the snakelike positions, but the battlefield is empty.

The sense of hearing conveys the strongest impressions—the thunder of cannon, and the crackle of machine guns and rifles.

White shrapnel clouds veil the crests of the hills and dirty brown smoke columns rise where shells strike. The annihilating forces work visibly, but the sight of human agony they cause is spared us on the hill. One must climb down to the plain to realize their effect.

The Isonzo fighting has two characteristics, the drum-like firing and the close proximity of the infantry fronts. The Italians prepare for every attack with hours of raging artillery fire, but our heavy cannon do not fail to answer when our powerful mortars have done their jobs.

Anguished cries of "Santa Madonna!" often reach our trenches. Our artillery fire alone inflicts enormous losses on the Italians and heaps of corpses pile up before our positions.

Even before the attack the troops of the two armies lie very close together. There are sections where the Italians have entrenched within sixty feet of us. One soldier told me:

"We can often look each other in the eyes, so close are men together even before the charge."

Life in the trenches is not idyllic. Our soldiers must constantly protect themselves with armored shields, if one shows himself a handsbreadth above the trench, he is dead, for at once there is a rain of hand grenades.

Hundreds of years ago Dante lived

Continued on Page 2.

TEUTONS FORCING RUMANIA'S HAND; BULGARIAN TROOPS OCCUPY MONASTIR; KITCHENER AND SARRAIL CONFER

Austro-Germans Occupy Rumanian Island; Watch Troop Movements and Mine the Danube

BUCHAREST, Nov. 19, (via Copenhagen and London, Nov. 20.)—The newspaper Epoca asserts that Austrian and German troops have landed on the Rumanian Island of Hurawai, in the Danube River, and that they are placing mines in the river and watching the movements of the Rumanian troops.

The Epoca asks why the Rumanian Government takes no action in the matter.

ENGLAND RISES TO ARMS DEMAND

Lord Murray Says That Lloyd George's Ministry of Munitions Has Performed Wonders.

500 SHOPS IN LEEDS ALONE

One Factory Covers 200 Acres—One Firm Employs 60,000—Over 1,000,000 Now at Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Lord Murray of Elibank, who, after several years' service as Chief Liberal Whip in the House of Commons, where his organizing abilities received universal tribute, became a director of Lord Cowdray's firm of S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., and undertook a memorable mission to the American continent, recently voluntarily accepted under Mr. Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, the important post of Director of Recruiting for Munitions Work for the purpose of giving executive effect to the policy of the Ministry Munitions with regard to securing the most effective and economical use and distribution of skilled and unskilled labor, both male and female, in munitions factories.

The duties of the new organization will be both delicate and diverse. They may be summed up as the conduct of a policy of negotiation and diplomacy in order to bring together various and at the same time varying interests with a view to obtaining the maximum output of munitions as quickly as possible throughout the country.

Lord Murray is thoroughly acquainted with the work that is being done by the department, of which Mr. Lloyd George is the head, and threw interesting light on the magnitude of the British effort in this direction in an interview with a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who was received by him today at his office in the Ministry of Munitions in Whitehall Gardens. He said:

"Some of my American friends tell me that the efforts of Great Britain to equip herself for war have produced a further puzzling impression on the American onlooker, but the Britisher has no doubt whatever on this subject. He knows his own countrymen are in deadly earnest. He knows that immense new armies are being prepared for the fighting line and that the output of the arsenals and munitions factories is being increased week by week. The British Nation seldom indulges in self flattery. More often it depreciates its own effort and blames itself unnecessarily for shortcomings and deficiencies which could not have been avoided. This is, on the whole, a good thing, but its confessions of failure must not be taken too literally, or a serious mistake might be made about its capacity and determination.

What Britain Is Doing.

"This is no time for boasting, but the British people are attempting to do things which a year ago most people would have declared impossible. Till a year ago the chief source of their power was naval, and they have thrown the whole weight of their navy into this war, with results that are well known. Britishers are so much accustomed to take it for granted that they scarcely do justice to the unceasing though invisible activity of their fleets.

"But they determined also when the war broke out temporarily to convert themselves into a military power on a scale worthy of our great allies, whose efforts and sacrifices are the admiration of every Britisher. We are working day and night to solve the problems of new armies and abounding munitions, and our people, who have given millions to the fighting army, will see that their sons and brothers lack nothing that can make victory sure.

"We realize that there can be no limit to our effort short of this, and we pledge the whole of our resources to the common cause. When the history of the last year comes to be written it assuredly will not be said that the British people have been either lethargic or apathetic. Least of all can it be said at this moment. The British machine perhaps does not work with the clockwork regularity of the Germans. It gives free play to a great many human characteristics which are repugnant to strict disciplinarians; but the American people may be confident that it is strong and enduring and that it will develop, constantly increasing energy under the stress of war.

Greatest of All Engineering Feats.

"It has been my privilege on more than one occasion," added Lord Murray, "to visit the immense workshop of the Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama—a magnificent exhibition of method and efficiency, with its vast construction and engineering departments. The achievements of the American engineers in the Canal Zone are a wonderful example of

Continued on Page 2.

RUMANIA SOON TO MAKE DECISION

Influenced by Events in Serbia and Massing of Teutons on Her Border.

SPLIT IN LIBERAL PARTY

Premier Gets the King to Talk to Leaders — Jonescu Denounces Austrian Treaty.

ROME, Nov. 19.—In a Bucharest dispatch the Giornale d'Italia says:

"On account of dissensions which are beginning to arise in the Liberal Party of Rumania and the unyielding opposition of Take Jonescu, former Minister of the Interior, and M. Filipesco, former Minister of War, Premier Bratiano has deemed it necessary to summon before King Ferdinand certain Senators, Deputies, and others among the most important personalities of the party. To these persons confidential statements concerning the Rumanian policy are being given.

"The question of Rumanian neutrality seems about to enter a decisive phase. The rapidity with which events are moving in Serbia is hastening a decision in this regard, particularly as both Russia and Austria are concentrating troops near the northern boundary of Rumania."

PARIS, Nov. 19.—"Take Jonescu, former Rumanian Minister of the Interior, has announced," says a dispatch to the Temps from Bucharest dated Wednesday last, "that he would speak at Jassy on Sunday on the diplomatic origin of the treaty between Rumania and Austria-Hungary, which, he said, was due to a menace on the part of Austria almost of the same nature as that to Serbia in 1914.

"M. Jonescu asserted that without this alliance in effect it is probable that Austria would have attacked Rumania as she did Serbia last year. He said he proposed to tell his compatriots their duty and of the catastrophe which will result if Rumanians fail to do it.

"'The Austro-Rumanian alliance has dominated Rumania's policy,' said M. Jonescu, 'except two years ago, when Rumania sided with Serbia against Bulgaria, which was upheld by Austria. This attempted emancipation surprised and frightened Vienna. It was one of the causes of inciting Austria to folly in 1914. A great mistake of Rumanian politicians has been to persist in this alliance when it has lost its reason for existence.

"'After the conclusion of the Triple Entente it was evident that the equilibrium of the forces had been re-established. The unnatural alliance became then a big mistake. It is to this fatal alliance that we owe a big number of difficulties today. Thanks to it we have no artillery, infantry, mountain artillery, nor fortifications in the Carpathians and no gun and munitions factories.

"'I do not want to disguise the unfortunate inactivity of my country. I propose only to reveal a small part of our history, which explains the great work already accomplished since August, 1914. If Austria, thirty years ago, was able to force on us an alliance signifying not only a renunciation of all the future but servitude in the present, what would be our situation tomorrow as to an Austria victorious and in which the Magyars would be all powerful?'"

GERMANS ACTIVE IN RUMANIA

Reported to be Spending Millions to Influence Public Opinion There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Corriere della Sera learns from the Russian frontier that the flood of German gold poured into Rumania for the corruption of the press and public is incalculable and is daily increasing. In the propaganda in the newspapers and other publications alone nearly $5,000,000 is known to have been spent by the German treasury.

Besides newspapers, expressly founded or bought at Bucharest and in the provinces, an enormous number of reviews and so-called humorous papers are kept up by the Germans. Hundreds of thousands of tracts and pamphlets are continually being scattered throughout the country, reaching the remotest school teacher and village priest. Two new German dailies have just been founded, one at Bucharest and one at Jassy.

A well-known Magistrate and contributor to the newspaper Adeverul has been offered $10,000 and $600 per month to harangue pro-German meetings. Lawyers have been enrolled throughout the country at $4 a day to magnify the German successes in cafés.

According to the Corriere's correspondent the patriots, statesmen, and scientists who are fighting this corruption by the force of their character and prestige have the army with them and are valiantly resisting the German onslaught.

SEABOARD AIR LINE TO FLORIDA. Best of service, equipment, schedule. Winter Resort Bureau, 1184 Broadway, N. Y. City.—Advt.

COCHIN SEES GREEK KING

More Hopeful Feeling in Paris and London as Result of Interview.

5,000 MORE SERBS TAKEN

Austro-German Armies Near Kossovo Plain, Where King Peter May Make Last Stand.

FRENCH ADVANCING AGAIN

Are Reported in Athens to be Making Another Strong Effort to Capture Veles.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 20.—The position of the Serbian Army and the attitude of Greece toward the Entente powers are still the outstanding questions of interest in Europe. Reliable information on both situations is meagre.

It is thought possible that the Serbians will make a stand on the historic plain of Kossovo, east of the Montenegrin frontier, where over 500 years ago they lost their independence to Turkey. They must either do this or retire into the mountains of Montenegro or Northern Albania, where, although they would be nearer help from the Adriatic, it would be difficult to keep them supplied, owing to the absence of roads.

The Austro-Germans on the north are now within thirty miles of the Mitrovitza-Pristina line of the Serbians. They are reported in Berlin to have captured 5,000 Serbians in the latest operations, while the Bulgarians in the south are said already to have occupied and passed Monastir in pursuit of the Serbians who had been holding the heights between Prilep and Monastir after being flanked out of Babuna Pass. The Serbian forces in this region, which probably will retreat into Albania, are known to be small, while the Bulgarian invaders are variously estimated to number from 45,000 to 60,000.

The newspaper Hestia of Athens says that the French, having repulsed Bulgarian attacks for three days, are redoubling their efforts to occupy Veles.

Lord Kitchener, whose present destination is not known, is reported in a dispatch from Saloniki on Thursday to have conferred there on board the warship on which he is traveling, with General Sarrail, Commander in Chief of the French Army of the East. The British War Secretary did not land and left immediately after the conference.

A more hopeful feeling prevails in Paris because of an interview Denys Cochin, France's special envoy, had Thursday morning with King Constantine. The Paris Havas Agency correspondent at Athens sends the following concerning it under yesterday's date:

"Both on his way to visit the King and on his return M. Cochin was again the object of enthusiastic demonstration by the public of Athens. Numerous delegations of various societies called upon him at his hotel to express their gratitude to the eminent advocate of the rights of Hellenism.

"M. Cochin leaves today for Saloniki on a torpedo boat placed at his disposal by the Greek Government.

"In political circles here favorable to the Entente Powers it is hoped that the French Cabinet Minister's visit will have a beneficial influence on the relations between Greece and the Allies."

The Greek Legation in Paris issued a denial yesterday of recent press dispatches from Athens stating that a commission of German military officers had arrived in Greece and was inspecting the camp at Saloniki of the French and British troops with the assistance of Grecian authorities.

The Vienna War Office yesterday issued the following report of operations:

The Montenegrins again were defeated near Priboj. Our troops entered the Sanjak and were cheered by the Mohammedan population. The advance guards of our forces operating in western Serbia are before Novi Varosh and are in Sienitza. One column crossed Mount Jankov-Kamen, 1,931 meters high.

The German divisions of General Koevess's army captured Raska. In the region south of this place Austro-Hungarian troops are engaged at the foot of Kopaonik Planina. The advance of the German and Bulgarian divisions against the Pristina basin is progressing.

The French War Office last night made public the following report on the operations in the Balkans:

Quiet prevails on our front, except in the region of Strumitsa, where the Bulgarians attacked us. They were repulsed after having suffered serious losses.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture of 5,000 Serbians was announced by the War Office today.

PURSUE SERB ARMIES IN MOUNTAIN SNOWS

Teutons Close at Their Heels and Hope to Surround and Capture Them.

By LEONHARD ADELT.

[The Berlin Tageblatt's Dispatches.]

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN SERBIA, Nov. 19.—Against the chance that the bulk of the Serbian armies can escape from their dangerous position and join the Entente troops by sacrificing their rearguards it must be stated that our armies are in ceaseless

pursuit, keeping at the heels of the Serbians, while lack of communications in the snow-covered mountain country hampers the enemy's movements. Our advance, of course, also suffers under the same conditions. Our soldiers are often forced to bivouac in the open in deep snow.

Here not so much numbers as the stronger morale of our officers and men decides in our favor. Our operations progress slowly, but surely, and according to schedule. In the sandjak the Austro-Hungarian troops are fighting every step, and gaining ground on the road from Uzice to Novi Varosh. They are within twenty kilometers of the latter. A neighboring column stands within twenty kilometers of the second important base in the sandjak, the fortified city of Sienitza.

After having taken the 4,500 feet high mountain Basak by the hardest fighting the German regiments have reached the lower Iosanica and are only fifteen kilometers from Raska. [Two hundred and fifteen words were cut out of the above dispatch by the British censor in London.]

HINT AT STATE OF SIEGE.

Germans Say Gendarmes in New Greece Are Agitating for Venizelos.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"According to advices from Constantinople to the Frankfurter Zeitung," says the Overseas News Agency, "serious measures are being considered in Athens in connection with the existing situation. It is declared that the British and French are behaving at Saloniki as if that port were their property, and that insinuations have been made regarding the overthrow of the dynasty.

"It is noted that a corps of gendarmes stationed in New Greece, a body formed principally of Cretans, has been openly agitating in favor of former Premier Venizelos.

"It is pointed out that a state of siege can be proclaimed in all Greece without the action of Parliament, if a sufficient emergency arises."

WILL FIGHT ON, SERBS SAY.

Col. Vassich, Suffering from Mortal Malady, Defended Monastir.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Signor Magrini, telegraphing from Monastir, considers the Bulgarian occupation of that city inevitable. Colonel Vassich on Monday sent a note to the Consuls advising them of the danger, bidding them to seek a place of safety and declining responsibility unless they left by the first train Tuesday. The Consuls replied that they wished to remain till the last moment, whereupon Colonel Vassich rejoined that that moment unhappily had arrived.

Magrini praises Vassich's fortitude and energy despite the mortal malady from which he suffers and the immense fatigues of the last three years since he entered Monastir at the head of his victorious army.

"Our troops," he told Magrini, "will fight to the last for the resurrection of a greater Serbia."

Another officer described how he had moved the soldiers to enthusiasm while fighting at Babuna by invoking memories of the famous national hero Marko Kraljevich, whose castle overlooks Prilep and whose exploits form the theme of countless ballads.

Bulgars Attached to German Staffs.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 19, (via London, Nov. 20.)—Many Bulgarian officers are now attached to the German Staffs on the Russian fronts, according to the Bourse Gazette. These officers have been sent from Bulgaria to study German methods of warfare.

QUOTES BRITISH ORDER TO USE NEUTRAL FLAG

German Newspaper Also Prints Alleged Instructions About Ramming Submarines.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 19.—What purport to be the British Admiralty instructions to the masters of merchant ships regarding the use of neutral flags to escape the submarines are printed by Captain Kuehlwetter in the Lokal-Anzeiger. The German Admiralty referred to these instructions at the outset of the submarine campaign and in the diplomatic correspondence regarding the sinking of the Lusitania.

The first of the regulations as printed by the Lokal-Anzeiger is undated, but apparently was issued at the beginning of the submarine campaign. It takes the form of a telegram from the British Admiralty to all ships and is given as follows:

British shipping is instructed to maintain a sharp watch for submarines and show either the flag of a neutral country or none at all so long as the ship is in the vicinity of the British Isles. The British flag must be shown on meeting British or allied warships. House flags must not be carried and marks such as name and home ports must be effaced.

Flags which should be used according to the above are the following: American, Italian, Scandinavian, and Holland.

The second document is a decree of the "Commander in Chief at Devonport," (British naval station,) dated March 15, which reads:

CONFIDENTIAL.

Carrying neutral flag; use of false names.

Neutral flags—Ships upon long voyages and upon regular voyages about the United Kingdom shall be equipped with neutral flags if they carry a valuable cargo. The neutral flags shall be carried according to route as follows:

Route Bristol Channel and southern part of the Irish Channel, Norwegian, Greek, or Italian flag.

Route Liverpool, Glasgow, and northern part of Irish Channel, Spanish or Norwegian flag.

Route eastern coasts of the kingdom, some Scandinavian flag, or south of Hartlepool the flag of Holland or Spain.

Crossing the Channel no flag shall be shown.

Other documents explaining the international propriety of using neutral flags, or otherwise disguising ships and using the shelter of the neutral three-mile zone, bear less directly upon the subject except a paragraph of so-called confidential instructions from the British Admiralty also issued in March, 1915, directing British ships to make every effort to escape because they would be sunk in any case and the crew, even if the vessel were torpedoed, would have time to take to the boats under most circumstances. These instructions are reported to contain this order: "If a submarine comes to the surface ahead and in the vicinity with openly hostile intentions steer directly at it with the highest speed and keep changing the course so that the submarine always is dead ahead."

WANTS OUR SECURITIES.

British Government Seeks to Mobilize Those Held in England.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 20.—The question of mobilizing American securities was the subject of a conference at the Treasury Department yesterday between Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and representatives of the leading British insurance companies, together with Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England; Sir John Bradbury, Joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and Edwin Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

It is understood that Mr. McKenna submitted proposals under which the Government is prepared to acquire the American holdings of insurance companies either by purchase or by loan. In the former case securities would be exchanged for Treasury bonds. In the latter case the Government would pay holders the interest they now receive, together with one-half per cent. bonus. A committee was appointed to work out the details of the scheme. This committee has as its members Sir Thomas Whittaker, Sir Gerald Ryan, and Mr. Cox, Chairman of the Associations of Life Companies.

ANCONA'S CAPTAIN DESCRIBES ATTACK

Shelled After He Stopped, Lifeboat Hit, and Torpedo Quickly Launched.

U-BOAT GAVE NO WARNING

Forced to Jump Into Sea Himself as Liner Went Down with Great Hole in Her Side.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Milan gives the deposition of Captain Massardo of the Italian steamer Ancona, which was recently sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The deposition was taken by a commission for the Italian Government on the arrival of the steamer Cagliari at Naples with survivors, who also were separately examined by the commission before they were allowed to land. The deposition of the Captain says:

"Almost at the same instant the submarine was sighted a shell struck the sea twenty yards from my ship. The submarine was then several kilometers away. It steamed toward us, firing furiously, aiming especially at our wireless, which I saw cut and dangling.

"I ordered the boats lowered. The passengers were panic-stricken and beyond control. The first boat capsized and all the occupants were drowned. The second lifeboat had hardly reached the water when it was struck by a shell. The third was finally lowered, after an accident which caused several persons to fall overboard.

"The submarine kept shelling us until the Ancona ceased moving, and only stopped firing when she was within 200 yards of us. By then nearly all on board were in the boats or had jumped overboard with lifebelts.

"The shells had taken the Ancona by enfilade from prow to stern, and had traversed the officers' saloon and several cabins. Going through, I found about thirty people still on board, and gave the order for the last lifeboat to be lowered, with the second officer, some of the crew, and the rest of the passengers.

"The submarine then discharged a torpedo. I stood on deck waiting for the shock. The torpedo hit us forward, between the first and second watertight compartments. The terrific shock made a gaping hole, and the vessel began to sink.

"It was at this moment that the submarine, a large boat whose nationality is unknown to me, hoisted an entirely new flag of the Austrian colors.

"The first officer and myself started to climb down a cable, but the side of the steamer rose in the air and we were obliged to jump into the sea and swim to a lifeboat. The sea was littered with people and wreckage. We saved several more; meantime the Ancona sank.

"We continually sent up signals, but it was not until the following morning that we met the French steamer Pluton, which took the occupants of five lifeboats and left us. We continued our route southward, and in the evening landed on the Island of Zembra."

NAPLES, Nov. 18, (Delayed.)—The official report of the investigation into the sinking of the Ancona was sent to Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador at Rome, tonight. The investigation showed that the submarine fired a shell against the Ancona's wireless apparatus without any warning. The Captain brought the vessel immediately to a halt.

The submarine having hoisted the Austrian flag, the investigators found, the Ancona was about to hoist the Italian ensign, but the flag reached only halfway up the mast when the submarine launched a torpedo which struck the steamer amidships.

The Captain of the Ancona, the official account says, ordered the lifeboats lowered, but while this was being done the submarine continued firing against the steamer's boats. Some of the boats were pierced by shots, obliging the survivors to use their clothes to stop up the holes. Meanwhile, it is alleged, those on board the submarine jeered at their victims.

U. S. TO SEND SHARP NOTE.

Ancona Protest to be Based on Affidavits of Survivors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Government will make strong representations to Vienna against the manner in which the Italian liner Ancona was destroyed by a submarine after she had probably will be based on the affidavit of Dr. Cecile L. Griel, an American woman, and of other neutral survivors, to the effect that the submarine fired on the steamer after she had stopped and without taking the necessary steps to save the lives of those on board.

Even in the event that the facts should show that the Ancona did not halt when first challenged, but attempted to escape and then halted, it is contended here, the submarine commander could not escape responsibility for the lives of surviving non-combatants after the liner, if unarmed and offering no resistance, had once stopped.

The official opinion here is that firing upon a liner that attempts to escape is only justified while the attempt at escape is in progress and only to the extent that is necessary to compel a compliance with the demand that the vessel halt. The Government does not, it is understood, subscribe to the doctrine that a merchant vessel, not engaged in forcible resistance, may be fired upon after she has halted.

The United States insists not only that liners and merchant vessels shall be warned, but also that their passengers and crews are entitled to be saved, regardless of the independent question dealing with whether the vessel did or did not try to escape. The United States does not consider that merely permitting noncombatants to put off in open boats can be regarded as providing the proper element of safety. It takes the position that it is incumbent upon the commander of the war vessel to take proper steps to save noncombatants, and that in considering the question of safety consideration must be given to the surrounding circumstances, such as the state of the weather, distance from shore, and roughness of sea.

While it might be considered a proper measure of safety to permit noncombatants to take to the open sea, near the shore, when the weather was calm and there was a reasonable prospect of their being saved, it is not considered a fair measure of safety to leave them to shift for themselves in open boats when the sea is rough. The Government would regard it as inhumane and contrary to requirements of international law to fire upon a halted vessel or upon passengers of such a vessel in open boats, either before, during, or after the boats had been lowered.

Secretary Lansing today apprised President Wilson and the Cabinet of all the information at hand regarding the Ancona case. Officials hope that by next Tuesday's meeting of the Cabinet the State Department will be in possession of a report from Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, as well as the official report of the Italian Government's investigation of the Ancona disaster. This report is understood to have been handed to Ambassador Page at Rome. Upon receipt of these reports the drafting of the note to the Austrian Government will begin.

AUSTRIA NOT BOUND.

German Promise on Submarine War Not Theirs, Officials Say.

VIENNA, Nov. 17, (by courier to Berlin and London, Nov. 20.)—Discussing the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona in an informal way, Austrian officials have asserted that even if the vessel were sunk without warning the case would have a different aspect than it would have if a German and not an Austrian submarine were involved, inasmuch as the American warning following the sinking of the Lusitania and Arabic was directed to Germany alone and was not communicated to the Austrian Government in any way.

Hence, the Austrians contend, the foundation would have to be laid anew if the United States felt moved to take any action in the Ancona case, since Austria was not bound by promises made to the Washington Government by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, after the sinking of the Arabic.

The newspapers have not commented upon the case except in a cusory manner and have not discussed it at all since the publication of the official statement issued by the Admiralty relative to the Ancona. The public appears little interested.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk by Mine.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Norwegian steamer San Miguel, of 1,659 tons gross, struck a mine in the North Sea Thursday and sank. The crew was rescued and landed at Grimsby today.

NEXT WAR COUNCIL TO MEET IN LONDON

Italian and Russian Representatives Are Expected to Attend at That Time.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The next meeting of the Allied War Council will be held in London. It is likely that the Russian and Italian Governments will designate representatives to attend this council.

One session of the War Council in Paris this week was held at the Foreign Office, and another, presided over by President Poincaré, at the Elysée Palace.

In addition the several members of the French and British committees had long consultations apart. Premier Asquith, who is acting temporarily as War Secretary, conferred with the French War Minister, General Gallieni; A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the British Admiralty, with Admiral Lacaze, French Minister of Marine; Premier Briand, who is in charge of the French foreign portfolio, with Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, and Albert Thomas, French Under Secretary of War for Munitions, with David Lloyd George, the British Munitions Secretary.

It is understood that an understanding has been reached in regard to various subjects and energetic action is expected to result.

GERMAN WORK IN HOLLAND.

English Observer Says Sentiment May Veer Berlin's Way.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 20.—A Times correspondent lately in Holland writes:

"Since the early days of the war the Germans have kept steadily at work trying to win Dutch opinion to their side. The press is kept supplied with an abundance of German news and with arguments magnifying Germany, glorifying her victories, minimizing our successes, and seeking by every means to drive into neutral minds the conviction that Germany is winning the war.

"We are accustomed to hear that the Germans do not understand the psychology of other peoples, and, in truth, their propaganda is often tactless enough, but in the mass the constant glorification of their cause and the depreciation of the Allies, in the absence of any presentment of the opposing case, may have a serious effect. In Holland, as in the Balkans, and as in the United States, we started the war with a great balance of neutral sentiment in our favor. We have set ourselves, almost as if deliberately, to fritter away that advantage. To one who has spent nearly the whole of this year in neutral countries, the thing has been almost too lamentable for words."

PLAYED BALL WITH BOMBS.

Keyzer Caught Turks' Missiles and Hurled Them Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 20.—Captain C. E. Bean, official representative with the Australian expeditionary forces in Gallipoli, describes how Lance Corporal Keyzer of the First Battalion won the Victoria Cross.

Keyzer was one of the best bomb-throwers in the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. During the fierce attacks at Lone Pine he was throwing for fifty hours almost continuously. He was sent first to one corner of the trenches and then to another, not only throwing bombs but constantly smothering with his coat or sandbags the enemy's bombs which had fallen into the trenches. He often threw them back.

When the enemy reduced the time of the fuses he caught several bombs in the air like cricket balls and threw them back before they burst.

ITALIANS RESUME STRONG OFFENSIVE

Continued from Page 1.

a solitary exile at Sabotino. It was said that its wild ravines served as a model for the Inferno landscapes. Today it has really become hell.

Both Sides Report Hard Fighting.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Italians are still hammering away at the Austrian positions on the Isonzo, but while they are gaining a little from day to day, they have not yet succeeded in taking Gorizia, which has been under heavy shell fire for several days.

This official bulletin of yesterday from the Italian General Staff tells of the desperate struggle there:

During all of yesterday there was an intense artillery action on both sides. The enemy's guns were particularly active in the Gorizia zone. We have seen that from the suburbs and even from the centre of the town shots of all calibres are being fired against our positions.

We also have noticed columns of troops coming from the town crossing the bridge of Sdondo and climbing the heights of Sabotina and Podgora to reinforce and replace troops engaged there.

Our aviators have discovered Austrian batteries posted on the belt of heights dominating Gorizia from the east.

The Austrian War Office today gave out the following statement:

The Italians have resumed their attacks on the Isonzo front. The attack is now directed chiefly against the Gorizia bridgehead, which is kept under an uninterrupted heavy gun fire. Attempts to attack Oslavia and a strong attack against Podgora Height were repulsed.

A systematic bombardment of Gorizia lasted for hours. Three thousand shells of all calibres were used in this work of destruction. They caused serious fires. The military damage was trifling, but the inhabitants suffered severe losses in lives and property.

The enemy again violently attacked the northern sector of the Doberdo plateau. On the northern slope of Monte San Michele he repeatedly penetrated our positions, but violent hand-to-hand fighting resulted in our troops completely maintaining their original fighting line. All attacks against the San Martino sector miscarried with severe losses for the Italians.

CHARLIER EXPLAINS AND IS RELEASED

French Authorities Believe His Explanation of the Belgian Arms Case.

DE KAY IS INDIGNANT

American Says He Could Have Sold Huerta Rifles to Germany for Twice Belgium's Price.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—E. S. Charlier, who has been released on bail pending an investigation into his alleged connection with the case of J. W. DeKay, accused of fraud in a munition deal with Belgium, has made the following statement:

"It is untrue that I was J. W. De Kay's agent or was interested in his affairs save as a friend. The facts are these:

"Mr. De Kay began negotiations with the Belgian Government for the sale of 18,000 Spanish Mauser rifles, with 5,000 cartridges per rifle, which he bought from a French cartridge company and had previously tried unsuccessfully to run into Vera Cruz for Huerta before the war. The rifles, subsequently returned to Spain, naturally doubled in value on the outbreak of hostilities.

"As Mr. De Kay is ignorant of French I undertook, in pure friendship for De Kay and sympathy for Belgium, to negotiate the contract. Since I was handling the business and Mr. De Kay was generally in London, I signed the contract under a power of attorney from Mr. De Kay, undertaking that he deliver these rifles, which the Belgians then recognized as his property, without a time limit, for 3,000,000 francs.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The recent arrest of E. S. Charlier in connection with charges of fraud in the supplying of rifles to the Belgian Government appears to the judicial authorities to have been unjustified. These officials are disposed to accept Mr. Charlier's statement that he had nothing to do with the transaction, and he has been released in $2,000 bail pending the clearing up of the matter.

Mr. Charlier was taken into custody temporarily on suspicion that he had acted as an agent of John Wesley De Kay of New York, who was arrested in London last week on the charge of fraud in France. It appears that the case has to do with 17,000 modern military rifles made in France for Victoriano Huerta, former Provisional President of Mexico. President Wilson would not permit delivery of the rifles in Mexico, and they were taken to Spain and placed in a warehouse in the name of an agent of General Huerta. It is these rifles Mr. De Kay is said to have contracted to deliver to the Belgian War Ministry for $600,000.

F. C. Masson of 203 Riverside Drive, said last night that he had been associated with E. S. Charlier in the sale of supplies in Europe for several months. He said that Mr. Charlier had been a commercial agent, doing business in London and Paris for five years, and had substantial business connections in New York.

Mr. Charlier's business associates here were shocked to hear of his arrest, and expressed relief last night when a cablegram from Paris said that the French authorities were inclined to believe his story that he had nothing to do with the alleged attempt of Mr. De Kay to sell the Belgians rifles made for Huerta.

Mr. Masson expressed surprise that Mr. De Kay had been negotiating for the sale of rifles, for he said he understood that Spain had laid an embargo on the exportation of any arms during the war as well as upon their removal from one warehouse to another.

J. W. DE KAY OUT ON BAIL.

American Protests His Innocence in Arms Negotiations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—John Wesley De Kay, the American who was arrested last Thursday by Scotland Yard detectives for extradition to France on a charge of fraud relating to supplying rifles to the Belgian Army, was released today in Bow Street Court, after having been in Brixton Jail for a week. The court fixed bail at $40,000, pending De Kay's extradition. He put up half of the amount in his own name.

To THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Mr. De Kay, at his home in Regent's Park, professed amazement at his arrest, insisting that there had been nothing irregular in his dealing in arms. He made this statement:

"When, on Thursday of last week, Inspector Draper called at my house with a warrant saying I had been charged with fraud in connection with a contract made through agents of munitions in reference to armament for the Belgian Government, I told him it was unnecessary to serve any warrant on me; that I was prepared to go to France to meet any charge, and that any such charge was absolutely without foundation and was a monstrous outrage. I did not then know, and do not know now, the nature of the charge, nor what it is claimed I have done; but I do know that any charge which casts any reflection upon my integrity is absolutely without foundation. I am waiting for the papers to arrive to know what the charge is, and I am prepared, without any formality, to face this charge at once.

"In answer to your question whether I have been in negotiation with the German Government, I have to say emphatically: 'No,' but may I add that I could have sold the interest which I have in this armament to the German Government at twice what I have undertaken to sell it for to the Belgian Government, which offer I declined to entertain when it was made to me in Madrid in February of this year.

"The armament consists of Mauser rifles and cartridges, made in Spain, and is part of a large quantity of armament which I contracted for for the Government of President Huerta of Mexico some months before the war. None of the armament has been delivered to the Belgian Government. I have not undertaken to supply any armament to any other of the allied governments.

"I cannot fathom the charge at all; it is an absolute mystery. Mr. E. S. Charler's connection with this particular armament is that he signed the contract with the Belgian Government.

"I have shown in every way that all my sympathies are with the Allies and have done what I could to endeavor to obtain for them armament of the most vital importance. My efforts for choosing to assist the cause of the weakest one of the Allies are rewarded by an atrocious and unfounded prosecution.

"I am anxious to go to France as soon as they will allow me."

The date for the extradition hearing has not been fixed.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES RELEASE YOUNG TRIEST

Former Princeton Student Who Was Held as Spy Will Be Sent Home Today with Father.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Kenneth G. Triest, the former Princeton student held in London as a German spy, has been released by the British authorities and will sail with his father for the United States tomorrow.

Triest, who 19 years old, is the son of Wolfgang G. Triest, a member of a New York contracting firm. He was arrested in London in October after leaving Princeton and enlisting as a wireless operator in the British Navy.

Writing to an uncle in Germany, it was charged, he promised to deliver in Berlin valuable secrets. It was the interception of this letter that led to his arrest and confinement in the Tower of London.

Representations made to the British Government by the State Department at Washington resulted in the postponement of his trial on a charge of espionage. The young man's father presented evidence that convinced the United States authorities that his son was mentally unbalanced.

GERMAN SUBMARINES IN PARTS OFF TURKEY

Troops Are Also Arriving at Rodosto on the Sea of Marmora.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Express.)—A telegram from Bucharest to the Tribune de Geneve says that a number of German submarines in sections have been passing for the last days via Sofia and Adrianople to Rodosto, where the Germans have constructed a factory to put together and repair submarines in the Sea of Marmora.

Similar bases have been established at Kavalla, on the Aegean Sea, and on the Island of Thasos.

The Turks and Germans are greatly worried, as nine submarines have been missing for the last few weeks.

A large number of German officers and troops have begun to arrive at Rodosto. Their destination is Gallipoli.

BIG MUNITION FACTORY BEGUN IN NEW JERSEY

Eddystone Company Takes Four-Mile Tract and Will Have Village for Employes.

LAKEHURST, N. J., Nov. 19.—The Eddystone Munitions Company of Eddystone, Penn., has bought a tract of land five miles from here, four square miles in extent, according to apparently reliable information, on which it will erect a factory for the manufacture of ammunition and a village for its employes.

Building materials began to arrive today, and those who noticed them were made curious because the region is barren and unsuitable for agriculture. Inquirers seeking an explanation for the activity were disappointed, as no one seemed to know anything about what was going on. It was said, however, that the land had been sold by the Manchester Land Company to the Eddystone Company, and then the purposes to which it is to be put became known.

According to another report, the land company is controlled by a well-known firm of New York bankers.

From the nature of the work on the land today, it became evident that the munitions company intends to use part of the land as an aviation field. This would mean either that airships are to be built or that aerial weapons and ammunition are to be tested.

ENGLAND RISES TO ARMS DEMAND

Continued from Page 1.

the pitch to which the highest organizing skill can be brought. I have likewise seen the huge enterprises that have been carried out in Egypt under the directing energy of Lord Cromer's administration.

"But, if I may be allowed to say so, even such marvelous achievements pale before the huge enterprises and alert genius of British engineers and British work people, as exemplified in the great constructive works of factories and machines that are now being carried out in industrial Britain."

Lord Murray then proceeded to particularize. He said:

"What struck me, as a partner in a firm that does a very considerable business in various parts of the world, when I accepted Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to join him temporarily, with a view to undertaking the specific work of the supply and redistribution of labor, was the enormous extent of the organization of the Ministry throughout these islands.

"The engineering resources of Britain have been harnessed in a remarkable manner for the production of munitions of war. Countless workshops are busy day and night. Over a million men and women are laboring to turn out the constantly increasing production of guns, shells, and other munitions of land war. In addition, the enormous needs of the navy are also receiving full attention.

"It is particularly in regard to the increased production of munitions for land war that I speak, for that is the concern of the Ministry of Munitions. The rapid construction and extension of factories, the assembling of machines and workers, the bringing together of raw material—all that has been done by the Ministry of Munitions within recent months constitutes a record in the achievements of engineering that is unrivaled.

Some Instances.

"Let me give a few instances. In the Leeds area there are now 500 workshops, old and new, busy on shells and other munitions. At the outbreak of the war there was not a single munition factory. In another part of England a large armament firm is now employing about 60,000 persons, including 6,000 women, and before the war they were employing only a negligible fraction of these numbers.

"Or, again, take the case of a filling factory in Scotland. It covers 200 acres. It has eleven miles of trolley lines which take material to the different shops, and it takes twenty-two miles of heating pipes to warm the buildings. The erection of this vast and entirely new establishment was only begun six weeks ago, but so rapid has been its progress that it will be ready for occupation next month.

"These are only a few instances of the sort of thing that is going on all over the country and constitute the amazing engineering record to which I refer.

"There is one other outstanding factor which impresses me very much, and that is the indomitable spirit and energy with which the work people, male and female, engaged in these works apply themselves to their tasks. In particular the enthusiasm of the women is unbounded. From all quarters we have reports from works managers of the extraordinary zeal and success with which women have taken up different branches of munition work, yet very many of these works managers were strongly prejudiced against female labor a few months ago.

"Another feature of outstanding importance is the manner in which there has been brought together a staff of business men, comprising a large number of the ablest engineers in Great Britain. There are working in the Ministry of Munitions the ablest men in many of the largest engineering establishments in Great Britain, who are giving their services without payment to the State and driving forward this enormously successful engineering work.

"In the words of a distinguished foreigner who visited many of the munition areas throughout the country, 'the preparation which Great Britain is making is colossal, and the determination of her people is fixed. During the months ahead there may be minor fluctuations in the fortunes of war, but the issue will be determined in the long run by the tenacity of the British people and by their output of munitions.'

"It has all been a wonderful experiment, for it must not be forgotten that the workers of Great Britain have in the interests of the nation agreed to a relaxation of the trade union rules and regulations which, after 100 years of struggle, they gained for themselves. They have done so with full knowledge and trust that when, to use the words of Mr. Briand, we have marched through victory to peace, the British nation will play them true and re-establish them in the rights which they so legitimately and laboriously secured and patriotically relinquished.

"It is wonderful to see the spirit of conciliation that is rife in the land. Not only the officials who work in the Munitions Department, but the trusted leaders of the men, and the men themselves, as well as the employers, are doing their utmost to create harmony and a good understanding, and particularly the Labor Munitions Committee, of which Arthur Henderson, the Labor member of Parliament in the Cabinet, is Chairman, which comprises leading trade unionists and representatives of the employers.

"There is no question of coercing labor. The working classes fully appreciate the gravity of the situation. They have confidence and pride in their own prowess in the workshop, and they are putting forth super human efforts by strenuous and self-disciplined labor to bring about speedy and decisive results."

German Agents' False Reports.

In conclusion Lord Murray made a specially important and interesting assertion. It had often been said, he remarked, that an unfavorable impression had been created among neutral nations by the strikes that punctuated the story of England's war work. On this matter Lord Murray said:

"Isolated cases have been published abroad by German agents, which have led to an impression that the British workman is not doing his bit. All such impressions are erroneous. They are the result of single cases being accepted as typical of all, of speeches quite rightly endeavoring to obtain even greater effort from the workmen, just as a General endeavors to get the last ounce out of his soldiers, for he knows it is the last ounce that wins.

"Men are working 60, 70, even in special cases 100 hours a week. The work they are turning out is the best work in the world. They have awakened to the fact that, as Mr. Lloyd George said, this is an engineers' war. Ships, guns, armor, shells, rifles, bullets are pouring out of factories in an unending stream, and the stream is destined to increase steadily every month until Germany finds herself overwhelmed with her own special weapons.

"The glory of Krupps and its forty years' organizaton will go down before the efforts of this so-called amateur and unbusinesslike nation. Just as you in America in your great war improvised huge armies, discovered fighting Generals, and astonished the world by your persistence and valor and efficiency on both sides, so I believe laborer, employer, and Government, working together in harmony, will astonish the world, even the German world, which lives in the belief that its machinery will always be omnipotent, and produce a victorious and lasting peace."

The Aristocrat of Soaps

POSLAM SOAP

A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Helps to keep the skin in healthy condition.

At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

RUSSIA TO CALL MILLIONS MORE

Premier Goremykin Asks People to Redouble Exertions for Their Equipment.

ADMIT VOLHYNIAN LOSSES

Military Officials Announce a Retirement Across the Styr—German Dvina Attacks Fail.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 20. —The Copenhagen correspondent of The Morning Post sends the following:

"Russia intends to place millions of additional troops in the field, according to a notification by Premier Goremykin to the Russian press, says a private dispatch from Petrograd. The Premier intimated the necessity of redoubled exertions by the nation to provide the needful equipment and munitions."

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Nov. 19. —The following official statement was issued by the Russian War Office tonight:

On the western [Russian] front, northwest of Friedrichstadt, German attempts to cross to our side of the Dvina River failed. The enemy everywhere was compelled to retire by our fire.

On the left of the Styr River, near the station of Czartorysk, the enemy attempted unsuccessfully to reach the river. Near the Village of Czartorysk our troops retired to the right bank of the Styr, well covered by our artillery fire, which prevented the enemy from making an attack. Further up on the Styr, near the village of Novo Selki, the enemy several times opened fire on the bank of the river held by us.

GERMAN LINES THINNING.

Russians Report Positions Insufficiently Held Before Riga.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 19, (via London.) —Russian military observers are finding frequent indications that the German lines on this front are growing increasingly thin. These are furnished by reports from the fighting lines, notably from the sector northeast of Riga. As an instance, it is stated that in capturing the passage between two marshes the Russians found the sole defenders of the position to be two Germans with machine guns.

Drilling of the recruits with whom the Russians expect to strengthen their own lines on various fronts is proceeding rapidly on all sides. Drill masters report that excellent progress is being made in the work because of the willing spirit of the new men and the admirable relations declared to exist between them and their officers.

FIGHTING NEAR CZERNOWITZ.

Russians, Well Supplied with Munitions, Are Getting Reinforcements.

ZURICH, Nov. 19.—Swiss papers report that there have been heavy artillery engagements for several days near Czernowitz, Bukowina, where the Russians are well supplied with munitions and are being strongly reinforced.

SAILINGS NOT CANCELED.

Agents of Italian Lines Deny Report Cabled from Europe.

Hartfield, Solari & Co. and other agents of Italian lines, issued vigorous denials yesterday of the report that the lines had canceled sailings for Mediterranean ports.

"We have received advices from the other side that the sailings of the America, a passenger steamship, and the Palermo, a freight carrier, have been canceled," said William Hartfield. "The Europa, of which we received word had been taken by the Italian Government, has been released and restored to the service. The Duca degli Abruzzi will leave here on Nov. 24 with about 1,200 passengers. She will be followed later by the Verona and the Europa."

Louis Costa, agent for the Pierce Line, said no word that sailings were to be canceled had been received from Naples, and that the Italia, a cargo steamer, now loading here, would leave soon. The San Giuglielmo, a passenger ship, he said, would sail about the middle of December.

C. B. Richard & Co. said the Caserta of the Lloyd-Italiano Line would sail in December.

The liner Dante Alighieri has been taken over by the Government and will not return here, according to an announcement by McDonnell & Truda, but the Giuseppe Verdi, which arrived here today, will sail for Italy next Wednesday.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Public

Announcement has been made in the columns of a Theatrical Magazine to the effect that *PATHE* has formed a combination with other moving picture interests, these latter having stock for sale.

The report has *absolutely* no foundation.

Pathe has no stock for sale.

Pathe has not combined, nor will *Pathe* combine with any moving picture interests selling stock to the public.

LOUIS J. GASNIER, Gen'l. Mgr.

PATHE EXCHANGE INC.
25 West 45th St.,
New York City.

JASTROW CALLS US ALLIES OF GERMANY

Says America Aids by Taking Britain's Place as World's Money Centre.

WOULD DROP GRIEVANCES

German Economist Says Bankers and Merchants Must "Fight Side by Side" with Us

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Professor Jastrow of Berlin University, a famous financial authority, in a prominently displayed article in the Tageblatt, under the title "Dollars versus Sterling," discusses the October report of the Federal Reserve Board. He says he foresees the supremacy of dollar over sterling exchange in Central and South America and its commanding position elsewhere throughout the world, and warns big German financial, shipping, and commercial interests not permit emotional grievances in connection with American ammunition and other subjects of contention to make them unmindful of the fact that America is virtually Germany's ally.

Professor Jastrow says it may be clearly seen how America is using her newly created financial weapons to create a position of world-importance for dollar exchange at a time when the prestige of sterling exchange is shaken.

"The American banking world," he says, "is discussing the whole question of branch banks abroad as a matter pertaining to Latin America, and at the present moment this is the fact. Let us hope that the German commercial world, in taking its attitude toward these events, may not attach too much consideration to what we have to lose in Latin America. To be sure, the shipping and trade in a large part of what was Spanish America were practically a German monopoly, but exchange was entirely English. At the resumption of international relations after the war German trade will have the greatest interest in seeing the supremacy of sterling exchange shaken.

"The German banking world has already begun preliminary work in order, after the war, to create an international position for mark exchange; but recent undefined reports about the flotation of the Anglo-French loan should not exert any influence on the direction of this preparatory work. The reports of participation by German-American banking houses are to be taken with caution until absolutely proved; but even if they are true—just as I remarked in the case of the arms and ammunition shipments—all this cannot alter the fact that after the war one of the most important tasks facing the German banking and commercial world will be to fight side by side with America.

"A merchant should not let himself be blinded by either envy or resentment, no matter how well justified, to the fact that everyone who at present works to dig the grave of sterling exchange is his ally and pacemaker."

Luzzatti Says "America Wins."

ROME, Nov. 19.—Ex-Premier Luigi Luzzatti, in an article published today regarding the persistence of the high rate of exchange between Europe and America, despite the big loans contracted by the Entente Allies in New York, says that "America wins, more than wins," and that "all the greatest monetary powers in the world bow to her."

Signor Luzzatti attributes the continuance of the high rate of exchange to the delays and uncertainties in the financial war. He says the Entente has done only now in America what it should have done in August, 1914, and that, therefore, the efforts of today must be multiplied.

USE GUNS AND GRENADES IN ALSACE FIGHTING

Lively Combats Proceed at Two Points—German Aviators Are Active.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Spirited fighting in Alsace, accompanied by the throwing of hand grenades, is the only feature of the day on the western front, according to the French War Office bulletin today. The night bulletin said that there was nothing to add to the previous announcement.

Eight German aviators flying over Luneville were pursued by French airmen. Five were driven away, but the others succeeded in throwing down several bombs. Three persons were wounded.

The communication reads:

In Alsace, on the plateau of Uffholz and at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, there has been very spirited artillery fighting, accompanied by activity from the trench guns, as well as the throwing of hand grenades.

On the remainder of the front last night passed without incident.

Eight German aviators endeavored yesterday to fly over Luneville. French airmen went up in pursuit, and five of the Germans were deflected from their objective. The remaining three threw down a number of bombs on the town. These missiles wounded three persons. The material damage inflicted was unimportant.

The communication of the Belgian War Office says:

There has been a slight bombardment of our advanced posts and of the Pervyse region. Our artillery replied to the German batteries and brought about the dispersal of the enemy workers.

At several points before our fronts during the two previous nights our aviators have shelled the German encampments at Eessen, (South of Dixmude.)

The official statement by German Army Headquarters on military operations in the west says:

There have been artillery duels and mining warfare in and near the Argonne and in the Vosges.

A German aeroplane squadron attacked a British troop encampment west of Poperinghe.

DR. DUMBA NOT ENNOBLED.

Report of Reward by Franz Josef Denied—Ex-Ambassador Silent.

VIENNA, Nov. 19, (Via Berlin and London.)—Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, former Austrian Ambassador to the United States, who arrived here some three weeks ago, has preserved an unbroken silence ever since. He is living in his villa some miles from Vienna. Personal friends of the former Ambassador have not seen him.

The reports that Dr. Dumba has been ennobled by Emperor Francis Jose

REUTERDAHL PAINTS OUR ARMY AS A JOKE

Says It Is Trained to Travel on a Pillow and That Our Patriotism Is Vanishing.

AT MERCY OF AN INVADER

Calling on Nation to "Arm or Surrender," the Naval Expert Says the Whole World Is Laughing at Us.

Henry Reuterdahl, the artist, who enjoys the reputation of an expert on navy affairs, has an article in The Metropolitan Magazine for December entitled "Arm or Surrender," in which he makes some startling assertions regarding the defenseless condition of the nation from a military point of view.

He opens with this sharp arraignment of our patriotism—or lack of it:

"Our patriotism is waning and drifting away on the ebb tide of indifference, and as a nation our manhood is on the decline; national conscience we have not. No longer can an American hold up his head abroad. Our place in the world is that of a money bag. In Germany we are laughed at, despised as spineless weaklings; our money alone is feared. England thinks we are cowards, and American life a commodity which can be paid for in cash. The French shrug their shoulders."

The Mexicans ridicule us, he says, and regard us as a race of cowards.

"In Naco, Ariz.," he says, "the right arm of the Government guards not the lives of the inhabitants. Barricades of hay bales before the windows keep Mexican bullets from killing them in their sleep; in the daytime they duck low and trust to luck."

Invasion Easy.

Invasion by a European power he regards as ridiculously easy.

"Right before our very eyes," he says, "our navy and army have deteriorated. So far, no one cares. It has been demonstrated and proved beyond argument that the American Navy is not strong enough to maintain the command of the sea and uphold the Monroe Doctrine. With the American fleet swept off the sea, the enemy's invasion on our soil becomes but a matter of steamer schedule. Twice this has been done in the war games of our own fleet.

"The army cannot defend all its forts," he continues. "It has no automobiles to transport all its baggage; its shoes are for the parade ground and will wear out under two months' marching; it has nineteen motor ambulances for its wounded. Its supply system cannot stand the strain of war, but will break down as it did during the Spanish war. It is without ammunition trains, armored automobiles, armored railroad trains, heavy mortars for field work, has ammunition but for a couple of days' battle and with less than one hour's supply for coast defense guns, and has not sufficient field artillery. The mobile army in the continental United States is but a little larger than twice the New York police force, and its reserve counts some sixteen men. It masters ten aeroplanes, all of which cannot fly.

Coast Guns Useless.

"Practically all the great rifles for coast defense are from the design of the Ordnance Department, and their disappearing carriages are the invention of the present bureau chief. Many are obsolete, and the carriages of the heavy guns have to be remodeled. They permit only a limited degree of elevation and through faulty design good guns are rendered inferior in range to those of the enemy's ships. For want of foresight the bureau placed this handicap on every large-calibred, direct-firing gun of our coast defense from Maine to California. The pieces are now useless against the latest superdreadnoughts until this handicap is removed.

"The inefficiency settled upon the army by Congress and the army's unpreparedness for war is visualized by the hopeless and pathetic state of its Aviation Corps. America is the land of the aeroplane. Here it was born, but the army has now but ten machines—one fell recently in the sea and killed its aviator. That these machines cannot fly cannot be the fault of Congress. Our loss in aviators has proportionately been almost as heavy as in the flying corps of the great armies now engaged in war.

"The American Army is trained to travel on a pillow. Soldiers must go to manoeuvres in a tourist sleeper, officers in Pullmans. At least that is our peace method. To the Texas manoeuvres a regiment was ordered from Indianapolis. It could have made the trip in six hours, reaching its destination in thirty, traveling in box cars as in France and Germany. But this regiment had to wait three days for tourist sleepers. The orders to march came in February; not until four months later did the regiment reach its maximum strength, but without regiment of light artillery, ambulances, field hospitals, engineers, and and signal force. No ammunition nor adequate supply trains nor transports existed, and these regiments never reached proper war strength.

"'What are you going to do about it?' To which I answer, Trust the army, chuck politics sky high, again put the fear of God in Congress, kill the graft of the useless army posts, do away with the bureau system, and let the fighting army run its own show, according to the lines laid down by the General Staff. They are trained for it; Congress is not. Establish a Council of National Defense so that the army may be represented on the floor of Congress and the demands and opinions of the efficient soldier may be heard throughout the land. Give it a budget system as exists in every country where defense means something.

"Military training must be general. It is no hardship to the youth of Switzerland or Australia. Why should it be to ours? On the other hand, it will make a better man of him, teach obedience, strengthen his undisciplined character, and there will be less use for slums and less need of reformatories. The day of the small, highly trained army is past. A small army is a useless expense—it will not prevent attack, and when attacks come, it cannot resist. War demands every unit of a nation—even down to the humblest baker. The fighting line is but the edge of the knife; the steel behind it is represented by the resources of the nation expended with fullest unity."

RAILROAD AID FOR DEFENSE.

Gen. Wood and Others Favor Organizing a Corps of Experts.

The organization of a corps of railroad men as a branch of the reserve army to work out plans for handling troops and material in the event of war was discussed last night at a meeting of the New York Railroad Club at the Engineering Society Building at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Colonel C. B. Baker of the Quartermaster Department, George D. Shyder, Deputy Chief Engineer of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad; S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, and several other men.

General Wood said that a movement among railroad men to organize for war service would undoubtedly meet with hearty co-operation by the War Department.

"The one word before all others on this question is organization," he said. "This applies to the army, but beyond that it applies to the system of handling the forces of the country back of the army. The army itself is like the cutting edge of a heavy knife, and it must have behind it the organization for supplying, transporting, and handling it to give it weight and effectiveness.

"This club is dealing with a subject which has not received enough serious attention since the Civil War. The problem is to use the railroad men, if war should occur, to take charge of the work which they are already doing and are familiar with, with the co-operation of the military staff. It would be the height of folly to place army officers in charge of the details of the operation of the railroad—as bad as it would be to place railroad executives in charge of the army.

"The countries that have looked ahead to making war outside of their own territory know all the railroads of the country into which they might enter, and have plans made down to the smallest detail. They go ahead with an exact duplicate of every piece that would be necessary in restoring a destroyed bridge or similar work. Such a thing has never been thought of in this country except by a few.

"We have never met any really organized power. We have no conception of it, and know nothing of it except what we read. We need to be organized, not for the little things that we go to, but for the big things that may come to us."

The discussion all centred about a paper read by Mr. Snyder, copies of which had been supplied to the others who were to talk. Mr. Snyder said that Germany had been the first to realize the great value of railroads in war and told of her advantage over France in 1870.

"The French," he said, "not having sufficiently studied the problem and not contemplating the loss of Paris, were seriously handicapped. The railroad system, being built to accommodate civil commerce only, radiated from Paris to the provinces, and when Paris was invested many of the provinces not occupied by the Germans were cut off from each other, as the only transfer junctions were in this beleaguered city. Since then, to obviate this difficulty, France built numerous connecting links to join these radiating lines together outside of Paris.

"As this country is now considering the state of its defense, and as its railways form an important element in this problem, it would seem to be a fitting time for the railroad men and the army officials to get together. A board of eminent civilian inventors, scientists, and engineers is assisting the sea soldiers in their problems, and it is believed that the railroad men could perform equally valuable services for our land soldiers.

"There should be a railroad section of the General Staff of the army, which should be assisted by an advisory board of operating officials, engineers, and contractors, including representatives of the great railway material supply houses."

Colonel Baker said that prominent railroad experts had been called to Washington at the beginning of the Mexican trouble to put plans for military railroading. He said that recently tariff agreements had been reached between the War Department and several of the railroads for the transportation of troops and their impedimenta.

In order to train railroad employes for the new duties which they would have to meet if roads were put to military use, he said that instruction by correspondence, after the correspondence school plan, was under consideration.

Other speakers were Colonel B. W. Dunn, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Explosives; Col. R. E. Berriman, Colonel Charles McKinstry, U. S. A., William Barclay Parsons, Captain A. R. Piper, A. J. Grymes, Lieut. Col. E. W. V. C. Lucas, Captain T. Harry Shanton, and W. W. Conley.

CHAMP CLARK FOR DEFENSE.

Tells the President He Will Support His Program in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Champ Clark came to Washington today and, calling at the White House, assured President Wilson of his indorsement of plans for increasing the national defenses. The Speaker and the President were together only about twenty minutes and their conversation was of a general sort.

Mr. Clark said he could not speak definitely about the President's program as such, because he had not had time to go into it thoroughly. But he made it plain that he favored increased national defenses. He said that one thing he did not understand was how $100,000,000 could be raised for the Continental Army, but he said he had no doubt that a workable program would be agreed to and that it would be enacted by Congress.

Mr. Clark said he would introduce a bill to open the doors of the academies at West Point and Annapolis to any boys who could pass the entrance examinations and pay their tuition and expenses. Mr. Clark thought these examinations from Annapolis might go into the merchant marine.

SEEK TO AVOID FUTURE WARS

World's Court League Formed to Promote Arbitration.

The World's Court League of America was organized at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club yesterday to promote a supreme court of the world for the judicial settlement of all international disputes without resorting to arms. Dr. John Wesley Hill, organizer of the Asiatic Branch of the International Peace Forum, explained that the object of the league was not to interfere in any way in bringing peace in the present war, or to attempt any hindrance of the United States preparedness plans, but to organize a court of representatives from every country in the universe to prevent the recurrence of any such outbreak as the present conflict in Europe.

Judge D. D. Woodmansee of Cincinnati declared that the World's Court League would strive to work side by side with a big army and navy in preserving peace to this country and the world.

The following Board of Governors was elected: Emerson McMillin, Henry Clews, James G. Bremner, John Wesley Hill, Bainbridge Colby, John Hays Hammond, Professor J. W. Jenks, W. E. Knox, Oscar S. Straus, Judge Alton B. Parker, E. C. Stokes, Dr. Isaac S. Wood, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, George T. Wilson, John Wanamaker, Dr. Joseph Silverman, Charles F. Polk, James Scott Brown, Senator Warren G. Harding, Judge D. D. Woodmansee, W. F. Robertson, F. A. Seiberling of Ohio, Congressman William W. Wilson, James A. Patten, Charles S. Deneen, Senator L. Y. Sherman and Henry Rathbone of Illinois, Theodore Marburg, George Woodbridge, Charles B. Warren, Senator William Alden Smith and Judge Diekema, Michigan; Charles W. Fairbanks, William H. Hayes, and Henry Lane Wilson of Indiana; Dr. Aquilla Webb and Governor A. O. Stanley of Kentucky; Samuel Dickey, Charles Nagel, and Augustus Busch of Missouri; Samuel Plantz of Wisconsin, Governor W. S. Hammond of Minnesota, and Dr. G. A. Hubbell of Tennessee.

This Board of Governors will meet and arrange the election of officers and other details necessary to complete a permanent organization. The next general meeting will be held in February.

TELLS OF GERMANY'S AIMS.

Wants Economic "Open Door," Not Territory, Says Munich Professor.

"Germany's economic goal is to affirm the principle of the 'open door,' without desiring any further territory herself," Professor Moritz J. Bonn, a German economist, told the Germanistic Society at Columbia University last night.

Dr. Bonn, who is director of the Commercial High School in Munich, took as his subject the "German Economic Problem." His audience, composed largely of Germans or pro-Germans, expected him to enlighten them as to present food and industrial conditions in Germany, but the speaker avoided this phase of the subject scrupulously.

"The present economic condition in Germany," said Dr. Bonn, "is one which I would hardly dare to discuss. The questions involved are so complicated that only the future will tell how they are to resolve themselves.

"We thought that in case of war we could depend more or less on the freedom of the seas and the continuance of our commerce with neutral lands. But the war taught us that we were wrong. It therefore becomes incumbent upon Germany to develop her industries to a point where, even in times of war, she can be thoroughly self-reliant.

Dr. Bonn spoke of the disposition on the part of other nations to split up among themselves territory which, he said, should be recognized as international domain.

"We are opposed to such division, but if it must happen, then Germany must have her share," he said. "We don't want to get control of any colonies. But we want the door kept open so that we can enter into fair competition with other nations, not through colonization as they seem to fear, but through our trade and our banks. That is exactly our attitude toward South America, which all nations recognize as a field of rich opportunity. So long as the United States insists upon strict adherence to the Monroe Doctrine with reference to South America, Germany is satisfied. The Monroe Doctrine is the best possible guarantee of peace and safety."

NAVAL ARCHITECTS BACK UP PRESIDENT

Dinner Speakers Urge Campaign of Public Education for Preparedness.

SEE AN AROUSED COUNTRY

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt Says Men Realize We Are Not Free from Attack.

National preparedness was the keynote of all the speeches delivered at the annual dinner of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, held in the Waldorf-Astoria last night. That the day is at hand when the country must be up and doing if it is to be prepared to defend itself from any possible enemy or enemies was emphasized by Colonel Robert M. Thompson, the President of the society, who declared that a nation that spends $155,000,000 annually for chewing gum can certainly afford to be generous concerning so vital a matter as national preparedness for defense.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt said that he was certain the Administration's defense program would go through the coming Congress, while President Joseph W. Powell of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company declared that the shipbuilders of the country were not trying to hold up the Government in the matter of warship contracts and that these shipbuilders realize to its fullest extent the patriotic side of their profession in doing their best to uphold and further the national defense program of the Government.

The dinner was the largest in point of attendance the society has ever held, and among those present were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army; Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, the Commandant of the Navy Yard; Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N.; Homer W. Ferguson, general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company; Stevenson, Taylor; Captain A. P. Niblack, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps of the Naval Bureau of Construction; Captain Gaunt, the Naval Attaché of the British Embassy; Captain Nomura, the Naval Attaché of the Japanese Embassy; Elmer A. Sperry, Henry A. Wise Wood, District Attorney-Elect Edward Swann, and Captain W. Strother Smith, U. S. N. The speakers in addition to those named were Judge Swann, Mr. Ferguson, and H. A. Wise Wood.

Lessons in European War.

"There is no class of men in this country," said Colonel Thompson in his opening address, "who are better qualified to judge what preparedness means than are the naval architects and engineers gathered together tonight. Our nation has always drifted on this subject and has never yet taken to full account what preparedness means. But during the year that has just passed we have had to take notice. We have seen fair lands blotted out, and if the war lasts two years longer we will see all nations our debtors, save in the entire stock of the world's gold owned in this country.

"We have heard it said that when this war ends the participants will be too exhausted to think of fighting us or anybody else. That view is quite contrary to the lesson that history teaches us. If we face a crisis in the next two years, the present navy, plus the submarines and destroyers we may be able to build, will have to be our first line of defense. As for the army, the biggest force that we could put into New York inside of two weeks would be the New York police force. Don't laugh, for this is true.

"Within two weeks after we lost command of the sea an enemy could land 300,000 men on our coast and in four weeks double that force, and if we are to be properly prepared we must be prepared to defeat such a force before it can make a stand, and militia cannot destroy it. And these troops that would land on these shores would be well equipped, well trained soldiers. What do you think about it?"

Sees an Aroused Country.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was the next speaker.

"Two years ago," he said, "preparedness was not a very popular subject. Look at the situation today, and I think you will note one of the most remarkable changes in public opinion on a great question that has taken place in years. What is being done now is only beginning, and I have a deep-seated conviction that the country is aroused as it never was before, and, furthermore, that it is going through with this proposition to the end.

"The vital question in all this talk of preparedness is public opinion. But right here I want to say there is much to be said for that Congressman who is honestly convinced that this country is in no danger and who believes if trouble did come a million men would spring to arms overnight. The whole question in my opinion has resolved itself into one of public education. From a spirit of apathy, lack of interest, which was dominant at this time a year ago, there has taken place in this country a great change in that the people are now willing to listen. The average man realizes that we are not safe from the possibility of such attack, and he now knows fairly well the naval and military situation in his country. The people of the country today, it is quite apparent, want a better preparedness."

Wood Against Compromise.

Judge Swann indorsed what Mr. Roosevelt had said, and added that he was an ardent advocate of a thorough and efficient preparedness.

H. A. Wise Wood said he could not indorse the naval program submitted by Secretary Daniels, because, in his opinion, it did not go far enough. He said the program could be likened to a compromise between two factions regarding the bridging of a dangerous stream. One wanted to bridge it and the other did not, and so they compromised by building a bridge half across the stream.

"We have got to look beyond this present Congress," he said, "and if this Congress does not give us what we need we must elect one that will."

President Powell of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company said that the shipyards were never so busy as at the present time and said that in the next year 600,000 tons would be added to the American merchant marine. This means, he added, that the United States is progressing in the direction of a merchant marine.

"We have read in the newspapers this morning reports from Washington which I do not believe represent the opinion and belief of the Secretary of the Navy. There is no organized effort among the shipbuilding companies to bilk the Government. Nor has there been any effort to deprive the Government of early deliveries on its contracts to which it is entitled."

Recently the head of a great munition plant was asked by the Government, Mr. Powers said, if that plant would be prepared to fill Government orders in the event such action was necessary. The reply, he said, was that the plant in question stood ready at all times to give the Government first call on its entire output. It was the general opinion about the room that the plant referred to by Mr. Powers was the Bethlehem Steel Works of which Charles M. Schwab is the head.

Mr. Ferguson, the last speaker, spoke along the same lines as did Mr. Powers.

Lots of Money for Indemnity.

The annual meeting of the society ended with the session held in the Engineering Societies Building in West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. As on the first day, the sessions were largely attended by many of the best-known naval officers, naval architects, and engineers in the country. Seven papers were read yesterday, the two that attracted special attention being those of Captain A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., who is the Vice President of the society, and Lawrence Y. Spear, the submarine builder and designer. Captain Niblack spoke of the navy, while Mr. Spear discussed the submarine of the present and future.

"We are prone in this country," said Captain Niblack, "to regard ourselves as a rich nation. My experience with rich people has been such that I have come to regard mere riches as a severe test of character. Money is certainly not a war asset until it is actually invested in the creation of war material and trained personnel. It is, however, a good thing to use in paying war indemnities, and in that respect we have an attractive bank account. Money not spent in preparedness for war, if no war comes, is not necessarily money saved, for, unhappily, the ideas which spring up like weeds around the noble aspirations of universal peace always tend to sap, strangle, and kill the national stamina and deteriorate the national character, whereas the recognition that every citizen owes spontaneously his services to the country in time of war (and hence in time of peace in preparation for war) is an asset independent of national wealth and infinitely more valuable."

Faults of Voluntary Service.

Great Britain and the United States, with the exception of China, are the only two nations which cling to the voluntary system of military service, and as a result Captain Niblack said that the citizens of these countries have been "clever enough to avoid the discomfort, the loss of time, and the interference with his business and pleasure which universal military service demands." This voluntary system Captain Niblack described as enormously expensive, unfair, clumsy, unreliable, and generally unsatisfactory. In countries where conscription does not exist he pointed out that there are no strikes in Government munition factories and shipyards, and "no real agitation for woman suffrage, for the right to vote implies the obligation to bear arms or to manufacture them. One must either fish or cut bait."

Captain Niblack then discussed the maintenance of the fleet from the business point of view. Looking across the Atlantic, the policy of this country has been that of a defensive role, and "had thought and built to repel an enemy if he should come."

"This habit of thought, of waiting for something, of holding back," said Captain Niblack, "of expecting things to come to us, has almost destroyed our initiative, has driven back our foreign trade, and almost driven our flag from the ocean. We have reasoned that our fleet would give us time to bring up our supposed reserves and enable us to raise an army of volunteers. Facing this comfortable solution, we have turned our back upon the Pacific."

Compromise in Submarine.

In his paper on the submarine of the present and future, Mr. Spear prophesied that in submarine construction the United States Navy will keep "in the middle of the road, thus avoiding all sudden radical changes."

"It follows then," said Mr. Spear, "that we may reasonably expect a compromise in the form of the construction of boats, which, while larger than necessary or desirable for local defense purposes, can still perform that duty, and at the same time possess the necessary habitability and the 'effective' radius to enable them to keep the sea for long periods of time and operate at a long distance from their base."

Of the fleet submarine, two of which are now building for the navy, Mr. Spear said:

"If this type is to accompany the battle fleet, a high surface speed is an absolute necessity, and with this must be combined a long effective radius. The question as to whether the fleet submarine really belongs among "the submarines of tomorrow" or not depends upon the surface speed which is considered adequate. If a speed of from twenty to twenty-one knots will suffice, the answer is certainly "yes," but if twenty-five knots or more are required, there is room for serious doubt with respect to the matter."

Others who read papers yesterday were Harry B. Etter, T. M. Cornbrooks, William Gatewood, W. J. A. London, F. D. Herbert, and H. B. Oatley.

APPEAL SENT TO PULPITS.

Clergymen Asked to Direct Attention to Need for Defense.

The Conference Committee on National Preparedness yesterday mailed letters from its headquarters, 10 Bridge Street, to the clergymen of this country, calling to their attention President Wilson's recent appeal for patriotism.

"Here is the nation God has builded with our hands," the letter reminds them the President said at the end of his address on preparedness recently delivered here. "What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and disinterested patriotism?" The letter continues:

"The public is fully determined on the need of better national defenses, but is uninformed as to the extent necessary to go to procure full protection. You can render a valuable service by helping direct attention to the needs."

"The vital question in all this talk of preparedness is public opinion. But right here I want to say there is much to be said for that Congressman who is honestly convinced that this country is in no danger and who believes if trouble did come a million men would spring to arms overnight. The whole question in my opinion has resolved itself into one of public education. From a spirit of apathy, lack of interest, which was dominant at this time a year ago, there has taken place in this country a great change in that the people are now willing to listen. The average man realizes that we are not safe from the possibility of such attack, and he now knows fairly well the naval and military situation in his country. The people of the country today, it is quite apparent, want a better preparedness."

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FORD TO SEE THE PRESIDENT

Will Discuss Plan to Have America Join Neutral Peace Congress.

DETROIT, Nov. 19.—Henry Ford announced today that he would go to Washington soon and endeavor to discuss with President Wilson the plan to have the United States join a conference of neutral nations for the purpose of bringing about peace in Europe.

Mr. Ford's announcement was made after he had had a conference today with a Mme. Rosike Schwimmer of Budapest, who is here in the interests of the neutral nations' conference plan. He said he was heartily in favor of the movement.

Capt. Turner Fills an Emergency.

In reporting the arrival at Quebec in command of the Cunard liner Ultonia of Captain W. T. Turner, late of the Lusitania, THE TIMES erroneously gave the tonnage of the Ultonia as 1,042 instead of 10,402 gross. She is 500 feet in length, and has been in command of Captain Malin, who, having fallen ill, was replaced by Captain Turner as the most available commander. Neither the Ultonia nor the Pannonia has been under charter to the British Admiralty as incorrectly stated.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

PRINT BOOK TO SHOW BRITISH 'INTRIGUES'

German Officials Issue a Volume of Correspondence Found in the Belgian Archives

AND ARGUE FROM EVIDENCE

"Enormous Crime" of Alleged British Plot Against the Fatherland Presented in Detail.

The German Imperial Foreign Office has published a collection of diplomatic correspondence unearthed in Brussels in August, 1914, which, the anonymous, but official editor declares, reveals the hatred and intrigues of England against Germany during the nine years preceding the war.

The publication is in quarto, pamphlet form, and contains 119 documents written by the Belgian Ministers at London, Paris, and Berlin to successive Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs. These documents appear in the original French with a parallel translation in English. Certain documents are reproduced in fac simile form.

The pamphlet is entitled "European Politics During the Decade Before the War as Described by Belgian Diplomatists," and has a cover of gray—a color hitherto employed in the official publications of the Belgian Government.

The diplomatic correspondence which the book contains has already been published in serial form in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and extracts were cabled at the time, other portions being published here later when the newspaper arrived.

The documents and the deductions drawn from them have been analyzed and commented on by the British and Belgian Foreign Offices, perhaps the most notable criticism being that issued by Sir Edward Grey on Nov. 1, asserting that the German view of the Anglo-German negotiations for a treaty in 1912 was not the British view.

The pamphlet has, however, an introduction in English, which begin by means of extracts from the documents the official editor argues the German case and draws the German indictment against the British Government, press, and people.

A text is found in a dispatch sent by Baron Greindl, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to his chief at Brussels, on Feb. 18, 1905, which reads:

"The real cause of the hate of the English for the Germans is the jealousy produced by the extraordinary development of the merchant marine, the commerce, and the industry of Germany."

This portion of a dispatch of June 23, 1906, sent by Count de Lalaing, the Belgian Minister at London, is quoted:

"The English press has so consistently indulged in attacks against the Emperor, his government, and his people that the public remains suspicious. Germany is the great commercial, military, and, in future perhaps, naval rival; for this reason every good citizen considers himself under obligation to detest her, because he tells himself that for the present she is the only nation of which he has anything to fear since the weakening of Russia and the entente with France."

From the appended documents they extracted whatever material they have to fit the following hypothesis:

"The picture, which these Ministers unite in drawing is that of the sinister figure of England moving with ever malevolent purpose among the courts and chancelleries of Europe, everywhere fomenting suspicions and inspiring hatred of the power which it has set its mind to destroy. In the pursuit of this purpose we see King Edward in the closing days of his reign devoting himself to the dissipation of the long-standing Anglo-French antipathy and the creation of the rapprochement which Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey strengthened into an alliance.

"We see the British Government intervening at Paris again and again, with insinuations, suggestions, demands, always calculated to misrepresent German policy and induce the French Government to assume in every international discussion an attitude of irreconcilability toward the most ordinary German suggestions."

Then after the evidence is presented comes this conclusion:

"It can surely not be necessary to dilate upon the meaning of the narrative set forth in these luminous but disheartening pages. These are not words of German apologists. They are the words of disinterested expert observers—the considered words, though set down in the very midst of events as they pass. They register reflections of five professional students of contemporary international history, living in the three chief capitals of Europe, and possessing unparalleled access to the facts, with the advantage of dwelling detached and unprejudiced with regard to them. And their convictions are identical. A more complete indictment of English statesmanship as the enemy of peace of the world, a deliberate and persistent conspiracy against an unoffending neighbor, could not possibly be framed. The indictment stretches throughout the nine years. There are no palliations, no extenuations. It is a record of monstrous crime."

Delivered to State Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The German Embassy delivered to the State Department today "for its information" a compilation of reports of Belgian diplomats in various capitals of Europe to the Government, which were seized when German troops entered Brussels.

It is alleged by the German Government that these reports show to what extent the Belgian representatives were interested in European politics in general and in German politics in particular. It is also asserted that they indicate Belgium's alignment with the Entente powers.

DELEVAL IN LONDON.

Our Ex-Counselor at Brussels Is Pledged to Secrecy in Cavell Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Gaston Deleval, formerly Counselor of the American Legation in Brussels, whose name came before the public in connection with the Cavell case, reached London today. It was intimated that the German authorities, before according him permission to leaving the country, required him to give a pledge to Acting Minister Gibson not to discuss the case or any other matter regarding the German occupation of Belgium.

On his arrival here M. Deleval went to the American Embassy and thence to a hotel, refusing to see newspaper men. He expects to practice law here during the war.

Soft Shirts of Heaping Value At $2

See these in my *Broadway windows!* Fine-woven materials, with French cuffs, in light or dark grounds spanned with subdued stripes.

These are *out-of-the-ordinary* values to which I "point with pride." All-sleeve lengths.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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Form-Fitting or Loose-Draping O'coats, $25

In my exclusive John David Models, single or double-breasted, and *silk lined* throughout. Softly tailored and smartly styled.

Just unpacked—a new shipment of Brown and Green Suits, with *silk-sleeves*, $20. They are exceptional values.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

INDIA OFFICE DENIES REPORTS OF REVOLTS

Takes Up German Stories Specifically—Tale of 'Holy Images' Causing Mutiny.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The India Office today made formal announcement that German press statements circulated in foreign countries regarding disorders in India were absolutely unfounded. The announcement specifically denies the report that a revolt has broken out anywhere in India, or that Brahmins, Buddhists, and Mohammedans have united to make difficulties for the "detested English, as stated from German sources."

Denial likewise is given to the assertion that the Rajah of Bhagalpur has headed any uprising, or that grave disorders have occurred in Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Allahabad, and Maspur, or that rebels have interfered with the departure of native troops, causing the British troops to retire and subsequently occupying their barracks and arsenals.

"There is not a word of truth in these statements, from beginning to end," Austen Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, announces. "There is no such person as the Rajah of Bhagalpur. If the Nawab of Bagawalwur is referred to, he is a minor, 11 years of age."

He added that the report printed in the German press that the Nizam of Hyderabad, India, has been deposed by his subjects is "entirely devoid of truth."

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The British advance against Bagdad has been checked south of Kut in Mesopotamia by a mutiny of Indian troops who refused to march further against Bagdad because of the presence in that city of objects sacred to their religion, according to a Frankfurter Zeitung dispatch from Constantinople, the Overseas News Agency says.

"The British executed every tenth Indian soldier of several battalions," the quoted dispatch says, "but the Indians openly refused to march against Sulman Pak and Bagdad, where several holy images are buried.

"The general situation in Mesopotamia is decidedly less advantageous to the British than recently, as their advance against Bagdad has been stopped south of Kut, which is 105 miles southeast of Bagdad.

"The Shiite clergy continue their agitation for a holy war in Southern Persia and Schat-el-Arab, and important events are said to be impending."

The only native soldiers in the British Indian army who could be interested (in a religious sense) in "holy images" buried in Bagdad are those of the Mohammedan faith, but the veneration of images is forbidden by the Koran.

BARTHOLDT MAY GO ABROAD

On Peace Mission—Plans for Bryan and Roosevelt to Go with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Ex-Congressman Richard Bartholdt, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration, today announced that he probably would go to Europe soon as a member of an American committee to confer with like committees from neutral nations in regard to bringing about peace.

In advices received "from Europe," according to Mr. Bartholdt, it has been suggested that a committee composed of Theodore Roosevelt, W. J. Bryan, Elihu Root, David Starr Jordan, and other prominent Americans should go to Europe. Mr. Bartholdt has been asked to be one of the number, if the committee goes.

What the source of his information "from Europe" was Mr. Bartholdt refused to say when he made his announcement before the Missouri Society of Peace meeting in St. Louis.

"I am prepared to say on authority however," he said, "that the warring nations of Europe are eager and ready for peace, but for certain reasons they do not want the initial step to come from the United States. They want it to come from the conference of all the neutral countries of Europe, with the United States represented."

Mr. Bartholdt took from his pocket a paper which he said had just been received "from Europe." It was a proposal by a Government to create a peace committee to act "until the close of the present war" with like committees from other neutral nations.

TURKS CAPTURE AEROPLANE

Also Report Sinking a Vessel in the Tigris River.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—An official statement issued at the Turkish War Office says:

"In the Caucasus, on the Viak front, we brought down and captured undamaged a second enemy aeroplane.

"On the Tigris River an enemy vessel was sunk with its crew.

"Arab volunteers destroyed enemy telegraph lines by a surprise attack on a hostile camp.

"Otherwise there is nothing important to report."

CANADA CALLS ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Asked to Address Recruiting Meeting of American Battalion.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—A. R. Minard, President of the American Club, declared here today that the American Legion in charge of the formation of the American battalion for service in Europe has asked former President Roosevelt to speak at a meeting under its auspices here on Dec. 11.

The meeting will be held to stimulate recruiting for the American battalion, which will be known as the Ninety-seventh.

WILL SEND PROTEST TO ALL WAR NATIONS

Administration, in New Note on Contraband, Will Assail Wholesale Lists.

UPHOLDS FOOD SHIPMENTS

Reasserts Right of Neutral to Send Supplies to Civilian Population of a Belligerent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—America's protest against the placing of nearly all articles of commerce on the contraband lists of European belligerents will go to Germany and Austria as well as to Great Britain and her allies.

In the last note to Great Britain regarding interference with neutral trade Secretary Lansing gave notice of an intention to make contraband the subject of a later communication, and preparation of this document is in progress. It became known today that when it is forwarded to London virtually identical notes will be dispatched to the Teutonic allies and to France and Italy.

So far as Germany and Austria are concerned officials regard the forthcoming protest as more or less academic in view of the fact that their commerce raiders and cruisers no longer are on the high seas and their seizures of contraband are limited to the work of submarines. In retaliation for the issuance of the British blockade Orders in Council, however, Germany has promulgated a list of contraband that includes practically all American products.

Consequently the State Department has decided that formal protest is necessary to record the assertion of its rights by the United States.

The note is approaching completion, but its dispatch will be delayed until it has been revised carefully by Secretary Lansing and President Wilson, and probably by the Neutrality Board. Generally, it will be framed to recall to the belligerent powers the practices of nations in the treatment of contraband prior to the present war, and even before the London Conference which resulted in the Declaration of London. The right of a belligerent to extend the list of absolute contraband beyond the limits recognized by international law before the outbreak of war will be challenged, and particular objection will be made to wholesale additions to the contraband list animated by the spirit of retaliation, as in the case of nearly all of the present belligerents.

That declarations of contraband should be limited to articles not merely available for military use, but designed chiefly for that purpose, will be one of the chief contentions. This will involve a reassertion of the right of a neutral State, such as the United States, to ship such things as food supplies, cotton, and copper, to the civilian population of a belligerent country, under reasonable assurance that the goods will not be commandeered for military uses.

Particular objection will be made, it is understood, to the seizure of American goods, even though contraband, if they are destined for consumption in a neutral country and are not bound for a belligerent port.

UPHOLD ATTACK ON WILSON.

Staats-Zeitung and Herold Commend John Brisben Walker's Words.

Commenting on John Brisben Walker's speech assailing the President, at Cooper Union last Thursday, yesterday's Staats-Zeitung said:

"Those are hard words and weighty accusations which John Brisben Walker uses against the President. But they have become necessary in view of the shameless hypocrisy behind which British intrigue, which seems to have hypnotized the press, the pulpit, and the Government, hides itself in order to suppress those voices that speak against the President's wonderful neutrality policy. It is necessary to call the child by its real name, which is this: 'Treason to the People.' Serious criticism of the first servant of the people must at last be expressed in public.

The paper also alludes to Canada as "the other English colony in America."

The New Yorker Herold, after denying that somebody called out "Shoot the President!" at the meeting of the Friends of Peace, where John Brisben Walker spoke, declares that the President can now no longer ignore the awful results of the delivery of American munitions to Europe which his policy has made possible.

CONOVER PAYS RELIEF LOAN

New York Man Named Among Delinquents Is in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Stuart A. Conover, son of W. E. Conover of New York, whose name was published in Secretary McAdoo's list of delinquents for failure to repay $100 advanced at the outbreak of the war, is making representations to the embassy here and asking a retraction. He says he never received any notification from the Treasury requesting repayment and never refused to pay.

He said he had always been willing to

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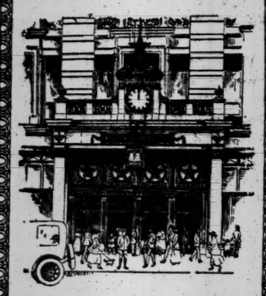

The Progress of Time

For over thirty years previous to June, 1914, a Red Time-ball on the old Western Union Building on Dey Street dropped every day at 12 o'clock and set the city's time.

Mariners in the harbor trained their glasses on what was then the tallest building on lower Broadway and sailed into Calcutta or Cape Town on Western Union Time. Business men and women, shoppers, clerks, and messenger boys stopped to watch the ball drop—and gauged their activities by it.

A year ago last June the old building was torn down and New Yorkers no longer set their watches by the famous time-ball.

Ever-expanding Manhattan had grown northward, passed 14th Street in its march and made Herald Square the new center of commercial activity—and the Macy Time Star that new center's timepiece.

As the red ball dropped of old, so the Macy Star drops now and regulates the affairs of modern New York. Every day at precisely 12 a spark flashed over the wires from the United States Observatory at Washington starts the Macy star on its downward flight.

The change of location marks the progress of two decades. It serves to again emphasize Herald Square as the Modern City's shopping center, and Macy's as the most progressive store.

Set Your Watch by the Macy Time-Star

Resinol Soap shampoos

keep the hair healthy, rich and lustrous

Leave no stickiness or unpleasant odor. Resinol Soap sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For sample free, write to Dept. 7-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

ADMITS THAT BOY-ED JOINED IN SHIP PLOT

Counsel for Hamburg Line Men Concedes All Acts Charged by the Government.

DENIES INTENT TO HARM U.S.

Von Rintelen May Be Brought from England for Trial—Teutons Seek Dr. Goricar.

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall said last night that William Rand, Jr., counsel for Karl Buenz, Managing Director, and other officials of the Hamburg-American Line had filed with him concessions of the chief points charged against the Hamburg-American Line officials by the Government. Among other things it is admitted by Mr. Rand that Captain Boy-Ed, the Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, was one of the men who directed the organization and furnished the money for the fleet of naval auxiliaries that sailed from New York shortly after the outbreak of the war to coal and provision German warships then raiding in the Atlantic. A report that the defense would also concede that Captain von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy, was concerned in the expedition could not be confirmed yesterday.

It also became known yesterday that Franz von Rintelen, the German who is wanted here in connection with passport and other unneutral activities, is alive and in a British prison, and that he may be returned to this country to face the Federal investigators.

Other information that came out yesterday was that Teutonic secret agents have been working for days past trying to find Dr. Joseph Goricar, the former Austro-Hungarian Consular official, and that the foreign agents have also been shadowing American Secret Service officials in their efforts to get a line on the information in the possession of the United States Government.

Charges Against Buenz.

The case of Mr. Buenz and his co-defendants George Koetter, Adolph Hachmeister, Felix Sessner, and Walter Poppenhouse, all present or former Hamburg-American Line employes, will be called in the Federal District Court on Monday morning. The charge of unneutral activities against them alleges that they conspired to defraud the Government by submitting false clearance papers to the Collector of the Port. The Government also contends that the ships used by the Germans, at a cost to the German Government of about $750,000, were auxiliaries of the German Navy and that as such they sailed from New York and received supplies from the German gunboat Eber, and the converted cruisers Santa Luccia, Cap Trafalgar, Eleanor, Woermer, and Pontus. Four ships composed the fleet that sailed from New York and it was in the organization of that fleet that Captain Boy-Ed is now admitted to have had a very important part.

Mr. Rand, in conceding the chartering of the Bersenbrid, Lorenzo, Fram, and Sommerstad, makes the claim that the entries at the Custom House concerning the destination of the vessels and the filing of irregular manifests were not made with intent to defraud the United States, but only to deceive the enemies of Germany. With this object in view the defendants allege that the violations of the customs regulations were at worst not a serious offense and that it is not unusual for vessels, after leaving port, to get orders on the high seas to proceed to some place other than the one for which a clearance was procured.

Order Came from Germany.

Mr. Rand also admits that the four vessels were chartered for the German Government through orders from the home office of the Hamburg-American Line after a meeting between Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, Managing Director Buenz, and Supt. Koetter of the Hamburg-American Line.

The concessions, while practically admitting all the overt acts mentioned in the indictment, deny that the chartering of the boats was in consequence of a conspiracy to defraud the United States, and the defendants assert that the deception complained of had as its only object to deceive the enemies of Germany as to the destination of the vessels and the cargoes they carried.

With these concessions made, the only things to be passed upon when the case comes before Judge Harland B. Howe of Vermont, who will sit in the United States District Court on Monday, are the law points as to the jurisdiction of the United States over the Fram and Sommerstad, which are of Norwegian register.

Mr. Marshall said he did not consider the irregularities admitted by the defendants to be trivial, because, if the Government did not exert its best efforts to stop such practices, especially in war times, it would incur the enmity of other nations and be liable for damages.

The information that Franz von Rintelen, who is known to be a personal friend of both the Kaiser and his brother Prince Henry of Prussia, is now detained in England as a prisoner of war was received by the Government within the past few days. On several occasions von Rintelen has been reported to have been executed as a spy in London. It is now said that he may be returned to this country by the British authorities to stand trial for conspiracy in fraudulently obtaining a United States passport which was issued to him under the name of "Y. Gache," and was found on his person when the British arrested him on his arrival at Falmouth.

Stands High in Germany.

The Government has evidence that von Rintelen was one of the most prominent of all the Germans sent to this country by the Berlin Government. He holds a commission as a Captain in the German Army, is highly connected socially and financially, and is a particularly warm friend of Prince Henry. Von Rintelen's name has been prominently mentioned several times in connection with the alleged German plot to embroil this country with Mexico, so that the United States would need all of its ammunition and war munitions for home use.

Andrew Meloy, the real estate operator of 55 Liberty Street, who crossed the Atlantic with von Rintelen, is now awaiting trial on the same fraudulent passport charge. Meloy, who is at liberty under $7,500 bail, will go on trial as soon as the cases of Buenz and the other Hamburg-American people are concluded.

That Austro-Hungarian and German agents have been busy for ten days trying to find Dr. Joseph Goricar, the former Austro-Hungarian Consular official, became known yesterday. Goricar has charged that the Teutonic spy system employs 3,000 persons in this country and that the work of this army of spies is directed by high German and Austro-Hungarian diplomatic and Consular representatives in this country.

"The agents of the central powers," said a Federal official yesterday, "have worked day and night trying without success to reach Goricar. Furthermore, I don't think there is much chance of them finding him, at least for some time to come."

The fact that a woman is mixed up in an important way in the alleged German ship bomb conspiracy was admitted yesterday by the Government Secret Service agents who have been hunting for her since the arrest of "Lieutenant" Robert Fay and his brother-in-law, Walter L. Scholz, in Weehawken.

It became known yesterday that the investigations of the alleged German and Austro-Hungarian espionage cases and conspiracies in this country have been placed entirely in the control of the agents of the Department of Justice, of which service Captain William Offley is the chief of the New York division. This means that William J. Flynn, chief of the Secret Service, is no longer identified with the work, it was said.

DAECHE FIGHTS EXTRADITION.

Alleged Conspirator Seeks a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

That Paul Daeche, in the Hudson County (N. J.) jail on a charge of conspiring to blow up liners, intends to make a vigorous fight against removal to New York State, was shown in the United States Court, Newark, Judge Haight presiding, yesterday afternoon.

John C. Knox, assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, made an application for the transfer of Daeche, and the application was opposed by John W. Ockford and Harry Lane of New York and August Zelgener of Jersey City. Mr. Ockford presented his own application for a writ of habeas corpus to get Daeche out of the Hudson County jail. He asserted that the indictment on which his client was being held was defective. Mr. Knox set forth that the indictment was regular, as were also the others drawn at the same time.

Judge Haight adjourned the hearing until Monday morning. He intimated that he would deny the application for the writ of habeas corpus, unless it could be shown conclusively that there was a defect in the indictment.

MAY MEAN BOY-ED'S RECALL.

Washington Considers Admitted Acts of Attache Most Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Careful consideration will be given by the Government to the case of Karl Buenz at New York next Monday. It is anticipated that the evidence may not only lead to other cases being considered by the Grand Jury, but also furnish the State Department with the basis for action along independent lines.

Should it be shown that Captain Boy-Ed directed the secret provisioning of German warships from New York City, there is little doubt in Washington that it would be considered a grave enough offense to warrant a request for his recall. While it is contrary to American neutrality for individuals to engage in such acts, it is considered a most serious disregard of the rights of a friendly Government for a diplomat or attaché to participate in them.

ARMY SQUADRON IN FLIGHT.

Reaches Wichita Falls on Its Way to San Antonio.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Nov. 19.—All six of the machines of the United States Military Aeroplane Squadron from Fort Sill reached here safely today after making the flight from the fort in about one hour.

The pilots experienced no trouble with their machines, and two minutes covered the difference between the slowest and fastest time. Lieutenant J. E. Carberry, the first flier to land, took thirty-nine minutes to cover the forty-five miles. Captain B. D. Foulois, flight commander, announced that the next flight, set for tomorrow, would be direct to Fort Worth, 114 miles.

FORT SILL, Okla., Nov. 19.—The first aero squadron, United States Army, composed of six aeroplanes, started from the aviation field here today on a flight to new headquarters at San Antonio. Fifteen minutes after the first machine, carrying Captain Foulois, was in the air, the entire squadron was on its way southward.

The automobile trucks carrying equipment for repairing, as well as supplies, preceded the aviators in order to pick out the most available route and prepare landing places.

The squadron is composed of fifteen aviators and ninety men. Those who did not fly today accompanied the motor equipment by land. The officers in the planes were Captain Foulois, Lieutenant T. D. Milling, Lieutenant C. G. Chapman, Lieutenant J. E. Carberry, Lieutenant T. S. Bowen, and Lieutenant I. A. Rader.

FIGHT FOR LEA'S SEAT.

Tennessee Democrats to Vote Today in Senatorial Primary.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 19.—After one of the hardest fought campaigns in the history of the State, Tennessee Democrats will hold a primary election tomorrow to select a nominee for United States Senator. Senator Luke Lea of Nashville is a candidate to succeed himself. He is opposed by Representative K. D. McKellar and ex-Governor Malcolm R. Patterson, both of Memphis.

The nominee chosen tomorrow will be voted for in the election of November, 1916. All three of the candidates support the present State prohibition laws, around which the State campaign next year is expected to centre. In the absence of any other important issue, the campaign developed an exchange of personalities.

LORIMER'S PARTNER GUILTY.

Munday Gets Five Years for Wrecking Chicago Savings Bank.

MORRIS, Ill., Nov. 19.—Charles D. Munday, former Vice President of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, of which ex-United States Senator William Lorimer was President, tonight was found guilty of conspiring to wreck the institution, and his punishment fixed by the jury at five years' imprisonment.

HILLSTROM AS SHOT, DENYING HIS GUILT

Final Plea for Respite, Based on Telegram from Seattle Alleging Alibi, Fails.

SPRY DEFIES AGITATORS

Declares He Will Clear Utah of Lawless Element and Stop Inflammatory Street Speaking.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 19.—Joseph Hillstrom, condemned murderer and "Hobo poet," whose case attracted attention throughout the country and prompted the intercession of President Wilson, the Swedish Minister to the United States, and the American Federation of Labor, was put to death by a firing squad in the State Prison here at 7:42 A. M. today.

Tonight Governor Spry announced that he intended to clear the State of all lawless elements and to stop incendiary street speaking.

When the officers went to Hillstrom's cell he broke down and started to struggle with them, but when he saw the Sheriff he became calm. Accompanied by the officers, he walked to the death chair. After he was seated they asked him if he had anything to say. He said:

"Gentlemen, I die with a clear conscience. I never did anything wrong in my life. I die fighting, not like a coward. Well, I'm going, good-bye."

When the officer started to give the command to fire, Hillstrom yelled "Fire!"

The squad fired, and four bullets pierced his heart. He was dead in 1 minute and 10 seconds.

Although self-possessed when he faced his executioners, Hillstrom had a sensational nervous collapse just previously. He tied the door of his cell with strips torn from his blankets and fought the guards fiercely with the handle of a broom he had snatched from an attendant in the corridor.

This outburst was unexpected. Hillstrom retired calmly last night after refusing to see a minister. He remained apparently in sleep until early this morning. About 4 o'clock he arose and began to shake the cell door, shrieking as if in a nightmare. All the prison officers rushed in. The prison physician tried with slight success to quiet the man. It was decided not to interfere with him until necessary, and he was not disturbed until the time arrived to take him to the scene of the execution. He left his breakfast untasted.

When the guards arrived Hillstrom attacked them savagely with the broom handle, which he had broken in two, leaving a sharp point on one piece. Deputy Warden A. C. Ure received a slight wound in the arm from Hillstrom's weapon. Hillstrom fought until Sheriff J. S. Corless, for whom he had previously manifested high regard, arrived and appealed to him.

"Joe, this is nonsense," said Corless. "What do you mean! You promised to die like a man."

Hillstrom hesitated a moment and then yielded. "Well, I'm through," he said. "But you can't blame a man for fighting for his life."

The blanket strips he had tied to the door were then cut, he was blindfolded and led to the place of execution supported by two guards. He talked incessantly in the few minutes that elapsed between the time of his arrival and the firing of the death volley. He asked whether any of his friends were in the firing squad and kept saying he was innocent and would die like a man. His voice was clear, but low. He was quickly adjusted to the death chair and attendants drew aside.

None of Hillstrom's I. W. W. friends was present. The law provides that not more than five friends of a condemned man may be present if their presence be requested. Hillstrom declared last night that he did not wish any of his friends to see the execution, and accordingly admission was denied to a committee of the I. W. W.

Ed Rowan, Secretary of the local Industrial Workers of the World organization, claimed Hillstrom's body. He intimated it would be sent to Wyoming for burial, as requested by Hillstrom in a telegram to W. D. Haywood yesterday.

At 6 o'clock this morning Governor Spry and the members of the Board of Pardons received telegrams from Seattle saying that William Busky of that city had sworn to affidavits saying that he was with Hillstrom all of the night on which the Morrison murders were committed and that Hillstrom was innocent.

Attorneys for Hillstrom immediately asked the Governor to grant a ten-day respite. Members of the Pardon Board held a hurried conference and decided not to interfere. It was reported at that time that Hillstrom was weak and showing signs of breaking down under the strain.

Warden Arthur Pratt asked Hillstrom if he knew Busky and Hillstrom answered that he did not. The Sheriff was then directed to proceed with the execution.

Hillstrom was convicted of the murder of John G. Morrison, a grocer, and his son, Arling, on Jan. 10, 1914. Under Utah law he was allowed to choose between shooting and hanging.

President Wilson twice appealed for further respite for Hillstrom. The President's second request, made yesterday, was denied by Governor Spry as not based on any new facts.

In a statement made public tonight Governor Spry announced his intention to "clear the State of the lawless element that now infests the State and see to it that inflammatory street speaking is stopped." Governor Spry said:

"Every lawbreaker, every man who defies law and order, every man who is opposed to law and order—call themselves what they will—will be driven out of the State. I am going to see that the work is started at once. If the city officers and others whose duty it is do not do so, I will do it myself. I am going to see that inflammatory street speaking is stopped and at once, let them call it by 'free speech' or any other name they wish."

The Governor said the militia would be used, if necessary, to clear the State of the men who have been "writing threatening letters and making incendiary speeches." It is known that a considerable amount of evidence has been collected by the State in the last few months and the Governor said very emphatically tonight that he intended to adopt drastic measures to end the condition of alarm that has existed here as a result of the agitation of the Hillstrom case. Local public sentiment appears to be strongly in favor of the Governor's attitude.

NEW YORK BATTERED BY A 72-MILE GALE

Two Men Killed, Many Persons Hurt, Widespread Property Damage in Great Storm.

BIG WAGONS TOSSED ABOUT

Heavy Signs and Broken Glass Blown Through Streets—Shipping Has Perilous Time.

Death and destruction were left yesterday morning in the wake of the strongest southeast wind that ever swept through the city from the sea. Driving a stinging rain ahead of it the storm raced over the city with a wind velocity of seventy-two miles an hour. Men and horses were unable to stand against it in the more open spaces, glass gave in before its force, large signs were torn from their fastenings, and buildings swayed dangerously beyond the calculations of architects.

Beginning at midnight the wind, then coming from the east, increased in velocity gradually and grew stronger and stronger, until by 9 o'clock, when many New Yorkers were on their way to work, it was traveling at sixty-five miles an hour. Veering then to the southeast, the gale's speed continued to increase until, at 10:46 o'clock, the maximum of seventy-two miles on hour was reached. The high velocity continued until about 1 o'clock, when the force of the storm began to diminish rapidly.

Two men were killed, scores of persons were injured, some of them fatally, perhaps; shipping in the bay and along the coast was demoralized, and thousands of dollars' worth of property on land and sea was destroyed.

In the opinion of experts, property damage reached the proportions it did because the structures of the city are not built to withstand such a gale from the east and southeast. Nearly all high winds that visit New York come from the northwest, west, and southwest, and signs, buildings, and windows are so placed and constructed that they will hold fast in the face of almost any wind from one of these anticipated directions. But not since 1898 has New York felt such an east wind as that which came yesterday, and the southeasterly wind broke all records. The east wind of 1898 reached a velocity of seventy-eight miles an hour. The strongest wind that ever swept New York was from the southwest on Feb. 22, 1912, and traveled at ninety-six miles an hour.

The wind, seeking the centre of a vast cyclone area, centred over Lake Michigan when the storm here was at its height, changed yesterday afternoon to the West and continued to blow with considerable force. The rain, which really did not fall in great quantities but seemed to do so because of the driving wind, stopped in the afternoon and, according to the predictions of the local Weather Bureau the clouds will be entirely driven from the skies this morning, leaving the weather clear and cold today and tomorrow.

Many Anxious About Football Game.

The storm in New York caused apprehension among those who expected to attend the Yale-Harvard game in Boston this afternoon, and at the Weather Bureau yesterday one man's whole time was taken up in answering inquirers of today's forecast for Boston. Each questioner was told that the prospects were good for a cool, clear day, the only unfavorable feature expected being a strong west wind.

One man killed by the storm was Antonio Giaolaio of 2,322 First Avenue, who was swept from a scaffold at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull and died there several hours later.

When an iron sign 50 by 30 feet in size and weighing 200 pounds, was blown from the sixth story of the building at 41 Lafayette Street, near Worth Street, one man was seriously injured, two girls suffered painful hurts, and the lives of a dozen persons were endangered. The injured man, Jacob Cohen of 465 Riverside Avenue, Brooklyn, was sitting on a truck in front of the building when an edge of the sign struck him. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said he probably had a fracture of the skull.

The girls, who were struck as they were walking under the sign, were Frances Roma of 74 Mulberry Street and Lena Lubunca of 7 Elizabeth Street. They were able to go to their homes after treatment.

The sign crashed into the subway kiosk at Worth and Lafayette Streets, showering with broken glass many persons on the steps inside, and even below in the station. Some were cut, but none severely.

Music Teacher Blown Along Street.

Another sign, 25 feet square, was blown from a building at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, and in falling struck Abe Grad, proprietor of the Star Novelty Company of 172 Fifth Avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a fractured skull. Ida Maddock of Larchmont was struck on the foot and painfully injured.

Joseph Gillen of 199 St. Ann's Avenue and George Karns of 2,550 Third Avenue were painfully injured when a demolished sign fell upon them at Third Avenue and 138th Street.

Isaac Morgenthau, 69 years old, a piano teacher of 285 East Sixty-eighth Street, was literally swept from his feet at Eighty-seventh Street and Central Park West and, after being carried a short distance, fell upon his head, suffering a fracture of the skull from which he may die. He was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital. The same gust at the same corner pinned Frank Tannenbaum of 306 East 100th Street under his own wagon after overturning the vehicle. Tannenbaum's right leg was fractured. The frightened horses ran several blocks before they were caught.

Annie Motcatch of 246 East Thirteenth Street was struck on the head by a bottle that was blown from the window of an apartment above that in which she lives. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

Harry Block of 316 East 100th Street, while crossing Park Avenue and 183d Street with his head bent into the wind, was struck by an automobile driven by Robert Peer of 2,418 University Avenue, the Bronx. Block was taken to Fordham Hospital suffering from internal injuries.

Ex-Justice William D. Dickey of the Supreme Court was struck by a Flatbush Avenue surface car in Court Street, near the Brooklyn Borough Hall, and suffered a sprain of his right shoulder. He was unable to avoid the car because of the wind.

Big Wagons Overturned by Wind.

In such exposed spaces as City Hall Park, Printing House, Madison, Herald and Times Squares and Central Park West the wind wrought the greatest havoc. Five wagons, one a United States mail truck, were overturned near the Municipal Building, and the wind blew so hard against the Centre Street side of the building policemen closed the street to traffic at that point for several hours. Policemen from many stations were sent out as reserves to regulate traffic, hopelessly confused by the gale, and to assist women and elderly persons who were caught out in the storm.

Hundreds of persons in various sections of the city were cut by falling glass. Twenty clerks in the sub-office of the Bureau of Social Investigation of the Department of Charities were showered and cut with the glass of two windows which were blown to pieces in their building at Pearl and Centre Streets.

The few vessels that beat their way into port yesterday had stories to tell of a seventy-mile gale that lashed the sea mountains high and at times gained such force it was almost impossible to make headway against it. Some shipping reached the shelter of Sandy Hook, but could not get into port because of the heavy mist that gathered as the wind died away.

The Giuseppi Verdi, fresh from an Italian shipyard and on her maiden voyage was delayed by western gales, and came to a position off Sandy Hook in the teeth of yesterday's eastern gale. When she hove to to wait for the coming of the pilot boat the seas were breaking over her bow. She was delayed most of the morning because the waves were rolling so high the pilot could not climb aboard. Later, when the mist set in, the agents of the Transatlantica Italiana Line decided to hold her at anchor until this morning.

Tug Brings In Ship's Passengers.

Another vessel detained down the bay by the storm and fog was the Lamport & Holt liner Verdi, in from Rio Janeiro and West Indian ports. Late in the afternoon the line sent out a tug, which brought her passengers to the city. Another big steamship delayed is the Scandinavian liner Bergensfjord.

During the height of the gale in the morning the New York and Porto Rico liner Corozal dragged her anchor off Liberty Island and crashed into the Greek steamship Andreas Gerakis. No plates were smashed, but some woodwork was ripped and smashed. A tug brought the Corozal back to her anchorage. Two days ago in a western gale the Greek liner was blown from her anchorage into the fairway and remained there until ordered back into the anchorage ground by the Government boat.

Outside of New York, along the Atlantic Coast and in New Jersey, the wind, having freer sweep, seemed stronger even than in the city. The only death reported in the suburbs was that of Louis Shapiro, 60 years old, in Hackensack, N. J. He was struck by a jitney bus while attempting to cross West Englewood Avenue with his umbrella shutting off his view of the street.

The full force of the wind was felt at Coney Island and along the coast. Houses were blown down, persons injured, and small vessels wrecked.

A storm warning issued by the Weather Bureau last night advised that the storm centre moving over Lake Ontario would cause south to west gales on the southern New England Coast this morning.

Snow Falls in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The first snow of the Winter fell in Washington shortly after noon today. There had been much rainfall throughout the morning, and at the time there was a good drizzle. But mingled with the falling spray were some unmistakable flakes of snow.

New Service to Jacksonville.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, in cooperation with roads of the Southeast, will start on Nov. 21 a daily train each way between Chicago and Jacksonville, Fla. The new train, known as the Southland, will leave Chicago at 12:01 A. M., arriving at Jacksonville at 8:45 o'clock the second morning. Northbound the train will leave Jacksonville at 8:20 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 7:45 o'clock the second morning also. The length of the run will be 1,142 miles.

ROOSEVELT HEARS PESSIMISTIC REPORT

Medill McCormick, in Coast-to-Coast Trip, Found No Hope for Moose.

WILSON STRONG, HE SAYS

Progressives Willing to Join Republicans If Standpatters Do Not Control the Convention.

Medill McCormick of Chicago, Progressive National Committeeman from Illinois, went down to Oyster Bay yesterday and told Colonel Theodore Roosevelt the results of a trip he had taken recently from Portland, Ore., to Portland, Me., to feel out political conditions. Mr. McCormick returned to the city last night and left immediately for Washington.

In telling of his observations throughout the country Mr. McCormick was frankly pessimistic concerning the outlook for the Progressive Party. Fusion with the Republicans everywhere is likely, and Progressives are ready to go back to the Republican fold if sufficiently encouraged and the standpatters do not get control of the next Republican National Convention. Regarding the Democrats, Mr. McCormick said:

"President Wilson is strong throughout the country, though not popular. He is stronger than most of the opposing politicians, in published statements, have been willing to admit. Certainly Mr. Wilson is not boisterously popular—but he is strong, partly through lack of concert of opinion and of action among the opposition.

"I could not find any general approbation of the McAdoo merchant marine scheme. The people are not for the proposed undemocratic Continental Army or for half measures. Most of them are for preparedness, and some are against it. They are against the present tariff and for a tariff commission. There is a great opportunity for an opposition, united upon a constructive platform and led by a real candidate, but not by any of the gentlemen whose distrust of democracy compels them to cheat the people upon occasion."

Referring to the strength of Elihu Root as a Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination, Mr. McCormick said:

"Elihu Root is the least available of the conspicuous candidates for the Republican nomination, and not merely because the proposed New York State Constitution was beaten by a catastrophic vote. The Bull Moose regard him as a engineer of the steam roller of which Barnes and Penrose were just stokers. It was under his guidance that in 1912 the Republican machine defeated the Republican voters. During the last few weeks I have talked with or heard from several score of men all over the West who were active in the Progressive campaign of 1912. They were unanimous on one point. They will not support Mr. Root. Even those of them who don't like the President say they will vote for him rather than for Mr. Root. I told this to Colonel Roosevelt, as others have before me.

"Those of us who parted company with the rank and file of Republicans—there were 4,000,000 of us in 1912 and 2,000,000 in 1914—do not propose to join in a movement to elevate the masters of legerdemain who frisked us Roosevelt men and beat the people in 1912."

Mr. McCormick was reminded that he voted with the Republicans in the Illinois Legislature, and he was asked if he was still a Progressive or had gone over to the Republicans entirely.

"I exject to continue to act with the Republicans," he replied.

"Who is likely to be the most popular Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination?"

"There is more general sentiment for Justice Hughes," replied Mr. McCormick, promptly, "than for any other man mentioned for the Republican nomination, just as there is more opposition to Mr. Root than to any other man mentioned."

"What is the attitude of the Progressives you have met?"

"They are ready to go back to the Republican Party, if the Republican National Convention produces candidates who are sufficiently progressive, and if the platform is also progressive. All standpatters must get out."

"Do the Progressives in Illinois think that the Republican Party is progressive enough to justify their return to it?"

"There is no way of determining how progressive the Republican Party is. In Massachusetts, where the Republicans adopted many of the Progressive principles, Governor McCall was supported by the most influential Bull Moose leaders and won by a plurality of 1 per cent., although Walsh polled the largest vote any Democrat every received in Massachusetts."

"Who, in your opinion, will control the Republican National Convention, the progressive Republicans or the standpatters?"

"I hazard no guess from what I have heard," said Mr. McCormick with conviction, "that there won't be any great difference in the number of delegates as between standpatters and progressives. There will be, however, a great many uninstructed delegates, and, as no candidate will have a majority, these delegates will probably determine the platform as well as the candidate."

Mr. McCormick said he had been informed at the Progressive headquarters that plans are already under way for holding the Progressive National Convention.

"It will be held after the other conventions," he said, "and I imagine that its action will be determined largely by the action of the Republican convention."

LAYS DEFENSE FIGHT TO MUNITION MAKERS

Congressman Tavenner Also Charges That Our Unpreparedness Is Due to Waste of Funds.

Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner of Illinois, speaking at Cooper Union last night in "Taking the Profit Out of War," said that the manufacturers of munitions were to a great measure responsible for the agitation for national preparedness and that they were working to force through Congress large appropriations for national armament in order to make what he characterizes as excessive profits.

"I will make the statement upon my responsibility as a member of Congress," he said, "that the money appropriated for the Army and Navy has been wasted like water, and that the reason we are not prepared is that too much of the money appropriated for preparedness has gone into the pockets of war trafficking firms instead of into preparedness."

He also attacked the Navy League, intimating that its members were not as disinterested in the manufacture of munitions as they had declared themselves to be.

"I will accept their challenge that they are not connected with munitions concerns by introducing a resolution in Congress that J. P. Morgan and the other Directors of the Navy League, past and present, and the men who organized and reorganized it, be called upon to testify as to whether or not they own stock in concerns engaged in the manufacture of war materials or any firms that have been drawing down contracts for the army and navy," said he.

"Moreover, I do not believe that any member of Congress who owns stock in the firms engaged in war traffic should be permitted to take any part whatever in the debates on the Army and Navy bills. The worst menace to this country is not the menace beyond the seas, but the menace within our own borders—the men who would plunge us into war for their own personal profit. Those officers who do the purchasing of war munitions, and who are paid a salary to see that the Government receives a dollar's worth of value for every dollar expended, have permitted a ring of ammunition manufacturers to put Government money by the millions into their pockets."

DISPUTE DOCTOR WHO LET BABY DIE

Continued from Page 1.

ney formation, which was of little consequence and no danger; bones of the body and head were well shaped and strong. The head was well shaped and the brain showed no defects visible to the naked eye and facial nerves were there on the right side, the defective side.

"The only serious defects were the incomplete intestine, the skin tissue on the shoulders, and the absence of a right external ear. There is no evidence in this to prove that the child would have been mentally defective except that which would come from the absence of hearing from the right ear, and this might have been corrected some."

His conclusions were embodied in the report of the Coroner's jury in little different language.

Dr. Climena Serviss told of conditions at birth and corroborated Dr. Haiselden's statement regarding the consultation.

Miss Catherine J. Walsh, who solicits subscriptions for a church society and sells magazines, asked permission to testify. It was she who visited the hospital and gave the baby the name of "John." She told of viewing the baby and pleading for an operation for it. She described how it moved its hands and feet eyes and lips.

Dr. Haiselden once more called attention to the partial facial paralysis, but a juror asked him if it were not true that this was overcome afterward, and the doctor said that was true.

The jurors considered the verdict for three hours.

ASSAILS JURY OF MEN.

Woman Doctors Should Have Been Consulted, Mrs. Belmont Asserts.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, in discussing yesterday the case of the defective Bollinger child of Chicago and the investigation by the Coroner's jury, said:

"In all these discussions it has never crossed the mind of the Coroner and all the other men connected with the case that women should have been drawn in equal number to serve on that jury. Both as mothers and citizens, women should have an equal say in any matter of a life or death decision for their children. The Coroner might say he only wishes to have the medical opinion of his jurors. In this event I would point out to him that there are numbers of woman doctors in Chicago who should have been asked to give their decision in this highly important matter.

"In all justice and fairness the woman's side of this question should have been represented in the final decision as to the doctor's right to do as he did when he let the baby die."

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Girls' Matinee or Street Frocks, Special $10.00
of plain or plaid silk taffeta combined with serge and hand-smocked; sizes 10 to 16 years; Actual Value $16.50

Girls' English Coats, - - - Special at $8.50
of cravenetted tweed, in grey or brown; yokes and sleeves lined; sizes 6 to 16 years; Actual Value $10.50

Girls' and Intermediate Dresses, Special $6.50
four distinctive models, combined with plain or plaid silk taffeta; plaited skirts; sizes 6 to 15 years; Value $9.75

Girls' Tailored Coats at $5.00, 6.75 and 9.75
in belted, flare and sport models; of chinchilla, cheviot, corduroy, etc.; sizes 6 to 16 years.

Girls' Corduroy Suits, - Special at $16.50
Three piece belted model; embodying excellent material and workmanship; sizes 12 to 16 years.

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INDICT 21 CONVICTS IN SING SING INQUIRY

Grand Jury Accuses Members of Welfare League in First Lot of True Bills.

CASES OF ASSAULT UP NEXT

Removal of Prisoners from Penitentiary May Be Delayed by the Tangle Over Cullen.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Indictments against twenty-one members of the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing for assault were handed up today by the Westchester County Grand Jury, which has spent two weeks investigating conditions at the prison. Eighteen of the men indicted, according to District Attorney Weeks, are officers of the league—Sergeants at Arms, Executive Committeemen, gallery men, kitchen stewards, and assistant butlers. As such, it was said, they enjoyed privileges that permitted them to go more freely among their fellows than did other inmates of Sing Sing.

One of the indicted men, Nathan Kaplan, known as "Kid Dropper," who has been in the White Plains jail since the beginning of the Grand Jury inquiry, was arraigned today before Supreme Court Justice Morschauser and pleaded not guilty. He said before his arraignment that he had been "framed up," and it is thought that he will make this defense at his trial on Dec. 13.

Justice Morschauser appointed Thomas F. Curran, Corporation Counsel of Yonkers, to defend Kaplan. Mr. Curran asked to be excused, but finally yielded.

"From what I know," he said later, "I feel that I can acquit Kaplan of the charge against him. Evidently certain influences are trying to make a goat of him. Watch for later developments."

The men indicted, besides Kaplan, were: William Riley, Joseph Dequan, Harry Green, William Armstrong, Charles Miller, Frank Harris, Miguel Boada, Thomas Hyland, John Alloco, Francis McDermott, Joseph Toblinsky, Marquis Curtis, George Dalton, William Snyder, David Stone, Louis Acker, Thomas Shannon, Martin McLaughlin, Ernest Minet, and Lugi Fillipelli.

Bench warrants were issued for their arrest, but it is not thought that they will be brought here from Sing Sing until the case concerning the rightful custody of another Sing Sing prisoner, Peter Cullen, is decided. This man was charged with contempt of court for refusing to be sworn before the Grand Jury. He was arrested at Sing Sing and brought here on a warrant, which act, according to Warden Osborne and Edgar L. Ryder, Cullen's counsel, constituted kidnapping, as a writ of habeas corpus was required for the prisoner's removal from Sing Sing.

Mr. Ryder came before Justice Morschauser today and asked that the prisoner be returned to Sing Sing, but the Justice ruled that a writ of habeas corpus issued on Thursday night by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins in Nyack on application of Warden Osborne must be obeyed. This writ orders the production of the prisoner before Justice Tompkins on Monday morning, until which time he must remain in the custody of Sheriff Wiesendanger of Westchester County, which means that he will remain in the White Plains jail until Monday.

Cullen was arraigned before Justice Morschauser on a charge of contempt and waived examination, after which he was ordered held for the Grand Jury.

Deputy Attorney General Bromberger formally asked for a dismissal of the warrant on which Cullen had been arrested, but did not press the application when the Justice ruled that the question must be decided on Monday. The Deputy Attorney General assured Assistant District Attorney Fallon that he had no desire to interfere with the Grand Jury inquiry, but was present only to see that things were done in an orderly manner.

The Grand Jury, having returned the twenty-one indictments based on alleged immorality, will turn its attention next week, it is said, to cases of assault with knives and other weapons. At fewest, ten indictments are expected.

Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling, the State Prison Commissioner who recommended the removal and indictment of Warden Osborne of Sing Sing, has been invited to lead a discussion on "The Relation of the Reform School to the Prison Problem" before the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Reform next Monday evening at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Father Nichols, Chaplain of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, also will speak.

The conference will be the first of a series of Monday evening meetings in the church under the auspices of the national committee. On Dec. 5 Warden Osborne will speak on "Common Sense in Prison Reform," on Dec. 12 Judge William H. Wadhams will speak on "The Indeterminate Sentence," and Dr. Hastings W. Hart will discuss "The Jail" on Dec. 19.

To Wrestle on Horseback.

The closing of the Military Show at Madison Square Garden tonight will be signalized by a wrestling contest on horseback between wrestlers of the mounted detachment of the Police Department, who have been appearing nightly under command of Lieutenant Jean A. Park, and the best men of Troop B, Squadron A, Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., of which Major William R. Wright is the commanding officer. Major Wright, who is an old-time Yale football player, is going to have a team of Yale football players—active riders in Troop B and men celebrated in the history of Yale's football games.

AUTOIST IS CONVICTED FOR KILLING GATEMAN

Martin H. Conroy Found Guilty of Manslaughter with Recommendation for Mercy.

Despite a vigorous defense Martin H. Conroy, 33 years old, of 310 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, engaged in the newspaper business, who, while returning from the Belmont race track in a six-cylinder touring car on the night of Sept. 9 last, ran down and killed John P. Joyce, a flagman stationed at the Hempstead Turnpike crossing of the Long Island Railroad, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree by a jury before Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court, Long Island City, last evening.

The conviction carries a penalty ranging from suspended sentence to a maximum of imprisonment for fifteen years. A recommendation for mercy accompanies the verdict, which may have much to do in lessening the severity of the penalty to be imposed. Conroy felt the verdict keenly. While testifying in his own behalf he said:

"I have paid the widow of Joyce $3,500 and I have not ridden in an automobile since. I did all I could. I could not bring the poor fellow back to life. I was not careless. The accident was unavoidable and I would have done anything within my power to have saved him."

After his pedigree was taken Conroy was remanded for sentence, which will be passed on Monday. He will remain in the Queens jail until that time.

Assistant District Attorney Fred G. De Witt prosecuted the case and Conroy was defended by former Assistant District Attorneys Dana Wallace and Wallace Dreyfoos. The witnesses for the prosecution were Alfred B. Cornell, a motorman on a trolley car that was stopped at the crossing where the accident occurred; James M. Thomas, the flagman at the crossing; Thomas J. Kinkead, a conductor on the railroad, who was on the train which was approaching the crossing; James Van Nostrand, an inspector for the trolley company, and Joseph P. Farrington, a policeman.

According to the witnesses Conroy's automobile approached the crossing at a speed of forty miles an hour. An automobile ahead of Conroy's stopped at the crossing when Conroy shot his machine out from behind this automobile and dashed on to the track to get across ahead of the approaching train. According to the witnesses Joyce was knocked ahead about thirty feet when he was first struck by Conroy's motor. He was on his hands and knees in the act of getting up directly in the path of the oncoming machine when he was struck a second time, and he was dragged a distance of about twenty-seven feet, the motor finally running over his neck. He died ten minutes later.

In his own defense Conroy testified that he was going along at about fifteen miles an hour. He was abreast of two other cars when suddenly a car in front of him stopped. He did not see any signs of an approaching train and the gates were not lowered.

Congressman William H. Calder and August J. Rinn, a real estate man, were among the witnesses who testified to the good character and reputation of Conroy.

While there have been a large number of fatal accidents from automobiles in Queens, this is the first time a conviction has been obtained. Conroy's attorneys said they would endeavor to obtain a certificate of reasonable doubt pending an appeal.

GRANVILLE BISHOP HURT.

Struck by an Automobile, and His Condition Is Critical.

Granville Bishop, Superintendent of the New York Law School, was run down by an automobile last night while adjusting a chain guard of another car on the West Drive in Central Park, opposite West Seventy-third Street, and suffered internal injuries. At Roosevelt Hospital physicians worked over him for three hours in the operating room in an effort to save his life, but whether successful or not could not be determined when he was removed to a bed.

Bishop was in the car of James H. Albertson of 44 Morningside Avenue. The car skidded, and Bishop alighted to adjust the chains on the wheel. While standing in the roadway at the left side of the auto the chauffeur of a car owned by Louis Ansbacher of 2 West Eighty-sixth Street struck him and dragged him for a few feet between the wheels of the two cars. The accident caused both machines to collide and damaged them. Eugene Walter, the playwright, took Bishop in his car to the hospital. To a policeman who asked Bishop if he wanted the chauffeur arrested he said:

"No, he didn't see me. I'm as much to blame as the chauffeur."

Bishop is 43 years old and lives at 22 Post Avenue. His wife went to the hospital and remained there while her husband was in the operating room.

DERIDES TELEPHONE COMPANY AS SHELL

New York Company, Fighting Franchise for Great Eastern, Calls It a Failure.

SAYS IT IS UNLAWFUL HERE

D. A. Reynolds Declares 1,200,000 Instruments Can Be Installed in This City at One-Cent Rate.

There was a public hearing before the Board of Estimate yesterday on the application of the Great Eastern Telephone Company for a franchise to conduct a telephone business in this city. According to the company's petition, it will meet all conditions imposed upon the New York Telephone Company and will give a much cheaper service. For all city business it plans to charge only 1 cent a message, irrespective of boundary lines or distance within the city.

Edmund L. Mooney of counsel for the New York Telephone Company presented a brief to the board opposing the granting of the application, in which it was declared that the petitioning company had "a mere paper title." He also said the Great Eastern was a South Dakota corporation which was not authorized to do business in this State. The brief went on to say that the petitioning company and its associates had shown themselves incapable of operating any telephone service, although it stated that it had plants at Peekskill and Perth Amboy.

This latter plant, according to the New York Telephone Company, is in the hands of a receiver and is not being operated. The directory of its subscribers, it was further set forth, has not been published since 1908. The plant at Peekskill, the New York company said, has lost more than 10 per cent. of its stations, while the New York company gained 29 per cent. The petitioning company, according to Mr. Mooney, was incorporated in October, 1905, under the laws of the State of New York, but according to the records in the Tax Department and the State Controller's office, the corporation did not organize within two years of the date of its incorporation, as required by statute. A statement from the State Controller's office regarding the Great Eastern Company, according to Mr. Mooney, says:

> This company was organized simply to preserve the name until the end of the litigation to establish the validity of the New York Electric Lines Company's franchise.

Mr. Mooney said the suit of the New York Electric Lines Company had been carried up to the United States Supreme Court and that the city had won at every step. The company has again filed notice of an appeal in the matter, he said. The brief of the New York Telephone Company further said:

> It appears from a certificate of the Secretary of the State of New York that the Great Eastern Telephone Company of South Dakota has never been authorized to do business in the State of New York. The official records show that the applicant is a mere shell, and that any franchise that might be granted by the Board of Estimate would immediately fall into the clutches of an inflated paper corporation formed under the laws of the State of South Dakota.

Mr. Mooney also read from a circular issued by D. A. Reynolds, President of the Great Eastern Company, which told of the company's possession of an adjudicated franchise, and said:

> Is it possible that a man can say a thing like that and keep out of jail? The fact that he is out of jail is testified to by his appearance here today.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, opposed the granting of the franchise, no matter what sort of service was promised or what rates were proposed.

President Reynolds of the Great Eastern Company said that the attack of the New York Telephone Company was an example of the "billingsgate and vituperation" which the Great Eastern Company had been subjected to in the courts and other places for the past thirty years. He said he always wanted to keep the discussion along business lines. President Reynolds admitted that one of the subsidiary companies of the Great Eastern, as well as the company manufacturing the equipment, was in the hands of receivers and that a third company had been obliged to reduce its service very materially. He said this was on account of the company's inability to get New York City connections.

President Reynolds told the board that 1,200,000 telephones could be installed in New York City without duplication, and that while this city was paying an average rate of 5 cents a message, Buffalo was paying only 1 cent. The Bell Telephone Company, he said, had abandoned two-fifths of its territory in the United States where competition with superior equipment had sprung up. A further hearing will be held.

STEAL $200,000 IN IMPORTS.

Bonded Goods Disappear in Transit from Here to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Bonded imported goods valued at $200,000 have disappeared in transit between New York and Chicago, and a question has arisen as to whether the Government, the New York importers, or the carriers shall bear the loss.

James R. Ford, Chief Deputy Collector of Customs, said today that the Government could not be held responsible for the theft. The Government, he said, would require the payment of duty on the goods as shown by the invoices, regardless of any shortage found when the containers or crates were opened here.

"The carriers who accepted the shipments without designating them as 'not in good order' are liable for loss or shortages," said Mr. Ford. "However, if they can show that the shipment was short through an error at the original point of consignment, the shortage may be charged up to the shipper. In any event, the thefts are not from the Government, and the Customs Department cannot be held liable for them."

Mr. Ford said that special agents of the Treasury Department and customs agents were investigating the thefts, and it was his belief that the crates were cut open, part of the contents removed, and the covers replaced. The probability is, in the opinion of Mr. Ford, that the thefts occurred in New York before the shipments were turned over to the railroads.

MERCHANT MARINE URGED.

Its Value to Factory Workers Shown Before Efficiency Society.

The advantages to the United States of developing its mercantile marine were explained last night at a meeting of the Efficiency Society of New York in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building.

P. H. W. Ross of the National Marine League, the chief speaker, showed the prime importance of selling the goods the nation manufactured, and quoted as proof of that that the Steel Corporation had selected as its head James A. Farrell, a man from its sales department and not its manufacturing side. Foreign commerce, the speaker said, was absolutely necessary if we would offset the heavy debts we incurred in foreign lands, and while certain industries had practically a mercantile marine of their own, although they were obliged to sail it under a foreign flag, we have to depend for the transportation of 90 per cent. of our exports on the convenience of countries, which have things of their own to sell.

The home market, Mr. Ross estimated, could be supplied by running the factories of the country for only four months a year, so that if the factory worker wanted a steady job, we must increase our exports. Yet England has been exporting 50 per cent. of her manufactures, Germany 45 per cent., and the United States only 5 per cent. Not till we have the control of our own mercantile marine can the American workingman be sure of his steady job.

James L. Ewell, inspector of Internal Revenue, opposed establishing naval stations abroad, when we have not ships of our own to coal them, and Alexander R. Smith, editor of The Marine News, came out against Government-owned merchant ships, and suggested a 10 per cent. extra duty on all goods imported in foreign bottoms.

MAYOR IMPROVES STEADILY.

Doctors Say He Will Be Out of Bed In a Few Days.

So rapid has been Mayor Mitchel's recovery since his operation for appendicitis that, according to a report at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday, he will be able to get out of bed in a few days. The Mayor had a good night and slept well.

"Mayor Mitchel continues to improve and his condition is satisfactory," his secretary, Theodore Rousseau, announced at the hospital in the morning.

Two telegrams expressing hope for the Mayor's speedy recovery were received at the hospital, one from the East Side Peddlers' Association, signed by Chairman V. Karp, the other from the Stand Keepers' Association, signed by L. Goodman, President.

35-Pound Turkey for White House.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 19.—A thirty-five-pound turkey, which will grace the Thanksgiving dinner at the White House, will be shipped to Washington Monday from Lexington as the gift of South Trimble, Clerk of the National House of Representatives.

CANNOT ACCEPT DREADNOUGHT BIDS

Daniels Says Private Shipbuilders' Terms Exceed Limits Set by Law.

TALK OF A STEEL EMBARGO

Carnegie Company Official Defends Sales Abroad Which Restrict the Available Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—There is every indication that the bids submitted by private shipbuilding companies last Wednesday for construction of the two dreadnoughts authorized by Congress last March will be rejected. Secretary Daniels tonight denied a report circulated today to the effect that he had already rejected these bids. Coincidentally with the denial, the Secretary said that it would be impossible, under the law, to accept the bids, because they exceeded the limit of cost fixed by law.

Congress stipulated that the cost of the hulls and machinery of the vessels should not exceed $7,800,000. The bids submitted were lower than this figure on their face, but were accompanied by qualifying letters setting forth various omissions from the requirements of the department's contract. The additional cost of what the contractors proposed to omit would make the bid of the New York Shipbuilding Company $8,075,000, of the Fore River Company $8,159,000, and of the Newport News Company $8,240,500.

Because, under the law, these bids could not be accepted, Secretary Daniels said tonight that he was making a study of the bids submitted by the New York, Philadelphia, and Mare Island Navy Yards and trying to determine what would be required to enable one or more of these yards to construct the two battleships. To build the ships at Mare Island or Philadelphia improvements will have to be begun, building slips built or enlarged, and additional machinery installed. Secretary Daniels is considering whether it would be wiser to build the two dreadnoughts in navy yards or ask Congress to raise the limit of cost and award the contracts to private bidders.

Congress may be asked to place a temporary embargo on exports of structural steel to the European belligerents in order to afford a sufficient supply of the metal for use in the construction of the two battleships.

This plan is suggested as a result of the disclosure that neither of the new battleships can be laid down before next Summer because of a lack of steel. The entire output of the American steel plants, it is said, has been taken by the warring nations.

Secretary Daniels, who is deeply concerned over the fact, hints that unless steel plants can be induced to insure preference for Government orders, Congress may be urged to act.

Daniels's Fault, Says Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19.—"First come, first served," is the policy of American steel companies, according to an official of the Carnegie Steel Company in treating orders from this and foreign Governments. Officials of the big steel corporation are forbidden to discuss, for publication, the affairs of the underlying companies. But the official quoted said the facts were as follows:

"When the Government was ready to submit bids our order books were filled from three or four months in advance. We could not maintain our mills idle waiting for the Government's orders. We had no assurance that we would get them if we did submit bids. If the Government wishes to commandeer our plants it has the right to do so. We do not ask the Government any more for the products desired than we get from domestic or foreign customers.

"Had Secretary Daniels been far-sighted enough, as he should have been, he would have known that business of the country would increase, and prices advance accordingly. The Government is doing today what it should have done a year ago, and which it could have done at 25 per cent. less cost. The steel mills, which were then operating at only 50 per cent. of capacity, would gladly have availed themselves of this business."

The same official refused to discuss the implied threat of Secretary Daniels that an embargo would be put on steel exports.

ECHO OF THE FRANK CASE.

Witness Hints at Pinkertons' Interest in Convicting the Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Nov. 19.—Luther Z. Rosser, who was of counsel for Leo M. Frank, and Herbert Schiff, who succeeded Frank as Superintendent of the National Pencil Factor, were the chief witnesses today for the defense in the trial before Judge W. D. Ellis in the suit of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency against the pencil factory for a $1,300 fee for detective services in the investigation of the Mary Phagan murder.

Both were put on the stand by Attorney Harry Alexander in the effort of the pencil factory to prove that the Pinkertons did not render competent service in their investigation of the crime.

Mr. Rosser cited details "important and material to the defense in the Frank case," which he said were not reported to him by the Pinkertons.

"We were confronted with these details during the trial," said Mr. Rosser.

Mr. Schiff, after explaining that he had furnished information to the Pinkertons that Jim Conley could write, said Pinkerton operatives confided to him that there was dissension in the agency's office over the work on the Frank case.

"One of the operatives, Whitfield, reported to me one day that Harry Scott, who had charge of the investigation for the Pinkertons, called him aside in the office and told him that if Leo Frank was not convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan it would mean the end of the Pinkertons in Atlanta."

On cross-examination, Mr. Schiff said he did not mention this detail when he testified for Frank at the latter's trial because he was not asked about it.

WOMEN WORKERS' FAIR.

Doing a Successful Business with Society Aid.

The New York Association of Women Workers, of which Miss Virginia Potter is President, is holding a successful Christmas sale and fair from noon to 11 P. M. today in the assembly room of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 18 East Twenty-third Street. The fair began yesterday, and is proving most successful. The big assembly room is decorated in turquoise blue and white, the association colors, and the girls acting as ushers and "barkers" wear black and white striped skirts decorated with vari-colored butterflies, little turquoise blue crêpe coatees over white waists, and turquoise blue ribbons bound around their heads.

All of the articles have been donated, and include books, fancy and useful articles, aprons, dressing sacques, sewing and opera bags, and fancy groceries, besides all the usual articles sold at a fair. The flower booth is under the management of Mrs. James Speyer. Luncheon and refreshments are served at low prices, the salads, cakes, ice cream, and lemonade having been donated for the fair.

There are forty clubs with 3,000 members in the association, and Brooklyn, Staten Island, and New Jersey are well represented in this fair. There was a large attendance last evening for the exhibition dancing.

Autoist Held for Manslaughter.

James Turner, 41 years of age, of 197 Union Street, Jersey City, was held by Judge James P. Dolan in the First Criminal Court in Jersey City yesterday to answer a charge of manslaughter. Turner's automobile last evening ran down and killed George Lomato, 4 years old, of 98 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City, in front of 100 Ocean Avenue. The boy and his sister Florence, 7 years old, started across the street and passed behind a trolley car and walked directly into the path of Turner's machine so close he could not stop. The girl was also badly injured and may die. John Van Ness of 122 Manning Street, Mrs. Weber of 105 Ocean Avenue and Patrick Gavin, a street department employe, told the court Turner was not to blame. The case, however, had to go to the higher courts.

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Dante	½ calf.	4..	4.00
De Maupassant	½ calf.	10..	10.00
De Maupassant	cloth	17..	9.25
De Maupassant	¾ lea.	10..	8.50
De Foe	½ mor.	8..	8.00
Dickens	¾ lea.	15..	10.95
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Dickens	cloth	15..	7.50
Eliot	cloth	12..	6.75
Eliot	cloth	20..	10.00
Emerson	½ calf.	5..	5.00
Emerson	cloth	5..	3.50
Fielding	¾ lea.	6..	6.00
George Ebers.	cloth	15..	14.95
Goethe	full mr.	15..	23.50
Guizot's France	¾ lea.	8..	8.50
Hall	cloth	6..	9.50
Hawthorne	cloth	8..	5.00
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Hugo	½ calf.	10..	10.00
Hugo	¾ lea.	10..	7.50

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Kipling	¾ lea.	10..	6.95
Little Classics	cloth	10..	5.00
Lincoln	¾ lea.	9..	6.50
Longfellow	full lea.	3..	16.00
Merimee	cloth	8..	5.00
Moliere	cloth	6..	3.50
Muhlbach	¾ lea.	18..	17.50
Old Spelling Shakesp're		13..	1.50
Pepys	½ calf.	4..	4.00
Plato	¾ lea.	4..	3.75
Plato	½ calf.	4..	4.00
Plato	cloth	4..	2.45
Plutarch	cloth	5..	3.95
Poe	cloth	5..	3.50
Poe	¾ lea.	10..	10.00
Poe	¾ mor.	5..	4.95
Schiller	cloth	5..	5.25
Schiller	full mr.	10..	15.00
Shakespeare	½ calf.	10..	10.00
Shakespeare	cloth	10..	2.95
Shakespeare	½ mor.	40..	8.95
Shakespeare	½ lea.	10..	6.75
Shakespeare	½ lea.	13..	10.50
Smollett	¾ lea.	6..	6.00
Spencer	cloth	18..	17.50
Sterne	¾ lea.	6..	7.50
Sue	¾ lea.	10..	11.00
Stevenson	¾ lea.	10..	8.50
Thackeray	cloth	26..	40.00
Thackeray	¾ lea.	15..	13.50
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NATIONAL INSTITUTE HONORS HOWELLS

His Letter, Thanking It for Gold Medal, Says Fashion in Novels Has Changed.

PAPER BY BRAND WHITLOCK

Minister to Belgium Sarcastic at the Expense of the Tired American Business Man.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the highest recognition paid by the society for attainment in any of the arts, was awarded at the institute's annual session in Jordan Hall this morning to William Dean Howells in recognition of his work in the field of fiction.

Ripley Hitchcock, the Secretary of the institute, read Mr. Howells's acknowledgment of the honor, saying that under the circumstances the recipient had been unable to accept the medal in person. Mr. Howells wrote:

Gentlemen of the institute and the academy—A rumor of one of those good things which seem too good to be true has come to me with such insistence that I must take it for fact, and I am asking the Secretary of the institute to acknowledge it for me. I know he will fitly account for my not doing this in person, and I will not hamper him with any expressions of my preference as to how he shall convey to you my sense of the supreme honor which your award of the medal for fiction has done me. In the last analysis, I find this sense a sort of dismay which it would be difficult to render.

Yet I will not pretend that it is altogether the unexpected which has happened, or that, with whatever consciousness of demerit, I did not hope it might happen. I felt that if by no other right the medal of fiction might be mine by the right of seniority, for I have been writing novels now for nearly fifty years, and I have outlived nearly every contemporary who might have outrivaled me in the competition. If this triumph of longevity had its inevitable sadness, I hoped that there might be some touch of the kindness which sweetens the acclaim of his arrival to the man who is out of the running.

So far as pure criticism has governed your vote, I might say that the novelist whom you have done the greatest honor that the world could do him has striven for excellence in his art with no divided motive, unless the constant endeavor for truth is west of fealty to fiction. The fashion of this world passes away, and I have seen it come and go in my art, or phases of it. The best novel of my day is not the best novel of yours in some of these. But if I could believe the vital things were not the same in your esteem, I could not prize your medal as I do. As it is, with my belief that you have peculiarly in your keeping the standard of the arts which Burke says every man has by mere fidelity to nature, and that you will have it increasingly as you welcome to your number whoever is striking for beauty in any art I prize your award more than all the words of my many books could say.

At this morning's session of the institute, held in conjunction with the session of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, an address on "The Influence of Architecture on Americans and Their Habits" was delivered by Arnold W. Brunner. He asserted that artistic surroundings really affected people's behavior, as was shown by the change from discourtesy to respect on the part of New York courtroom spectators after a large, beautiful painting had been placed on a wall.

"Our American cities were planned in the rush hour," Mr. Brunner said. "They say Broadway is picturesque; it is not. It is only sordid, neglected opportunity. The architecture is in a mob state. You see only a mass of incongruity."

Percy MacKaye read a poem, "Federation," with peace as its theme.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University read a paper on "Discipline and the Social Aim in Education."

"The ideal society and the ideal state," said Dr. Butler, "is not one ruled by a despot, by a military caste, or by a controlling oligarchy, however beneficial these may be, or however efficiently organized the masses whom they order and control. The ideal society and the ideal State is a democracy in which every man and every woman are fitted to be free, to put forth the best possible effort in self-expression through participation in the great human institutions and undertakings that constitute civilization, and in service to others like minded with themselves. This is the social aim of a soundly conceived education. To its accomplishment, all training, all discipline, all vocation, all preparation, all scolarship, are intended to lead. If they do not accomplish this, they are futile."

Paper by Brand Whitlock.

Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, contributed a paper on "The American Quality in American Literature," which was read by Hamlin Garland. In part it read:

"The innate conservatism of the people—for no one is so conservative as the crowd—opposes innovation, and with people of our race art always encounters the chilling influence of the Puritan spirit, always suspicious of beauty. In keeping art clean, Puritanism risks making it sterile; it never can learn that there is something antiseptic in liberty, so that it purifies itself and heals its own wounds.

"It was actually considered not so very many years ago a sin to read a novel or to see a play, so that young boys were left either to the puerile stories given out in Sunday schools or to the 'nickel libraries,' which could be folded conveniently for the pocket, and so read under a desk leaf at school.

"Romanticism, indeed, in some form always contrives to flourish on, and to prevail over its patient, meritorious rival, even if it has to go into the cinema, where, under the censorship of Police Sergeants, it is, from all reports, doing so well even now. And doubtless it will continue to do this, for our business men, after two hours spent in dictating to distinguished stenographers in the morning, two hours at luncheon at the club in the middle of the day, and eighteen holes of golf in the afternoon, are so tired in the evening that they cannot apply their undoubted judgment in art to the works of serious writers, while their lovely daughters, whom our publishers are so assiduous to please, have long since passed on to William Blake and Nietzsche.

"And as for our workingmen, after the day's work is done, instead of reading about the upper classes in the English serials that are always running in the magazines, they go out to see the movies.

"As to the future of American letters, its highest hope lies where the hope of the race lies, where all who love their gentlemen have dwelt. And as Lincoln, in whom this spirit was so nobly incarnated, asked, 'Where will one find a better or equal hope?'"

New Members Elected.

The newly elected members of the Academy of Arts and Letters are Robert Grant, Boston, novelist; William Gillette, New York, playwright; Paul E. More, New Jersey, essayist; George L. Rives, New York, historian; J. Alden Weir, New York, painter, and Frederick MacMonnies, New York, sculptor.

Members elected by the National Institute of Arts and Letters were announced today as follows:

In the Department of Literature—Gamaliel Bradford, historian, Boston; Charles R. Miller, writer and journalist, New York; Elihu Root, New York, for literature and oratory in the service of statesmanship; Ellery Sedgwick, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, Boston, and Henry Osborn Taylor, New York, author.

In the Department of Art—Robert I. Aitken, New York, sculptor; Ralph Adams Cram, Boston, architect; James Earl Fraser, New York, sculptor; Bertram G. Goodhue, New York, architect, and Breck Trowbridge, New York, architect.

In the Department of Music—Ernest R. Kroeger, St. Louis, composer, and Arne Oldberg, Evanston, Ill., composer.

$24,268 AT BURTON SALE.

Valuable Washington Books Bring Good Prices on Last Day.

The sale of Part IV. of the John E. Burton library was concluded yesterday in the Anderson Galleries. The total for the day was $1,770. The grand total for the four parts was $24,268.

James F. Drake paid $265 for the "original executor's account ledger of the estate of General George Washington, deceased." It was kept by Lawrence Lewis, Washington's nephew. It is a folio, containing more than 300 pages of written accounts. It is an interesting item, showing how carefully all the details of Washington's wishes, as expressed in his will, were carried out.

George D. Smith gave $160 for the overseer's account book, containing the yearly expenditures in detail for clothes, shoes, &c., for Washington's family and the slaves of the seven plantations. It covers a period of seven years, 1786-1793. It shows the care and solicitude taken for the welfare and comfort of Washington's slaves. Mr. Smith also obtained for $61 Washington's copy of Sir James Mackintosh's "Vindiciae Gallicae," London, 1791. It was presented to Washington in May, 1791, by Samuel Vaughan of London.

Frederick W. Morris gave $80 for Pickering's original issue, London, 1836, of Walton and Colton's "The Complete Angler; or, the Contemplative Man's Recreation." This book is the most beautiful and remarkable edition of "The Complete Angler" ever issued. The text is printed by Whittingham. Gabriel Weis paid $50 for the "Works" of Emile Zola, translated into English, a limited edition, printed entirely on Japan vellum paper with numerous etchings by Charles Giroux.

Says Austria Is Not in Land Deal.

Paul Buchva, Austro-Hungarian Consular Agent at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., telegraphed to THE TIMES last night a denial of the statement by Attorney J. T. McAllister of Hot Springs, Va., quoted in a dispatch printed yesterday, that he (McAllister) "had heard it asserted in court that the Austrian Government is probably interested in the land." 30,000 acres of which Mr. Buchva has been offering for quick sale. The land is a timber and iron site near Hot Springs. Mr. Buchva wires: "Your news that Austrian Government, through me, is interested is pure invention."

A bargain means quality and quantity combined—one without the other is not a bargain. When you see toilet paper advertised seven, ten, twelve rolls for a quarter, look at the quality first, then ask the number of sheets in each roll.

"It's the Counted Sheets That Count"

Scottissue Toilet Paper

is as "soft as old linen," pure white and absorbent—this is your quality test. 1000 counted sheets, 10c.

Sani-Tissue toilet paper, "soft and clothlike"—its balsam treatment makes it healing—your quality test. 2500 counted sheets in a carton of 3 rolls for 25c. Ask your dealer.

SCOTT PAPER CO.
90 Church Street New York *Makers of absorbent Scot Tissue Towels*

ART DEALER FIGHTS DEPORTATION ORDER

Prof. Volpi, Noted Connoisseur, and Beautiful Secretary at Ellis Island.

HE APPEALS TO WASHINGTON

Has Art Works Worth $500,000, Which Are Landed for Exhibition and Sale Here.

While paintings and art objects which he asserts are worth more than half a million dollars are at the Appraiser's Stores awaiting Government action, Professor Elia Volpi, art connoisseur and Commander of the Crown of Italy, who brought them to this country, is on Ellis Island preparing to fight an order excluding him from this country. He arrived here three days ago on the Italian liner Duca degli Abruzzi. With him came Mme. Lisetta Morosino, his secretary, whose dark Italian beauty was much admired by the other passengers on the voyage over. She, too, must go back, unless the Secretary of Commerce reverses the decision of a local board of special inquiry.

The officials are reticent in regard to the case, and beyond the fact of the detention and exclusion of the two no information comes from Ellis Island. The Professor is about 60 years old, tall, well put up, and of commanding appearance, a man of evident refinement and good breeding. Mme. Morosino is about 25.

When the Immigration Inspectors boarded the Duca degli Abruzzi on her arrival in this port, among the few first-cabin passengers they questioned carefully were the professor and his companion. The Inspectors, however, would not say whether they acted upon information cabled to this country. The professor described his companion as his secretary, and said their mission here was to bring to America certain pictures that then reposed in the hold of the liner. Not satisfied with the answers made by the pair, the Inspectors detained them on board that night. It was then given out that Professor Volpi and Mme. Morosino simply had decided not to land so late at night.

Professor and Companion Indignant.

It was understood by their fellow-passengers that Professor Volpi and his secretary were uncle and niece, but before the Board of Inquiry the professor made no claim of relationship. Mme. Morosino is said to be married and to have a child 6 years old. Both she and the professor were indignant over their detention, and were still more indignant when told that they must be deported back to Italy. Professor Volpi volubly protested the relations between himself and his secretary were those of business associates and nothing more.

In announcing decision, the board told the professor that he had the right to appeal, and he engaged Isidore Finkler of 2 Rector Street as his counsel. A notification of appeal was filed yesterday, and until this has been disposed of it will act as a stay of deportation.

Notwithstanding the troubles of Professor Volpi with the Immigration Department, his paintings are to be landed here and exhibited just as he planned. They have been removed from the Italian Line pier, and are now at the Appraiser's Stores, waiting examination. The matter is in the hands of the Hudson Forwarding and Shipping Company of 24 State Street. The consignment, according to the professor, includes two paintings said to be from the brush of Titian. They are about three by four feet, and are appraised by their owner at $500,000. One represents a female figure with fruits and flowers, and the other is the portrait of a woman who is said to have been Titian's daughter. A third painting is by Francia, the professor says, and is of the Virgin and Son. Another art object brought here is "Perfume," a bronze group which, according to its owner, is a thirteenth century work by Riccio. The professor values the group at $200,000. Besides these, there are other articles of lesser artistic worth.

The Riccio bronze, Professor Volpi says, has been the object of considerable interest on the part of art collectors. The late J. P. Morgan, just before his death, viewed the group and made an offer for it, the professor adds, but the offer was not accepted. The bronze is about two feet in height and there are several figures in the group.

Couple May Apply to Courts.

To an interviewer who boarded the vessel the night she arrived, Professor Volpi gave his address as 3 Tirino Piazza, Florence, Italy. On that occasion he talked freely of his coming to New York and of art here and abroad. When he was asked how he could bring valuable paintings out of Italy without Government interference, he said that the paintings he was bringing came from France. He talked in detail about each picture and art work he had on the ship.

"It is hard to place a valuation upon paintings and art objects such as I have here," he said through an interpreter. "No one can say they are 'worth' so and so much. Their value depends on what collectors will pay. I am bringing these things here to dispose of them."

After describing what he is to sell, he continued: "Mr. Morgan, five days before he died, came to my place and saw the bronze. He admired it greatly and intimated strongly that he intended to purchase it. No, he made no offer in writing. You see, Mr. Morgan did not do business that way. He did not depend upon written agreements. He simply said that he wanted a thing and then purchased it."

Professor Volpi said he had done business with Mr. Morgan before and that he had once sold the great collector a Raphael.

It is expected that the appeal to Washington in the professor's case will be acted upon within three days, and, the Federal authorities believe, if the decision on appeal is adverse, Professor Volpi will apply to the United States courts for permission for himself and secretary to enter the country.

NEW SOPRANO IS HEARD.

Mme. Luella Chilson-Ohrman Displays Unexpected Powers.

Mme. Luella Chilson-Ohrman, a soprano, who comes from Chicago, invaded New York yesterday with an afternoon recital at Aeolian Hall, and succeeded in raising that mild flurry of excitement that occurs when an audience finds an unknown artist displaying unexpected powers. Her program began with some older music of Veracini, Handel, and Bellini. Then came a group of German lieder. "Adieu Forets," from "Wilhelm Tell," three French songs, and one by the Scandinavian, Peterson-Berger, and, finally, five songs by modern American and English composers.

In these numbers the singer showed she possessed a well-schooled voice, capable, from the mechanical standpoint, of producing the effects by which experienced singers make their points. More than merely this, however, her voice is good to hear from its intrinsic merits, a fine quality, pure and, even through its entire range, flexible, and of an individual timbre. Mme. Chilson-Ohrman's style is delicate and responsive to the mood she is interpreting, tasteful and musicianly, and she has the gift of injecting personality into what she is doing.

In Cyril Scott's fragile "Lullaby" she showed she could follow the composer's meaning to the extent of feeling in its rich harmonization the precise value of the vocal part as a component of the chord structure, accenting here and repressing there in a way that made the singing doubly enjoyable to the possessor of a sensitive ear. If there was any falling off, it came at the end during two commonplace concluding songs and two more of the same type added as encores.

The sympathy and dexterity with which Sidney Arno Dietch played the accompaniments played no mean part in some of the results accomplished.

THEATRE ASSEMBLY MEETS.

Mrs. F. R. O'Neil Tells of Work for Actors' Fund Endowment.

The Theatre Assembly, of which Mrs. J. Christopher Marks is President, met yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. One of the most interesting features of the program was a dramatic sketch, entitled "The Actress," given by Pilar Morin. The company appearing in "The House of Glass" at the Candler presented the second act of that play. Mrs. Florence R. O'Neil, who is directing the campaign to raise a million dollar endowment for the Actors' Fund, told of the work of the committee. A week from today members of the assembly will descend upon Wall Street and solicit subscriptions for the endowment fund.

MRS. GALT'S GOWNS CAUSE PARIS ROW

Dressmakers Refuse Order of Alleged Agent from New York with German Name.

DENIAL FROM WASHINGTON

President's Fiancee Has Placed No Commission, as Reported—Buys of a Local Firm.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Paris dressmakers' syndicate has blacklisted two American customers of German origin, one of them, named Kurzman, reputed to have been commissioned to buy gowns for Mrs. Norman Galt, who is to be the bride of President Wilson, according to Gustave Tery's newspaper, L'Oeuvre.

The newspaper avers that Kurzman has threatened to raise a diplomatic question because of the modistes' refusal to accept orders from him. L'Oeuvre adds, however, that each house from which he ordered gowns has offered to supply them, with its compliments, to Mrs. Galt, without having them pass through the hands of an intermediary.

The Dressmakers' Association today, presided over by Paul Poiret, the organization's President, took official action regarding the dresses ordered for Mrs. Galt. It was directed that no member of the association should deliver the dresses to a certain house in America whose proprietor was a German, naturalized in the United States.

It appeared that only this house and one other proprietor of German origin had been blacklisted by the action of the association. Some time ago it was found that a large number of dress importers in New York and elsewhere were of the Teutonic race. The association decided, it was explained, as a matter of principle, only to refuse to sell to two houses, whose names were drawn by lot, and that one of these names was that of the person ordering gowns for Mrs. Galt.

Poiret's confidential secretary, earlier in the day confirmed the statement that Kurzman had threatened to raise a diplomatic question over the declination of the modistes to fill his orders.

"You may say that no member of our syndicate will deliver gowns to Kurzman, or through Kurzman or any other German house," said the Secretary. "At the same time, each or every member of the syndicate would be proud to be honored with a commission to make a gown for President Wilson's fiancée, and would be most happy if permitted to present it with its compliments."

Rue de la Paix and other leading houses refuse to state whether or not they have had orders for gowns for the President's fiancée. Some of them say, however, that they have had orders from Kurzman which they are unable to fill in consequence of the decision of the syndicate. All express regret that such an incident has come up and state they hope it will cause no annoyance to President Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Cable dispatches from Paris alleging that certain gowns ordered by Mrs. Norman Galt, fiancée of President Wilson, have failed of delivery owing to the importer intrusted with this order being a German, although doing business in New York, find no credence in Washington tonight. It is well known to Mrs. Galt's friends that no such order was ever given.

While refusing to be interviewed, even through her secretary, Mrs. Galt made the statement today that she had placed no order with Charles Kurzman, and furthermore let it be known that practically all her wedding gowns were being purchased through a Washington firm. The head of this establishment, which is within three blocks of Mrs. Galt's home, has been for two months assembling a wardrobe for the President's fiancée under conditions which impose absolute secrecy as to all detail.

According to a close friend of both Mrs. Galt and President Wilson's daughters, the former has allowed herself great latitude in evening gowns, which are always the most important part of a White House hostess's wardrobe.

Mrs. Galt has made no effort to confine herself to American fashions or fabrics.

The President and Mrs. Galt, with several friends, attended the theatre this evening.

POIRET CONFIRMS REPORT.

Cables Representative Here Regarding Ban on Kurzman House.

Philip Ortiz, the American representative of the Syndicat de Défense de la Grande Couture Française, the French dressmakers' association, which has been reported as having refused to supply gowns for Mrs. Galt, President Wilson's fiancée, through Charles Kurzman of New York, yesterday made public the following cable message from the syndicat's President, Paul Poiret:

Paris, France
Nov. 18, 1915.

Kurzman furious at not being able to secure dresses. Threatens to make it diplomatic issue. Claims to be commissioned to buy gowns for Mrs. Norman Galt, and states if we do not deliver gowns to him, we refuse to dress Mrs. Galt. He further states this insult will be spread all over America. I request you to deny this and to take the necessary steps to inform Mrs. Norman Galt that the syndicat will deem it an honor to make all her gowns for her wedding and present them to her with our compliments. We are waiting your instructions in the matter. We wish that Mrs. Galt had chosen as her intermediary between us and herself some other not so unsympathetic with France as Charles Kurzman.

(Signed) POIRET.

"This syndicate was formed in 1914, just before the war," explained Mr. Ortiz. "Its primary object was to stop firms in this country from buying French models from Paris and then selling imitation French dresses, often with cleverly counterfeited French labels. This was done solely for the benefit of our best customers, the biggest importing firms of this country, which we recognize are to provide the only market for our dresses for many years.

"The syndicate just decided this month that a good way of being able to recognize bona fide firms from those which intended to cheapen the trade by selling imitation Paris gowns was to have a system if identification. Therefore they commissioned me to issue what you call membership cards to our customers after I, after a thorough investigation, determine who are worthy of buying gowns and models from our houses in France.

"Mr. Kurzman went abroad before the order was put into effect concerning membership cards. In Paris he refused to apply for such a means for identification, and the syndicate followed its rule and refused to supply him."

At Kurzman's, on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, the entire story was declared false.

"We have not heard from my brother who is in Paris," said Samuel Kurzman, "and in the absence of such news we must understand that goods are on their way here which were purchased from members of that very syndicate which is reported to have refused to sell to us.

"We are all of us good American citizens and have been for years living here in New York, where we were born. The idea that we have been discriminated against on the ground of nationality is an insult to this government. We have had commissions from members of President Wilson's family and also from other leading citizens of our country, including members of the families of former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. The whole thing is a rumor, started by some malicious fool who wants to injure our business."

New Italian Liner Arrives.

The Transatlantica Italiana liner Giuseppe Verdi, just built in Genoa, arrived yesterday from Palermo. She sailed on Nov. 6. Because of heavy weather she anchored in Quarantine and will not land her 700 passengers until this morning. Her Captain is Chevalier Vincenzo Ramino. She is a steel, twin screw vessel of 16,000 tons displacement, 479 feet long, and has 37 feet depth.

Just Published

VOICE and NERVE CONTROL

By JUTTA BELL-RANSKE

Of special importance to all interested in voice training and the relation of the voice to general health and well-being.

"We accept Madame Bell-Ranske as one of the leading specialists on the voice."—Musical Courier, London.

"I have found in your method what I have vainly sought for abroad." —Beata Korslikoff.

The AMERICAN COUNTRY GIRL

BY MARTHA FOOTE CROW

"Informative and stimulating. From 'the dress budget' to the furnishing of a home, from pageant-making to one's duty to the country, from kitchen equipment to sensible reading, the activities, opportunities, and possibilities of the country girl's life are discussed. The author writes with both knowledge and wisdom."—*The Outlook.*

Published by STOKES

YOUNG HILDA AT THE WARS

By ARTHUR H. GLEASON

The *New York Times Book Review* says: "An amazing book—amazing because this war is itself amazing—and this book is a crosssection of the war. Amazing also because of its author's modesty, honesty and simplicity, because of his extraordinary power of writing naturally and directly about things unnatural and obscure. And it is amazing *because it is*—much of it—that always amazing thing—*literature.*"

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Maybe the title should have been "Patsie," for Owen Johnson's heroine is the figure every reader loves. But what's in a title when a novel is as exciting and wholesome as

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Pure Thread Silk Stockings of extra quality strongly reinforced, in Black, White, Pink, Gray, Sand, Putty, Pongee, Castor, Navy, Smoke and Bronze. *Regularly $1.25 pair.* 6 prs. for 4.50 — 78c

Black Fibre Silk, light weight, very lustrous and fine. *Regularly 50c pair.* 6 prs. for 1.85 — 35c

"ACCO" Guaranteed Black Silk Hosiery, made by America's best mill, owned and sold exclusively by Arnold, Constable & Co. Exceptional value, per pair — 2.25

Women's Underwear

Union Suits—Low neck models of extra fine soft cotton, in medium Winter weight; ankle or knee length. Regular and extra sizes. *Regularly $1.00 each.* 6 for 4.50. — 78c

Glove Silk Vests of extra fine quality with richly embroidered fronts, in Pink or White. *Regularly $2.00 each.* 3 for 5.00. — 1.75

Waists and Blouses

The Very Newest Models—At Special Prices.

White Gabardine Sport Blouses with colored silk tie—admirable for all sports and smart enough for suit wear. — 2.25

Radium Lace with net sleeves and trimming in self color and suit shades. **Crepe de Chine** of superior quality in Tailleur models. — 3.00

Embroidered Crepe de Chine with Georgette collar and cuffs. — 6.75

Saturday, Nov. 20, '15

Men's Day at Arnold's

Men's Overcoats

Silk Lined Dress Coats—Fine quality heavy Kersey overcoats, conservative and perfect fitting models with velvet collar, in Black and dark Oxford Greys. *Hereafter $39.00.* — 30.00

Silk Lined Kersey Coats—Darkest Oxford Greys with velvet collar, in finest fitting conservative models. Best tailoring throughout. Regular and stout sizes. *Hereafter $30.00.* — 24.00

Our "Munster" Great Coats of rough Scotch mixtures, specially designed for auto, street and storm use; adjustable storm collar, long and wide skirted models. *Hereafter $30.00.* — 25.00

Men's Shirts

Our Newest Silk Shirts of excellent weight satin striped silks—all exclusive and entirely different designs in the six best cravat colorings. *Hereafter $4.50.* — 3.50

Continuous Pleated Front Shirts of smart new madras shirtings in unusually neat patterns; finished with stiff cuffs. *Hereafter $2.00.* — 1.50

Men's Ties

Moire Silk Four-in-Hands in all plain shades, made from French fringed end de Joinville heavy rich crisp silks. *Hereafter $2.00* — 1.35

Wide Folded Four-in-Hands made especially for us from short lengths of fine cravatings in an almost endless assortment of the season's most favored tie silks. *Specially Priced.* — 60c

Women's Gloves

We are now displaying a most attractive assortment of the finest French Kid Gloves for day and evening wear; also smart styles for walking, golf and skating, at extremely moderate prices. Featured Saturday are the following:

Cape Gloves of superior quality, in Tan; one clasp. P. X. M. seams. **Grey Mocha,** one clasp, Pique sewn. Pair — 1.15

Doeskin, very soft and pliable, in White only; one clasp; washable. Pair — 1.15

Glace, one and two clasp, overseam or Pique sewn, in Black, White and most fashionable shades. Pair — 1.15

Petticoats and Robes

Silk Petticoats—Three new models, full and flaring, in Chiffon or Radium Taffeta, in shades for day and evening wear. *Value $6.75.* — 4.95

Luxurious Lounging Robes of soft velvet finish corduroy, reproducing a French model, in Coral or Old Blue, silk lined throughout. — 8.75

Handkerchiefs

Suitable for Holiday Gifts

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs of pure linen, daintily hand-embroidered in White or colors. Special value, box of 3 — 1.00

Men's Colored Handkerchiefs—Pure Irish linen in the newest colorings and designs. Special value, each — 50c

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Three editions of his "Collected Works" are now ready, each complete in twelve volumes, at low prices. Approximately one hundred thousand words to the volume, the dimensions of which are about six inches wide, nine inches long, and two inches thick. The three editions are exactly alike except the binding. The cloth edition in its mechanical appointments is fit for a king, yet is sold at $15 a set, at $1.25 a volume by the set, and at $2 a volume by the volume. London *Saturday Review*: "The binding and printing are perfect, recalling the best productions of Colburn and Rivingtons at the beginning of the last century." London *Athenaeum*: "Published in sumptuous style." Illustrated booklet of 32 pages free.

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Fame

Because Henry Ford is world-famous as a manufacturer, it overshadows the fact that he is also a great inventor and ornithologist.

Similarly, because the Butterick publications are preeminent in fashion, the breadth of their general scope and influence may be overlooked.

The following partial list of famous contributors testifies to that breadth and to the desire of earnest protagonists to enlist the influence of our readers:

Woodrow Wilson
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Sir Oliver Lodge
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Clara Barton
Theodore Roosevelt
Mrs. William Howard Taft
Rabindranath Tagore
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Rudyard Kipling
Richard Le Gallienne
Princess Eulalia
E. Temple Thurston
Alice Brown
Gertrude Atherton
Ellen Terry
Ernest Poole
Charles W. Eliot
William J. Locke

Less than half of these are professional writers. The others wished for the understanding or support of our readers.

BUTTERICK

WHITMAN OUTLINES CHARITIES INQUIRY

Says State Philanthropic Work Is in Serious Need of Thorough Revision.

STRONG GETS A FREE HAND

Governor Promises That Special Investigation Commissioner Shall Not Be Hampered.

The proposed investigation of the charitable institutions and agencies of the State which has been ordered by Governor Whitman will begin a week from Monday, if present plans are carried out. Charles H. Strong, whom the Governor has appointed a Special Commissioner to conduct the inquiry, made this announcement on his return from Albany last night.

Governor Whitman, who came to this city last evening, said that the Sherman-Moreland act, under which the investigation will be conducted, gives Special Commissioner Strong the broadest possible powers. The Governor added that, in exercising these powers, Mr. Strong will have all the backing that he needs from the administration at Albany.

"I have only one desire, and that is to make this investigation as broad and as thorough as possible," said the Governor to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who called on him at the St. Regis last night. "As far as I am concerned, Mr. Strong will have an absolutely free hand, and I am confident he will make effective use of his great powers."

The Governor said he did not care to go any further in commenting on the proposed inquiry. It is understood, however, that the Governor feels that he will have public sentiment behind him on this occasion, even though it may be necessary to antagonize interests which in the past have been very potent both at Albany and in the City Hall.

The authority under which Commissioner Strong will act will enable him thoroughly to investigate the management of all private charitable institutions which receive aid from New York City and which are mentioned in a report to Mayor Mitchel made recently by Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury. Commissioner Kingsbury complained to the Mayor that these institutions, in which children of tender years are being cared for, and which are supported in part by public money, had received a clean bill of health from the State Board of Charities, but that inspection by agents of his own department had disclosed many instances of gross neglect of children with respect to their food, clothing, hygiene, recreation, and education.

Primarily, according to Governor Whitman, the investigation will be for the purpose of discovering and remedying defects in the present system of supervision and control of State charities. This work now is divided among at least half a dozen agencies, of which the State Board of Charities and the Fiscal Supervisor of Charities are the most important. Governor Whitman feels that such diffusion of responsibility makes for laxity in a work which uses nearly one-third of the State's revenues. He favors centralised control and responsibility fixed in a single department.

Commissioner Strong will report not to the Legislature but to the Governor. The Governor said last night that he realized that the sort of an investigation he had in view would require time if made thoroughly. He expressed the hope, however, that sufficient progress would be made to enable him to recommend legislation of a remedial nature to the Legislature this Winter.

Charles H. Strong said last night at his home, 120 East Seventy-first Street, that while he had been informed of his appointment and had accepted he had not as yet received the Governor's letter explaining what was to be done.

"Until I have seen that I cannot very well make any comment on the prospective scope of the investigation," said Mr. Strong. "All I can say is that I expect to make a thorough job of it when I get started."

Mr. Strong is not a novice in this kind of work. He prosecuted the charges preferred by Acting Mayor McAneny against John F. Ahearn, as President of the Borough of Manhattan, before Governor Hughes. The result was Mr. Ahearn's removal from office. Acting for the United States Government, more recently, he prosecuted charges against James M. Sullivan, late envoy to Santo Domingo, which resulted in dismissal of the accused diplomat.

Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury said last night that he was very much gratified at the prompt action taken by the Governor. He said his report to the Mayor was not directed against any private institution, but that its purpose was to call attention to the complete failure of the Board of Charities "to establish and maintain standards of decency, particularly in the child-caring institutions of this State."

"Some people have tried to create an impression that the Department of Charities is seeking to hamper and harass institutions of a certain religious denomination," said the Commissioner. "This is absurd. The fact is, our inspections have dealt with institutions of all denominations, and the shameful conditions to which I have referred in my report to the Mayor were not confined to institutions of any particular faith."

FLOWER SHOW IN PARK.

Exhibit Will Demonstrate Evolution of the Chrysanthemum.

How the chrysanthemum grew up, with the aid of man, from a button-like flower into a horticultural creation often twelve inches in diameter may be seen at the autumn show of the Central Park greenhouses.

Originally this flower from Japan was a modest daisy-like bloom hardly more than half an inch across. The Park Department, in its exhibition, which will be open at the greenhouses near 105th Street, a little west of the Fifth Avenue wall, until Thanksgiving Day is over, is showing the evolution of the flower. There are 250 varieties and 6,000 plants on view. There is a wonderful array of shapes and sizes. Although there are none of the tremendous clusters seen in recent exhibitions, the individual plants are most interesting and are attractively displayed.

Here may be seen the Rider Haggard, which has the sunflower build; the Mrs. Constable, with its tube-like petals; the Mrs. R. H. Boggs, which looks like some gigantic daisy, and the vivid hue of the Black Hawk. The rich yellow varieties constitute the bulk of the exhibition. Here also are the Golden Shower and many other forms of the flower weird in appearance and in hue, but none the less aristocrats of the same imperial line.

The American florist is striving for decorative effects, and to make something worthy of football days has produced the variations. When they are shown side by side, the general effect produced is startling.

DECLARES INSANITY CAN BE EXTIRPATED

Chicago Justice Tells How Psychopathic Laboratory Sorts Criminals.

15 PER CENT. DEMENTED

Honor System Dangerous in Prison Where Sane and Those with Mental Diseases Are Placed.

The establishment of a psychopathic laboratory in Chicago to make an individual study of the mentality of criminals brought before the courts there has proved that more than 15 per cent. of the crimes are committed by persons suffering from dementia praecox. Chief Justice Harry Olson of the Municipal Court of Chicago, who spoke yesterday at the annual meeting of the New York Probation and Protective Association in the Russell Sage Foundation Building at 130 East Twenty-second Street, told this and many other interesting facts about the laboratory.

A great part of the children arrested for serious offenses, he said, had been found by tests to be suffering from mental diseases, the chief types of which were dementia praecox, and feeble-mindedness with dementia praecox grafted upon it. Between 60 and 80 per cent. of the women arrested, he said, were found to be suffering from some mental affliction.

The psychopathic laboratory in Chicago, he said, had proved to be of such value in determining the treatment of offenders, especially children, that judges who had had experience with the system in Chicago and Pittsburgh would not hear of returning to the old ways.

Discover Insanity in Time.

One great advantage of the examination of youthful offenders, he said, was that it made it possible to identify insanity before it had progeressed so far as to cause the victims to commit murder or other serious crimes. He predicted that New York City would before long institute a system under which criminals, especially youthful criminals, would be subjected to mental tests. An extension of the system all over the country, he said, would in time enable society to recognize practically all who were suffering from mental disease and finally to extirpate it.

He said that Charles Benedict Davenport of the Eugenics Record Office of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., had said to him recently:

"If we had the power we need to deal with the subject, we could abolish insanity in this country in thirty years."

The insane men who suddenly commit murders could all have been identified as dangerously insane many years before their outbreaks, he said, and the mental tests, if universally applied to all offenders when they first get into difficulties, usually of a minor nature, would enable society to protect itself by preventing the individual from committing insane acts and by preventing the reproduction of insane stock.

"This is one of the newest sciences," he said, "the study of human activity itself. In Chicago, now, we have the greatest institution of its kind in the world for the study of mental diseases and their development. It is the greatest because of the amount of human material which is presented for study.

Draw a Scroll From Memory.

Judge Olson explained how developments had been made upon the Binet-Simon and other systems of testing intelligence by short-cut methods which enabled the psychologists in the Chicago clinic to diagnose quickly and precisely the various types of mental diseases.

The most useful method of obtaining a clue to the mental state of persons has been found to be to have them gaze for ten seconds at a drawing of a scroll and a box and asking them to draw it from memory. The drawing by persons having a similar type of disease always show the same kind of faults and mannerisms, and according to the style of their work the subjects are quickly classified as sufferers from dementia praecox, drug users, alcoholics, &c.

Many of the youths taken to the laboratory for examination had at first all the appearances of normal intelligence, until signs of lower mentality began to develop as certain tests were applied, he said. Judge Olson told how a Bishop who visited the laboratory was at first thoroughly convinced that a young man was sane and intelligent. As one test after another was applied, however, the Bishop shook his head and said, "He's falling down."

Danger in Honor System.

The proper treatment for mental disease, he said, was to place the victim under medical treatment on a farm colony or a similar institution, not in a prison. The old type of prison management, in which politics determined the personnel of the prison employes, was a disgraceful evil, he said. Then he added:

"Progress is made in the wrong direction when a mere sentimentalist is put in charge of a prison. The honor system, for instance, has no place in a penitentiary in which sane men and men with various types of mental disease have been indiscriminately placed. When you give comparative freedom to a sufferer from dementia praecox under the honor system, he will kill. We had an example of it in our prison in Illinois, where one such prisoner killed the wife of the Warden.

"After the intelligence of the prisoners has been tested and those who are suffering from dementia praecox and other mental diseases have been segregated upon farm colonies, it would be very well to place the others on the honor system, but it should not be applied except to men who have been examined by competent psychologists and approved as mentally fit to live under the honor system."

Judge Olson said he hoped that intelligence tests would soon be adopted in New York City, for the reason that the study could at present be properly pursued only in large cities. He added that there were at present scant sources of compensation for psychologists except by the public and by private philanthropy, and that the number of young scientists who would take up this important study and the progress in the science would be determined for some years by the amount of the private endowments for such work.

Enormous Cost to Nation.

"At present," he said, "more than 25 per cent. of the public expenditure of the country is in dealing with criminals and the insane. The cost is increasing. If it keeps on at the present rate it will grow to one-third of the total expenditure and in time to one-half. But there is a prospect of preventing the increase and in time of eliminating a large part of this cost. Now is the time that action should be taken."

George Gordon Battle spoke on the value of a more complete understanding of the individual in probation and protective work. Supreme Court Justice Alfred R. Page, President of the association, and Miss Maude E. Miner, Secretary, made their annual reports.

MARK DODGE WILBER DEAD.

Ex-U. S. District Attorney of Brooklyn Succumbs in His 87th Year.

Mark Dodge Wilber, a former United States District Attorney of Brooklyn, to which office he was appointed by President Cleveland, died yesterday at his home in Darien, Conn., in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in this State and after being educated at Fairfield Academy and Yale University was admitted to the Bar in 1857.

Mr. Wilber then went to California and played a prominent part in the politics of that State at the time it was admitted to the Union. He was on the first Electoral ticket of California. Shortly before the civil war Mr. Wilber returned to this State and assisted in raising the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment, serving during the war on the staff of General Payne. From 1867 until 1868 he was a member of the Assembly and introduced the Constitutional Amendment.

In 1874 he removed to Michigan and ran for the Assembly, losing by only 700 votes. In 1876 he stumped the Middle West for Tilden, and in 1879 stumped New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Maine for Hancock.

Mr. Wilber was prominent in many industries. He built the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, of which he was President and attorney; he built and was President of the Poughkeepsie City Railroad, and was a Trustee of the Poughkeepsie Female Collegiate Institute, and for many years law lecturer of Eastman's College.

REANEY FUNERAL TODAY.

Services for Naval Chaplain to be Held in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The funeral of the Rev. Father William H. Ironsides Reaney, Chaplain of the United States Navy, who died Thursday night in the Polyclinic Hospital, will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 o'clock this morning.

Marines and bluejackets from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a delegation from the Elks, of which Father Reaney was a past Exalted Ruler, and a company of United States Spanish war veterans in uniform, under Chief of Staff Charles P. Shinn, will accompany the body from the cathedral to the Grand Central Terminal, where it will be sent to Detroit, Mich.

As the train passes through Buffalo, a guard of honor composed of Spanish War veterans will pay its last respects. In Detroit a guard of twenty-four Spanish War veterans will meet the train and escort the body to the home of Father Reaney's sisters, whence it will be taken to the cemetery.

JUSTICE LAMAR MAY RETIRE.

Rumor in Georgia That He Will Be Pensioned by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 19.—A rumor is current here that Justice Joseph R. Lamar of the United States Supreme Court and a native of Georgia, may be retired from active duty and continued on full pay by act of Congress for the remainder of his life.

Justice Lamar, who was appointed by President Taft, is now at Hot Springs, Va., suffering from a stroke of paralysis. It is not believed that he will be able to return to active service.

INSISTS ON MOOSE TICKET.

Party Must Enter Campaign, Perkins Tells Chicago Leaders.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—George W. Perkins, conferring here today with local leaders of the Progressive Party, said that "the Progressive Party must and will have a national ticket in the field in 1916."

Mr. Perkins, who is National Chairman of the party, will make an address at Kansas City tomorrow and will attend a conference of party leaders there.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

A Sale of Men's Imported Gloves

arranged for to-day will consist of the following interesting assortments:

Tan Cape Gloves, one-clasp, p x m sewn, spear point . special at per pair $1.10

One-clasp Gray Egal Buck Gloves, p x m sewn; seamless wool lining,

special at per pair . . . $2.00

Young Men's Suits

The selections now shown should prove of interest to the young man desiring to purchase an attractive, up-to-date Suit at a very reasonable price. Particular care has been exercised in order to produce garments of faultless tailoring. In the regular stock at $23.50, $25.00 and $28.00

Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests, Evening Dress Suits and Dinner Suits, in limited quantity, are being offered at $28.00

In the Section for Boys' Clothing

the complete assortments of wearing apparel afford splendid opportunities for the selection of practical holiday gifts. In the regular stock may be found:

Boys' Norfolk Suits, with extra knickerbockers . . . from $6.50 to 12.50
Boys' Overcoats . from 10.00 to 25.00
Boys' Mackinaws . from 5.75 to 9.50
Also Boys' Silk Scarfs, in fancy designs or plain colors . . . . 38c. & 50c.

WASHABLE SUITS

for the small boy, are in stock, in novel styles at . . . . . $1.90 to 5.50

An Important Sale of Girls' Coats and Dresses

(sizes 8 to 16 years)

will afford exceptional values to-day at the following exceedingly reasonable prices:

Coats of Tailor Cheviot, fur-trimmed, at $11.75

Girls' Dresses of Serge and attractive combinations . . . . $9.75 & 12.50

Higher cost garments, one or two of a style, have also been materially reduced.

(Second Floor)

Misses' Dresses

A number of attractive styles for street, afternoon and evening wear, fashioned of the most desirable materials, have been taken from the regular stock, and will be placed on special sale to-day at the following low prices:

$18.50, $22.50 & $28.00

Attractive Aprons

The section devoted to the display of Aprons contains attractive styles for dress or practical service. These are fashioned of fine lawn, organdie, or dotted swisses; also of plain taffeta, or plaid silk, as well as of the more serviceable cambrics and muslins.

In the regular stock are:

Tea and Fancy Aprons . 50c. to $4.50
Maids' Aprons . . . 25c to 2.75
Aprons with bibs, or epaulets, 50c. to 5.00
Hand-made and hand-embroidered Aprons, at . . . . . $1.25 to 10.50

Ethel Barrymore is talking

(in her latest comedy success)

"Our Mrs. McChesney"

by EDNA FERBER now playing at the Lyceum Theatre)

"It's graceful, bouffant, practical and serviceable and at the same time elegant. Made in all the fashionable shades."

Thus of HEATHERBLOOM, the petticoat idea of this charming comedy, inspired by the graceful and practical qualities of the world-famous

HEATHERBLOOM
TRADE MARK

The PETTICOAT that made the play possible.

On sale at all good stores

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

Is a tooth preparation of unquestioned merit. The best buy in a practical safeguard for the teeth. Keeps the teeth clean, white and beautiful. Burrill's Tooth Powder is widely known for its exceptional purity, fineness and flavor. Burrill's is recommended by Prof. Lewis B. Allyn of Westfield. An absolute guarantee of merit.

Insist that you get BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER (Or Paste)

25c. in powder or paste form, at all good drug and department stores.

New England Laboratory Co.
LYNN, MASS.

"BURKESES AMY"

JULIE M. LIPPMANN'S NEW NOVEL.

By the Author of MARTHA BY-THE-DAY.

Just Ready. $1.25 net.

HENRY HOLT & CO.

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

MEN, AWAKE! ARISE!

To These Fallen Prices

And the Many Savings in the Men's Shops.

Men in their clothing buying are in quest of Comfort, Style and Value. Lord & Taylor clothing for men is essentially made up of these three important details, and it requires no vivid imagination or close analysis to visualize the all-important one:—Value, in the Suits and Overcoats selected for this event.

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
$22.50

They were formerly priced $25.00 to $27.50.

When particular styles are good sellers and size lots become broken, we do not make Lord & Taylor Men's Suits common by filling in the sizes and "pushing" these suits. To the contrary, the prices of the broken lots are reduced and the space given over to newer suits. Hence these fine suits must go with no charge for the alterations.

Men's Imported Suits
$27.50

Arriving on time, they would be $35.00

Suits which express finality in style, materials and fine tailoring, but conditions abroad delayed the arrival of this order. Other good suits brought to take their places must have the space; therefore, these wonderful suits are marked at less for immediate sale.

Men's Warm Overcoats
$19.50

Had we procrastinated, the prices would be $25.00 to $30.00

Loose-easy-to-get-into models in single breasted effects and some double breasted ones slightly fitted to the waist line. Hand tailored and built of a little better woolens than you would expect to find in coats of this character at such little prices.

Fourth Floor.

A Sale of Men's Undergarments

1800 Pieces of Men's Underwear at 25% Less

To be closed out because the sizes and lots are broken and because these are underwear days and because now is the best time to stock up at prices that are less than usual.

Morley's imported underwear—white merino shirts and drawers, medium weight; broken sizes. Usually $3.25 a garment $1.95

Morley's heavy gray all wool drawers. Usually $4.00. . . . . $1.95

Imported heavy silk and cotton shirts and drawers; broken sizes. Usually $5.00 a garment $2.95

Union Suits of white ribbed cotton, regular or stout sizes. Usually $1.50. 95

Heavy weight gray worsted shirts and drawers. Usually $1.50 each. . . . $1.25

Union Suits—Egyptian ribbed balbriggan in regular or stout sizes. Usually $2.00. $1.25

Imported heavy and medium weight ribbed cotton shirts and drawers; broken sizes. Usually $1.50 each. .95

Medium weight gray worsted shirts in short or long sleeves and drawers in regular or stout sizes. Usually $1.50 a garment $1.25

And Other Useful Men's Wear Essentials
At Smaller Prices Than Usual

Silk Shirts—in a variety of neat and fancy stripes, also silk and wool in plain colors. Usually $5.00. . . . . $3.75

Neckwear—made of imported silks in large assortment of new and exclusive patterns. Usually $2.50 and $3.00. $1.55

Gloves—Tan Cape skin with spear point backs, regular or short fingers. Usually $1.50. . . . . $1.15

Night Shirts—made of Outing Flannel with or without collar. Usually $1.00. 75c

Pajamas—made of Outing Flannel, Madras, Soisette and mercerized material. Usually $1.50. . . . . $1.10

Blanket Robes—coat style with convertible collar and cord trimming. Usually $5.00. . . . . $3.95

Men's Hosiery

Black all silk half hose with lisle soles and tops; a pair. 55c

Imported lisle thread half hose in a variety of fancy colors—3 pairs for $1.00; a pair. 35c

Ground Floor.

Special Purchase

450 MEN'S RAINCOATS
$7.75

Usually $12.50 to $15.00

The overstock of one of America's foremost manufacturers. Some are made of imported materials. The linings are silk, fancy plaid or plain. Regular sleeves or raglan.

Every Coat is Rain Proof
No C.O.D's. No Returns. No Approvals

Fourth Floor.

HARPER'S BOOKS

Heart of The Sunset

By Rex Beach

"To say that 'Heart of the Sunset' is a typical Rex Beach novel is to give notice to a very large number of people that they have before them the promise of several absorbing evenings, for this new story is of generous length, and so there is room for many adventures and such a supply of action as to keep one constantly on the alert for fear that those whom he champions will fall by the wayside. * * * It is a stirring, thrilling story—but then, what else could it be if written by Rex Beach."—*Utica Observer.*

"The story has all the snap and drive and ingenious invention of Mr. Beach's earlier books."—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Money Master

By Sir Gilbert Parker

Not since "The Right of Way" has the great novelist written anything so strong, so big and tender. Listen to what all the critics say—how Parker's strength is renewed tenfold when he touches his native soil. "If there is one thing Gilbert Parker knows how to write about, it is Canadian life. 'The Money Master' is a superb piece of work from cover to cover."—*Boston Post.*

"Gilbert Parker comes home again in his newest romance * * * here is a book to quicken the pulses and to dim the eyes."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Plashers Mead

By Compton Mackenzie

"Leisurely, full of charm, 'Plashers Mead' has also the rare quality of inevitability. * * * This new book of Mr. Mackenzie's is a novel which will delight those who are for the art of writing, as well as those who enjoy a romantic love story."—*N. Y. Times.*

"Mr. Mackenzie has in 'Plashers Mead' done the unexpected and almost amazing thing. He has written a story about love that is as fascinating as love itself. * * * He has revealed to us certain men and women that we would like to know more about. Their charm and the novelist's charm are alike irresistible."—*Boston Transcript.*

Over Paradise Ridge

By Marie Thompson Daviess

A love story of to-day, full of the emotional quality of this author's best work, and of the buoyancy and enthusiasm of youth. Not since "The Melting of Molly" has Miss Daviess given to the public a book so full of charm and drama. "It sparkles with youthful enthusiasm and abounds with beautiful pictures of outdoor life. The heroine is a fine specimen of Southern girlhood."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Jan: a Dog and a Romance

By A. J. Dawson

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DOCTORS DISAPPROVE PLAN TO SPLIT FEES

County Medical Society Conservatives See Defeat of 'New Standard' Candidates.

DANGERS IN COMMERCIALISM

Dr. Abraham Jacobi Deplores Effort of "Economists" to Make the Profession a Trade.

Members of the Medical Society of the County of New York, who are opposed to the program put forward by the Federation of Medical Economic Leagues, which they are convinced would prove a serious blow to the high standards they have attempted to maintain in the profession, were confident yesterday that the reported intention of the "economists," as the disturbers have been termed, to gain control gradually of the county organization, would be crushed by a heavy majority on Monday night, when the annual election will be held at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street.

Publicity in the so-called strife between the "factions" has served to arouse interest in the election among the opponents of the federation and they are determined now to get out in full force and, by a decisive vote, end the hope of the element which is seeking to establish new standards for the profession which those now in control condemn. The general belief expressed was that the vast majority of physicians and surgeons in the society have no desire to permit the "economists" either to gain control or strengthen whatever grip they have upon the affairs of the organization.

The position of those who are opposed to the "economic" movement was expressed briefly in this manner yesterday by a prominent physician who, however, desired that his name be withheld:

Oppose Secret Fee Splitting.

"We are most certainly opposed to anything which would lower or commercialize the profession, and we are bitterly opposed to the proposition that fee splitting should be permitted. Fee splitting means that the specialist, surgeon or consulting physician should divide his fee, or give some portion of it to the physician in attendance who calls him in. Such practice I believe to be pernicious, and it opens the way to much that is evil. We also are opposed to any movement which, as the economists express it, would free us from those 'noxious bonds' which bind us to give our best efforts to the poor. We are glad to have it brought to public attention that the 'economists' are opposed to us in that matter."

Dr. Abraham Jacobi of 19 East Forty-seventh Street, who is so often referred affectionately by other physicians as the "dean of the profession in New York," is openly against the plans of the Federation, and will vote against the candidates they have put up for First Vice President and Delegate to the State Society meeting in Saratoga.

"I shall go to the meeting to do honor to Dr. Frederic E. Sondern, who is to be elected President," he said, "and to cast my vote against any men who are seeking office on any grounds whatever except what they have done for the cause of medical science. It would be a deplorable thing to look upon the practice of medicine as a trade. I want to pleace in office the men who stand high in science and in their profession, and not the men who are in the profession for financial reasons. It is a great mistake for men to club together in the medical profession for none but economic reasons.

"The tendency in every profession, perhaps, is to become commercial. Commercialism is taking hold. It is a cynosure of the times, and the worst cynosure of the time is the fact that professional men club together for what they call economic reasons.

All Doctors Poorly Paid.

"There is an explanation but not an excuse where the medical profession is concerned. At all times doctors have been very poorly situated financially; they have been poorly paid. Most of them are poor during all their lifetime, and when they die their families are poor. All that is true. But when the doctor enters his profession he knows that he probably will die before the natural age of the average man. He also knows that he cannot get rich by his practice, or that there are very few who do get rich in practice.

"Fee splitting, so called, is the result of the poverty of many of the doctors and the temptation to which they are exposed. But excuse there is none, for the doctors could insist upon having a fair part of the fee that is paid. But they must insist openly; there must be no division of a fee of which the patient has no knowledge. It should be public and open."

Physicians other than Dr. Jacobi who are opposed also to the practice of fee splitting, without the knowledge of the patient and the public, said yesterday that it was a greater evil than was generally known. In many instances it had been found, they said, that surgeons who knew that they must divide their fee made excessive charges. For a body of men who believed in the so-called fee splitting to obtain control of the county society, they said, would be a deplorable blow to the profession.

American College Pledge.

In connection with the opposition to the program of the federation attention was called yesterday to the fellowship pledge of the American College of Surgeons, a body of representative medical men which was founded at Washington, D. C., in 1913, largely, it was said, to combat any move to commercialize the profession. The pledge reads in part:

Moreover, I pledge myself, so far as I am able, to avoid the sins of selfishness, to shun unwarranted publicity, dishonest money seeking, and commercialism as disgraceful to our profession; to refuse utterly all secret money trades with consultants and practitioners; to teach the patient his financial duty to the physician, and to urge the practitioner to obtain his reward from the patient openly; to make my fees commensurate with the service rendered and with the patients' rights, and to avoid discrediting my associates by taking unwarranted compensation.

The members also pledge themselves to "render willing help to my colleagues and to give freely my services to the needy."

While the New York Academy of Medicine, it is understood, has taken the stand that fee splitting was "undesirable," the county society has never taken action on the subject, although the physicians and surgeons who have been in control of the organization have taken the stand quietly against it.

Dr. Frederic C. Sondern, an anti-federation man, will not be opposed for the Presidency of the society, and will succeed Dr. Howard Lilienthal, also anti-federation, who refused a renomination. It was freely predicted yesterday that Dr. J. Bentley Squier, the anti-federation candidate for First Vice President, would be elected over the federation candidate, Dr. William S. Gottheil, editor of the league's official organ, The Medical Economist.

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MEXICANS IN BATTLE FOR SONORA CITIES

Hermosillo and Cananea Are Prizes That Lure Villa and Carranza Forces.

OBREGON DEFEAT REPORTED

First Chief's General Said to Have Lost 300 Men North of Mining Town.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 19.—Battles for possession of Hermosillo, capital of Sonora, and Cananea, the great mining camp, have been in progress since late yesterday, according to advices received today at Nogales, Sonora, by Villa officials.

Carlos Randall, acting Villa Governor of Sonora, declared today at his headquarters in Mexican Nogales that dispatches received by him indicated that General Obregon had been completely routed in the fighting north of Cananea. Three hundred Carranza dead were left on the battlefield, according to these reports.

General Villa personally was directing the attack on the garrison of General Dieguez at Hermosillo, Governor Randall said, and messages from him said that the city was completely surrounded.

A report from Obregon said the Carranza forces were completing a movement to surround Cananea. In well-informed quarters, however, it was believed that Obregon was manoeuvring for time while awaiting the arrival of 4,000 reinforcements from Torreon via Eagle Pass in bond through the United States, and that meanwhile he only planned to command exits from Cananea.

Obregon reported that his forces controlling the Del Rio to Nogales branch of the Southern Pacific Railway were preventing Villa reinforcements sent from Nogales from reaching Cananea.

General Francisco Acosta's command of 400 Yaqui Indians penetrated Obregon's lines near Sauceda and reinforced General Jose Rodriguez, holding Cananea, late last night, according to advices received today. An artillery detachment from Cananea is reported to have assisted in the movement. General Obregon reported that he had allowed Acosta to enter Cananea.

Villa officials were reported to have confiscated a consignment of copper said to be valued at approximately $500,000, which arrived at Nogales, Sonora, today from the mines of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 19.—Villa officials at Juarez said today their wireless plant had interrupted communication between General Obregon's headquarters at Naco and General Dieguez at Hermosillo. It was explained that a Villa wireless operator in Juarez had been copying the Carranza communications, and the latter's officials had discontinued the use of their plant when it became known that Villa was receiving them.

STATE INVESTIGATES ANTHRAX FATALITIES

Dr. C. T. G. Rogers Says No Alarm Need Be Felt That Disease Will Spread.

WILD ANIMAL FUR SAFE

Dr. Alvah H. Doty Asserts There Are No Recorded Cases of Infection from Fur Garments.

An investigation of the theory that a cheap fur collar worn by Miss Sophia Rosen was the cause of her death by anthrax infection was started yesterday by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the State Department of Labor, which proposes to give special attention to the processes of curing and manufacturing cheap furs here.

"There is no need for public alarm because of the fact that this strange disease has claimed three victims here within three months," said Dr. C. T. Graham Rogers, Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, who came here from Albany yesterday to give his personal attention to the subject. "There is no danger of a spread of the disease, for it is practically not communicable from one person to another, as in animals. To convey it to human beings the bacilli must be brought into contact with a break in the skin.

"But there is one dangerous feature of the disease which must always be guarded against. An animal afflicted with anthrax is just as dangerous dead as alive, if its skin is to be used, for it transmits the germs to the hair or fur, where they remain until destroyed by the proper process of manufacture. It is the necessary process for making and tanning leather which removes leather from this danger.

"The fashions this season have created unusual demands for furs of all sorts, and it may be that some manufacturers have tried to prepare rapidly for this trade by careless methods, if not improper processes, in curing and manufacturing the goods. This we shall endeavor to discover by going into the suspected places and subjecting any suspicious article we find to laboratory tests.

"We believe a large quantity of the cheapest and commonest grades of these goods are made from cat and dog skins. There may be no legal or trade objection to this, but we may find it necessary to provide some official hygienic protection in the manufacture of them, although thus far experiments have not disclosed that cats or dogs are affected by the anthrax bacilli.

"There is absolutely no danger to be apprehended from the better grade of furs, certainly not from the genuine article of any kind, for it has never been shown that wild animals are at all affected by anthrax.

"Our interest in the investigation here is due to the fact that all the victims were in no direct manner liable to the disease, by employment or otherwise. This is somewhat peculiar. And for this reason we feel that a thorough investigation should be made as a matter of public protection. Of some six cases we have had in the upper part of the State, the anthrax victims contracted the disease as workers in animal skins or in factories where they were made up."

The following letter has been received by THE TIMES from Dr. Alvah H. Doty, former Health Officer of the Port:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say a few words with reference to the report made by an official of the State Department of Labor, which appears in the morning papers, concerning the death of a young woman, alleged to have been caused by anthrax, contracted through the medium of a fur collar? As the report seems to be an official or at least a semi-official one, it is presumed that a careful bacteriological examination has been made by a competent person, although apparently the result has not yet been definitely determined.

Anthrax is a disease which primarily affects animals, usually cattle, sheep and horses; it is uncommon in this country. Persons who handle diseased carcasses and hides may contract the disease.

I am aware of no recorded cases from authentic sources where this disease has been attributed to fur garments. Skins used for this purpose are not taken from cattle, horses, or sheep, but from small and usually wild animals, which are quite sure not to be affected in this way.

Fur constitutes a part of the wearing apparel of both sexes, and all classes of people throughout the world. If anthrax were transmitted by this means, particularly in countries where the disease is of common occurrence, it is reasonable and logical to believe that evidence of it would have been forthcoming long ago.

Again we have learned that diseases are not transmitted through the medium of clothing, money, &c., but by contact with actively infectious organisms, through food and drink containing these germs, and by certain insects which act as their hosts.

Unless the presence of anthrax germs has been actually demonstrated in this case, it would seem quite improper that any announcement should be made, particularly as to the source of infection. These reports are not only disquieting to the public, but are misleading as to the manner in which infectious diseases are transmitted.

ALVAH H. DOTY, M. D.

New York, Nov. 19, 1915.

Physicians at Bellevue have disenfected the home of Miss Rosen, as has already been done in the workroom where she was employed in a candy factory. They will not permit the body to be taken away by an undertaker, but will prepare it for burial at the hospital, where the coffin will be sealed. Dr. Leslie L. Roos of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, who will assist in the investigation, has not yet found the shop where Miss Rosen bought her fur coat, part of which is being tested in the Bellevue laboratories.

MRS. KELLY MAKES NO MOVE

Test of Validity of Daughter's Marriage to Davis Postponed.

John F. McIntyre, counsel for Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, was asked yesterday if he had taken any steps to test the validity of the marriage of Mrs. Kelly's daughter, Eugenia, to "Al" Davis. Before the marriage he said he would carry the case to the Court of Appeals if necessary, in order to get a ruling on the question whether a person prohibited from marrying by the courts in this State could marry in another State and avoid punishment for contempt.

"I have done nothing in the matter so far," Mr. McIntyre replied, "and I will do nothing unless Mrs. Kelly instructs me to go ahead. Mrs. Kelly has been made ill by her daughter's marriage, and is not in a condition to discuss business of any kind. When she recovers the question may be taken up."

BRADSTREET LIABLE FOR CREDIT REPORTS

Appellate Division Decides Customer Who Sold Goods on Misinformation May Recover.

TWO JUSTICES DISSENT

Contract Does Not Relieve Commercial Agency from Results of Gross Mistakes, Opinion Says.

The Appellate Division yesterday by a vote of three to two decided that the Bradstreet Company is liable to its subscribers for damages sustained when misleading information is furnished to them by the company. The case is of importance to every business concern in the country that depends upon commercial agencies for information concerning the credit of customers.

The case was that of Alexander J. Munro, a fur dealer, who suffered a loss of $1,650 for furs delivered to the firm of Jackson & Sulzer of 27 West Twenty-sixth Street. Jackson & Sulzer are now petitioned into bankruptcy. Information concerning the firm was supplied by the Bradstreet Company, and, depending upon this, Munro extended credit to Jackson & Sulzer. The Bradstreet Company set up for a defense that its contract with Munro absolved it from any responsibility for errors in information furnished concerning the standing of a commercial house.

Justice Laughlin, writing the prevailing opinion, concurred in by Justices Dowling and Scott, says in part:

"A reasonable construction of the agency contract, I think, is merely to relieve the defendant from errors and mistakes, but not from knowingly making a false report, or gross mistake, or gross negligence in making a report to the plaintiff."

When Munro found that he could not collect for his goods from the Jackson & Sulzer concern he sued the Bradstreet Company. In the lower court the complaint was dismissed. Munro appealed and the lower court yesterday was reversed, the Appellate Court stating that Munro was entitled to a new trial, and that a jury might reasonably, under the evidence in the case, find for the plaintiff.

The record of the case shows that on April 30, 1913, Munro, engaged in the fur trade in Chicago, became a subscriber of the Bradstreet Company, paying $100 for a book and the privilege of obtaining reports of the credit standing of various merchants with whom he was doing business. On Aug. 28 of the same year, Justice Laughlin points out, Munro's agent in New York, one O'Neill, wired Munro to the effect that he had a chance to sell $1,650 worth of furs to Jackson & Sulzer, manufacturers.

Munro then applied to the Chicago office of the Bradstreet Company for a report, but was told that there was no such information on file, but that if Munro would pay the expenses of a telegram to New York the Bradstreet people would obtain a telegraphic reply. Munro agreed, and the telegram came back to Chicago from the Bradstreet office in New York, relating that Jackson & Sulzer had assets of $38,500, with liabilities of $43,500, a surplus of $15,000 in their business. The telegram further recited, according to Justice Laughlin:

"The statement is corroborated by the trade. Doing a fair and deemed safe business. Deemed fair credit. Well regarded and pay promptly as far as known here."

Relying on this information, the court says, Munro claimed he authorized his New York agent to make the sale on terms of credit. Just a month later, or on Sept. 30, Jackson & Sulzer were petitioned into bankruptcy. Munro sued on the ground that the Bradstreet Company had "been guilty of gross negligence in representing they had gotten a special report when they had made no effort to do so."

"The evidence is uncontroverted," Justice Laughlin says, "that the defendant made no special investigation or inquiry in August, pursuant to the application of the plaintiff, but relied on a credit statement made to it in March, 1913." The opinion then continues:

"The plaintiff also attempted to show by evidence that the firm was insolvent at the time, but this was excluded. The defendant claims it was relieved of responsibility by a clause in the contract," (the usual agency clause is here inserted in the decision,) "but I am of the opinion that the plaintiff presented a case for the consideration of a jury. The defendant neither made nor attempted to make any explanation for conveying a false report to the plaintiff. On the evidence adduced the jury would have been justified in finding there was gross negligence on the part of the defendant, by which the plaintiff was misled, to his loss, into giving credit to an insolvent firm."

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G. D. MORGAN LEFT $1,000,000 ESTATE

Japanese Wife of the Banker's Cousin Receives Life Income from $600,000.

MANY BEQUESTS TO FRIENDS

$125,000 Each to J. C. Baldwin and E. A. Bigelow—Episcopal Rector in Paris to Get $20,000.

The will of George D. Morgan, disposing of an estate of about $1,000,000, was filed for probate yesterday. Mr. Morgan, who died in Seville, Spain, on July 9, was the son of the late John Hale Morgan and cousin of J. Pierpont Morgan. His mother was Sarah Spencer Morgan, the sister of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

The residuary estate, estimated at more than $600,000, is left for the life benefit of the widow, who was Miss Yuki Kato, of Kioto, Japan, the daughter of a wealthy Japanese merchant. At her death, this trust estate goes in principal to the brother of the decedent, Junius Spencer Morgan of Paris, France, and his sister, Caroline Lucy Morgan of 521 Park Avenue.

The rector of the American Church of the Holy Trinity in Paris, in which city Mr. Morgan maintained a residence, receives $20,000. Joseph Clark Baldwin of Mount Kisco, a "good friend," receives $125,000, and Ernest A. Bigelow of 11 William Street, a similar sum, "because he has been a friend and adviser."

There were four codicils. The first, dated Feb. 8, 1909, bequeathes $2,000 to Dr. Roland Faure-Miller of Paris, France. The second, dated Nov. 8, 1910, directs that the trustees, Junius Spencer Morgan, Caroline Lucy Morgan, and Ernest A. Bigelow, and J. P. Morgan, Jr., and E. C. Grendfels, shall see that the provisions of the will are carried into effect, and that George F. Andrea Dop of Paris, receives $25,000. The third codicil, dated Sept. 13, 1911, gives to the widow, Yuki Kato, one-third of the trust fund which came to the testator from his father. This third goes into the residue which is left in trust for the life benefit of the widow. The fourth codicil, dated Aug. 7, 1913, directs that a promissory note of $200,000, dated May 12, 1913, Josefa Ruiz of Paris, be paid within eighteen months after the death of the testator, without interest, and in cash.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Morgan, while living, had disposed of a great part of his estate, including his Japanese collections and his home in Yokohama, Japan, to his widow. There are specific bequests of $10,000 each to his brother and sister.

The will, made in Paris, is dated June 2, 1908.

L. C. THAW GETS LEGACY.

Will of Mrs. Young, Former Sister-in-law of White's Slayer, Is Filed.

The will of Mrs. Frieda Marsh Young, disposing of an estate estimated at more than $200,000, was filed for probate yesterday. Mrs. Young's first husband, whom she divorced, was Edward T. Thaw, half brother of Harry Kendall Thaw of Pittsburgh. The first husband is now a resident of Munich, Germany, the petition accompanying the will recites. There is no bequest to him.

During his lifetime, the widower, Frederick E. Young of Oatman, Ariz., receives the income from one-half the residuary estate, the other half of the residue being for the life benefit of Mrs. Young's son, Lawrence Copley Thaw, who receives Young's interest upon the death of the latter. Upon the boy's death, his entire interest is to be divided among such children as survive him.

Helen Twistman of 471 Park Avenue, a friend, with whom the son lives, receives $25,000, and certain articles of Mrs. Young's personal effects. There are life annuities of $1,000 each to the following friends of the testatrix: Harriet Gelder of 471 Park Avenue, Elizabeth B. Sparrell of Westfield, N. J., and Aida D. Tanner of Monrovia, Cal..

Cecilie Battier, a friend of Mrs. Young, receives a diamond bracelet, because "she has cheered me many hours by her voice and sweet sympathy." Enid Ambrose Riker, a god-child, receives a diamond ring, while Blanche Wells of Montclair, N. J., wife of Thomas B. Wells, receives a pearl necklace. There are a number of minor bequests to other friends.

KISSAM ESTATE $477,780.

Widow of Mrs. Vanderbilt's Brother Inherits Most of the Property.

Samuel H. Kissam, who was a brother of the late Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and an uncle of William K. Vanderbilt, left a net estate of $477,780 when he died on April 18, according to an appraisal, filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Spencer. The widow, Mrs. Sarah J. Kissam, receives $375,780 and the children, William Adams Kissam and Louise Vanderbilt Kerr, are to receive $50,000 each.

Among the assets listed in the schedule was $2,404 due from a trust fund created under the will of Mrs. Maria Vanderbilt, but the amount of the principal fund was not given. Mr. Kissam's seat on the New York Stock Exchange was appraised at $65,000.

Stocks and bonds of the estate were given an aggregate valuation of $60,243. Included in these securities were 800 shares of United States Steel, preferred, appraised at $87,100; 800 shares of the American Smelting and Refining Company, $83,600; 600 shares of the United States Rubber Company, $64,750; 600 shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, $59,550, and 2,000 shares of Erie Railroad common stock, $57,750.

Among the debts enumerated were: $81,238 due to Kerr & Co., and $87,258 due to W. B. Beckman & Co., brokers.

VAN AMRINGE LEFT $20,140.

Former Dean Bequeaths Columbia Treasures to Son.

John Howard Van Amringe, once Dean of Columbia University, left a net estate of $20,140 when he died on Sept. 16, according to the appraisal, filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller, by Transfer Tax Appraiser John J. Lyons.

The residuary estate is bequeathed to the daughter, Miss Emily B. Van Amringe. The son, Guy Van Amringe, receives the silver vase and pedestal, a gift of the Alumni of Columbia College and the School of Sciences, the parchment roll of signature of guests at a dinner to the professor on April 3, 1909, the silver loving cup from Columbia students in May, 1905, and the framed petition of the Philolexian Society to the trustees to make the professor Dean Emeritus.

The assets included deposits in banks and cash on hand, $16,488; life insurance, $5,450; jewelry, $210; and a $500 second mortgage bond of the Columbia University Club, appraised at $375.

YOUNG ESTATE $249,639.

President of Hat Company Left Most of It to Widow and Son.

Max L. Young, who was President of Young Brothers and the Young Hat Company, left a net estate of $249,639 when he died on Dec. 20, 1914, according to the appraisal filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller by Transfer Tax Appraiser Compton.

The widow, Mrs. Rose W. Young, receives the residuary estate, $158,338, and a temporary life interest in $50,318 during the minority of the son, Max L., Jr., who, when he reaches the age of 21, receives the principal of that sum. Lillie Delancey and Nora Callahan, employes, receive, respectively, $3,000 and $500.

Among the assets were $37,500 due from Young Brothers; $1,566 due from the same firm for salary, 300 shares of the Young Hat Company, appraised at $47,175; 250 shares of the United Cigar Stores Company, appraised at $27,500; deposits and dividends, $22,052, and life insurance amounting to $11,279.

$35,197 TO SALVATION ARMY.

That Bequest and Equal One to Nephew in William Sorley's Will.

The Salvation Army, under the will of William Sorley, receives $35,197, according to the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Berwin, filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The net estate, the report shows, is $158,108. Andrew Coats, Mr. Sorley's nephew, receives a sum equal to the bequest to the Army.

Mary C. Crane, a friend, receives $10,000, and the following cousins each receive $5,000—Margaret R. Baker, Harriet W. Tompkins, Fannie D. B. Hewitt, and Clara and Annie Coats. There are smaller bequests.

Mr. Sorley left deposits in banks amounting to $49,280. Among his realty holdings were ten lots on the east side of White Plains Road, between Fenfield Street and East 242d Street. These lots are appraised at $33,600.

TURKEYS ARE HIGH; VEGETABLES CHEAP

Thanksgiving Birds Not as Fat as Usual Because of the Warm Weather.

30 CENTS A POUND THE PRICE

Fruits and Nuts Are Much Lower Than Last Year—Celery and Cranberries Abundant.

Turkey for Thanksgiving is high this year and mounting higher, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables are much lower than normal. For both conditions there is one cause—weather fair and warm. The fowls are not as fat as usual and for this also the sun is to blame, although the meat is of good flavor and the birds look well.

Turkey is now from 28 to 30 cents a pound, if freshly killed; that is, executed this month. In the places which cater to the Fifth Avenue trade the price is 34 and 35 cents. Washington and Astor Markets agree on a 30-cent rate for the best quality and at some of the smaller shops turkeys guaranteed to be dry picked and newly slain Virginias may be had for 28 cents.

Good turkey from the Western country could be had at 24 to 25 cents at wholesale yesterday and bulletins of a 27-cent price are being received from Chicago. Enormous numbers of frozen turkeys that have been in retirement for the last ten months are now appearing. The wholesale dealer is getting about 22 cents a pound for these and the retailer is selling them at 25 cents or more. The law requires that all butchers and poulterers put up a sign that cold storage goods are sold, if they handle them, but there is as yet no tag required to denote the individual turkey.

The warm weather this month has kept the turkeys roaming about the farms, for they cannot be kept cooped up like chickens. When the weather is cold, they do not move about and take kindly to liberal rations of corn which soon fatten them. The farmers will not kill turkeys in warm weather because the birds are likely to spoil before they can get them to the market and to the refrigerator cars which take them to the big cities. The turkey cannot be put into a cold room until all the animal heat is gone and the cooling takes considerable time on account of his large size. If the Thanksgiving bird is put into a cold room too soon he is likely to become unsightly and may be condemned by the health authorities. So it is that although there are as many turkeys as usual in the country, if not more, they have been very sparingly killed and hence the prices are mounting. Those which survive next Thursday will have a chance for the Christmas holidays and the surplus, if any, is likely to go into cold storage for the Thanksgiving reserves of 1916.

Cranberries, owing again to the warm weather, are cheap and abundant and of exceptionally good quality. The usual price is 10 cents a quart. Last year they were 15, and that sum, and even 20 cents, is asked for select ones at the Fifth and Madison Avenue stores.

Celery is 10 cents a bunch of three to four stalks in Astor Market and its environs, and from 10 to 15 cents at Washington Market, according to quality. Pumpkins may be obtained at from 20 to 30 cents each in sizes workable for pie manufacture.

Onions have not been strong this year at all, and, owing to the fine weather, were being almost given away a few weeks ago, so much did they thrive. A quart of the finest white ones may be had nearly anywhere for 10 cents. String beans are 15 cents a quart, and in some places two quarts for a quarter. Green peas brought from the South, as are practically all the vegetables, can be had in Washington Market at 20 cents, which is only half the price they brought at retail this time last year. Cauliflower, which was offered at 20 and 35 cents, can be had at from 15 to 25 cents a head now, the price depending somewhat upon the size, but more upon the place. Cabbage, that cousin of the cauliflower, but without the college education, is good and cheap. Some fine heads were offered at the Ninety-fifth Street Market, popularly known as the Astor, at 6 cents.

Eggplants are from 10 to 18 cents each. A three-quart basket of sweet potatoes sells for 10 cents, and a four-quart one of the Irish variety for 15 cents. Hothouse tomatoes are 20 cents a pound, and California tomatoes are offered at varying prices, which average about half that sum.

Oranges are 40 cents a dozen. Good grapefruit were to be had at the rate of four for 25 cents, and excellent ones are sold at 5 cents each. There was an abundance of grapes of all kinds. Choice Tokays and Malagas were quoted all over the city at 40 cents a box.

Nuts of all kinds are low priced, and the dealers in confections are offering tempting wares. Even taking into account the high price of turkey, Thanksgiving fare may be obtained this year at moderate prices.

LAYTON NOT ON PAROLE.

British Admiralty Confirms Escape of Interned Navy Officer.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Admiralty issued the following statement this evening:

"Lieutenant Commander Layton, who commanded Submarine E-13, which was destroyed in Danish waters, has escaped from the Nanen Barracks, where he was interned. He was not on parole."

On Nov. 1 the Overseas News Agency in Berlin gave out a dispatch from Copenhagen to the effect that Commander Layton had fled from that city, breaking his parole. The E-13 grounded on the Danish island of Saltholm in August, and it was declared by the British Admiralty that the submarine had been attacked while helpless by German torpedo boats, fourteen men being killed. The remaining members of the crew were interned in Denmark.

MISS KENEALY AGAIN PROTESTS BY POISON

English Novelist Takes a Dose in Court After Case Goes Against Her.

IS SOON OUT OF DANGER

Swallowed Laudanum in Carmelite House in 1910 After Losing a Suit Against The Daily Mail.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Miss Annesley Kenealy, novelist and journalist, after losing a suit for damages in the courts here today repeated her exploit of some years ago and swallowed poison. When the court pronounced judgment against her she exclaimed:

"My Lord, I told you you were trying a woman for life. I have taken enough poison to kill five people."

Miss Kenealy then threw upon the floor a bottle, the contents of which she had swallowed on hearing the court pronounce judgment against her. She immediately collapsed, and was carried unconscious to the emergency ward of the courthouse.

Later Miss Kenealy was removed to a hospital. She recovered consciousness this afternoon and was said to be out of danger.

Miss Kenealy's suit, which had been before the court for some days, was a claim for damages against a wholesale book distributing firm for alleged false and malicious statements defamatory of her latest book. The defendants refused to circulate the book, as they alleged that it contained a libel on a fashionable West End dressmaker, whose premises were described as a gambling den. Miss Kenealy averred that the action of the defendants deprived her of a livelihood, as publishers now refused to accept her work.

Miss Kenealy and her sister Arabella, who is also well known as a novelist, are daughters of the late Edward V. H. Kenealy, who, in 1875, was the leading counsel for the claimant in the Tichborne trial.

Miss Kenealy has made other attempts to end her life in a dramatic manner. On Feb. 2, 1910, after she had met defeat in a suit which she brought against The London Daily Mail for alleged wrongful dismissal from the staff of that newspaper, she went to the office of the paper in Carmelite House and sent a note to the editor saying that she was going to kill herself. Before she could be reached she had taken poison. She was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where, it was said, she had used laudanum.

Cable dispatches from London said that Miss Kenealy had been in a disturbed state of mind for some time and that once before she had threatened to commit suicide.

Miss Kenealy is a sister of the late Alexander Kenealy of The London Daily Mirror and a daughter of the late Edward Vaughan Kenealy, Q. C., who spent many years and his fortune in the defense of Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant. He died poor, believing, like thousands of others who had been duped, in the justice of his client's claim, which has since been pronounced the most stupendous imposture in the annals of English jurisprudence.

The suit by Miss Kenealy was aimed at Lord Northcliffe and the Associated Newspapers, Limited, of which he was Chairman. She demanded six months' remuneration, to which, she alleged, she was entitled, according to custom, as an associate editor. Miss Kenealy hinged her case on the existence of a "Humanities Department" of The Daily Mail, in the editing of which, she asserted, she was to have been associated with Lord Northcliffe.

In 1907, she said, Lord Northcliffe went abroad, and before leaving England told her that Pomeroy Burton, who had recently arrived from America, would act as coeditor with her. She objected, but Lord Northcliffe was firm in making this arrangement. Mr. Burton's behavior to her was, she said, most offensive, and there appeared to be a conspiracy to "freeze her out." Her remonstrances against the treatment accorded to her were met, she asserted, with threats to expose a scandal concerning her.

Lord Northcliffe, who was the principal witness at the trial, said that he had never heard of the "Humanities Department" until Miss Kenealy mentioned it in court and that she was mistaken about her appointment to the head of any such department. Miss Kenealy conducted her own case. Justice Darling in summing up suggested that Miss Kenealy had imagined grievances and had brooded over them.

BICYCLE RACER KILLED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—In the first heat of the amateur handicap at the opening of the six-day bicycle races tonight Louis Kuehl was killed instantly when, on his third lap, he plunged over the rail on the north turn and fell thirty feet to the concrete floor below. Herman Hoffman, who was leading, started to slip, and Kuehl swung high to avoid him, skidding over the rail.

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To be published November 27th.

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A Correction

Owing to indistinct printing, several items in the Toilet Goods section of our advertisement in yesterday's New York Times were incorrectly priced. We repeat the offerings below with correct prices.

Toilet Goods

10c Imported Castile Soap	2 for	11c
10c Face Chamois	2 for	11c
50c Alma Zada Face Powder	2 for	51c
39c Almond Benzoin Lotion	2 for	40c
50c Bouquet Laurice Talcum	2 for	51c
25c Box Lilac Glyc. Soap	2 Bx.	26c
35c Crown Face Powder	2 for	36c
19c Durham Shaving Stick	2 for	20c
25c Georgia Rose Talcum	2 for	26c
50c Green's Massage Cream	2 for	51c
50c Georgia Rose Cold Cream	2 for	51c
25c Harmony Imported Soap	2 for	26c
50c Chimes Toilet Water	2 for	51c
10c H.-& J. Orangewood Stks	2 for	11c
25c H. & J. Emery Boards	2 for	26c
15c Hanson-J'ks Tooth Paste	2 for	16c
50c Hanson-Jenks Perfumes	2 for	51c
1.00 Hanson-Jenks Perfumes	2 for	1.01
50c Intense Sachet Powder Violet, Rose, Trefle, Helio	2 for	51c
10c Kirk's Jap. Rose Soap	2 for	11c
25c Liggett's Nail Enamel	2 for	26c
19c Liggett's Rice Powder	2 for	20c
43c Madame Yale's Almond Blossom Cream	2 for	44c
15c Military Tooth Powder	2 for	16c
25c Pond's Cold Cream	2 for	26c
20c Pond's Tooth Paste	2 for	21c
25c Rexall Blemish Soap	2 for	26c
25c Rexall Cream of Almonds	2 for	26c
15c Rexall Violet Talcum	2 for	16c
19c Rose Magic Nail Enamel	2 for	20c
15c Tooth Brushes	2 for	16c
50c Violet Dulce Face Powder	2 for	51c
50c Violet Dulce Perf., 1-oz.	2 for	51c
50c Violet Dulce Van. Cream	2 for	51c
25c Violet Talcum Powder, 14-oz. tins	2 for	26c

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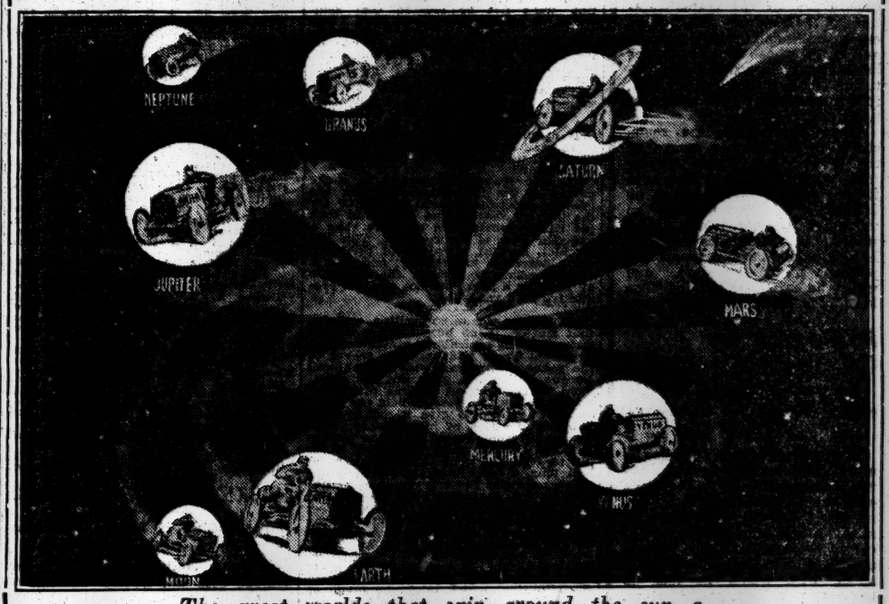

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Why is India hotter than Alaska?
Will the sun ever cool down?
What is a ship's water line?
What makes our hearts beat?
What is an element?
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What causes rust?
What gives steam its power?
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YANKEES' OWNERS NOT BOTHERED OVER FEDERAL LEAGUE INVASION HERE

FEDS CANNOT DETER PLANS OF YANKEES

Capt. Huston Indicates That He Does Not Care Where the "Outlaws" Locate.

That the Yankees are not going to change their plans in the least with regard to the building of a new ball park because of the probable invasion of Manhattan Island by the Federal League was indicated yesterday in the remarks of Captain T. L. Huston, one of the owners of the club. Since it has apparently been assured that the Feds were sincere in their idea of competing with organized baseball for the support of the fans on Manhattan Island it has been voiced by many that the Yankees should change their plans, which it is understood, call for the building of a park in Queens, and select a site on Manhattan Island. The captain, however, is determined that nothing, not even the request of organized baseball men, shall deter him from following out a policy with the club which accords with what he and Colonel Ruppert think is best.

Captain Huston said yesterday that there was no difficulty in finding locations on Manhattan Island, but that for the most part they were prohibitive in price, few being obtainable for less than $1,000,000, and that the others which might conform to a reasonable valuation were not so located that they would be suitable for a ball park. The Yankees, he said, had under consideration three sites in Queens, no one of which was far from the heart of Manhattan. The one furthest away would be only fifteen minutes from the Pennsylvania station. He considered that Queens was the only logical place for a ball park under present conditions, not alone from his viewpoint, but from that of the fans also, who would have better and quicker transportation facilities than to any place now available on Manhattan.

He said it was impossible to make money at the Polo Grounds under the present exorbitant rental of $55,000 for the playing season, and that even then the Giants would give no more than a one-year lease of the grounds. This latter fact, he said, always kept them under a degree of uncertainty, and that it was necessary to remedy the condition by building a park, but not under a prohibitive land valuation.

Pat Powers was in no position, and, for that matter, in no humor, yesterday to make good his sensational statement that President Tener had been the seeker of the peace conferences with the Federal League. When he gave out the statement at the Federal League offices he was quite positive that he held the proof and that he would give it out if there was any question of his veracity. The statement from President Tener of the National League which was issued in reply to Powers forced the Newark baseball man to seek shelter. When proof was a necessity Pat was not so talkative, and he did not appear at the Federal League offices yesterday. There is just a suspicion that Powers was muzzled by the orders of President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League. At any rate, when he was called up in Newark he remarked in reply to a query for the proof that he had nothing more to say about the situation, which might be taken as an indication that Powers was not entirely sincere in his hasty arraignment of President Tener and organized baseball.

I. C. A. A. A. A. Adds New Races.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America, at a special meeting tonight, changed conditions in connection with its annual indoor championship meet, to be held in New York. It was voted to allow colleges to make unlimited entries for the events generally, and to add to the contests a dash of 100 yards and a hurdle race of 120 yards, each for teams of four men. The application of the University of Pittsburgh for admission was tabled. Brown University's request that L. S. Litchfield be permitted to compete as one of its representatives in the annual championship cross-country run here tomorrow was refused on the ground that he has not been a member of the college for a year.

Penfield Three-Cushion Victor.

A. G. Penfield defeated A. S. Leterman 21 points to 10 in seventy-seven innings in a three-cushion game at Fuller's Billiard Academy, 110th Street and Broadway, last night.

CHAMPION BOXERS WIN.

State Title Holders Carry Off Honors at Crescent A. C.

Abe Lieberman of the Educational Alliance, the 115-pound New York State champion, had very little difficulty winning the honors from R. Sauer, unattached, in the final of the 120-pound class at the amateur boxing tourney held at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, last night. Sauer was a willing boxer, but Lieberman proved too much for him. The referee was merciful and terminated the issue in the second round.

The boy that made the greatest impression of all was W. Liebson of the Educational Alliance in the 130-pound class. In the final bout he tackled T. Mulvaney of the Glencoe A. C., a veteran, and knocked him out in the first round with a short right hook under the heart. In a previous go Liebson knocked out J. Lewis, unattached, in the third round. Lewis landed on the floor with a heavy thud and remained unconscious for nearly ten minutes. He had to be carried out of the ring. Liebson also dropped him in each of the previous rounds.

A. Berkowitz, unattached, proved too good for A. J. Gorman, unattached, in the final of the 110-pound class. The latter did not like the victor's blows, and spent the greater part of the time sprinting around the ring. Early in the evening H. Gold of the Riis House fractured his right arm on T. Eisenstadt of the New West Side A. C. in this class. Despite the fact that he hurt himself, Gold did not know it until after the battle. He was the winner. The summaries:

110-Pound Class, Semi-Finals.—Won by H. Gold, Riis House, defeated T. Eisenstadt, New West Side A. C., three rounds, referee's decision; A. J. Gorman, unattached, defeated M. Hockstein, Jersey Harriers, three rounds, judges' decision; A. Berkowitz, unattached, defeated A. Fratto, unattached, stopped by referee in second round; B. Birdie, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, lost to P. Slanes, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; A. Berkowitz, unattached, defeated P. Slane, unattached, judges' decision, three rounds. Final Bout—A. Berkowitz defeated A. J. Gorman, three rounds, judges' decision.

120-Pound Class, Semi-Finals.—Abe Lieberman, Educational Alliance, defeated J. Sullivan, Trinity Club; stopped by referee in third round. R. Sauer, unattached, defeated A. J. Gughano, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; Abe Lieberman, Educational Alliance, defeated J. Michenberg, unattached; stopped by referee in second round.

Final Bout—A. Lieberman defeated R. Sauer; stopped by referee in second round.

130-Pound Class, Semi-Finals.—T. Mulvaney, Glencoe A. C., defeated H. F. Conrad, Domnilcan Lyceum, three rounds, judges' decision; W. Leibson, Educational Alliance, defeated J. Lewis, unattached, by knockout, three rounds.

Final Bout—W. Leibson defeated T. Mulvaney by knockout in one round.

140-Pound Class, Semi-Finals.—F. Thompson, Bronx Church House, defeated Mike Tauber, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, referee's decision; Otto Stark, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., defeated Moe Schwinger, Pastime A. C. The latter was disqualified by referee in second round for butting.

Final Bout.—Mike Stark defeated F. Thompson, three rounds, judges' decision.

HOCKEY LEAGUE OFFICERS.

Harvard Club of Boston Will Play for the Championship.

George D. Hallock of the Crescent Athletic Club was elected President of the Amateur Hockey League last night at a special meeting held at St. Nicholas Rink. Hallock is one of the oldest hockey players in the amateur ranks, and he plans a busy season of the Winter sports. Louis de Casanova of the Hockey Club is the new Vice President, and R. L. von Bernuth will continue the duties of Secretary and Treasurer.

The Harvard Club of Boston was admitted to membership and will place a team in competition for the championship, filling the place of the Irish-American A. C. This will increase the interest in the games, as it gives Boston two teams and New York three, making it an intercity affair.

An amendment to the constitution which was adopted at the meeting enables a team to return to the ice within three years. This will allow the New York A. C. and the Irish-American A. C. to compete for the championship after an absence of two years without being re-elected to membership.

The Schedule Committee, which will meet in a few days, follows: William Dobby, Crescent A. C.; L. de Casanova, Hockey Club; R. Winsor, Boston A. A., and R. L. von Bernuth, Secretary and Treasurer.

HOPPE VANQUISHES ANOTHER CUE RIVAL

Joseph Mayer Makes Poor Showing Against 18.2 Champion.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

Name.	Hdcp.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
Hoppe	500	3	0	278	83 2-6
Cochran	300	2	0	67	9 3-33
Slosson	375	2	2	60	10 20-25
Sutton	400	1	1	66	13 28-29
Yamada	375	1	2	111	15
Mayer	325	0	4	66	11 8-25

Just prior to the opening of the handicap billiard tournament, which is now in progress at the New York Theatre Building Concert Hall, Joseph Mayer, the former amateur who has turned professional, said that Hoppe would undoubtedly be eliminated from first honors, and there was an intimation in the statement sent out that Mayer believed he was particularly qualified to aid in bringing about the downfall of the champion. Opportunity beckoned Mayer last night, for it was his turn to be the opponent of Hoppe. Possibly some of the Philadelphian's confidence had departed with the registering of three defeats against him in earlier games. At any rate, how well he succeeded in his ambition of bringing defeat to Hoppe is indicated by the score, which was 500 to 338 in favor of Hoppe, who played from scratch, while Mayer's total was added to by an allowance of 175. The score of actual points made was thus: Hoppe, 500; Mayer, 163. In average, the champion made just the same as in his second game, 31 4-16, with Mayer at 10 13-15.

Mayer has not been in good form at any time during the tournament, in part due, no doubt, to the fact that this is his first tournament competition as a professional, although he has played a number of matches under his new rating. Last night he was nervous and played under a tension. He changed cues frequently, and as one of the professionals said, this was the surest indication that he was to be defeated. For all that he lost, Mayer did make some pretty shots, an indication of something near his true merit, and at times nursed the ivories in close play, the only fault being that it was not long sustained.

Hoppe gave him plenty of opportunity to gratify his desire to win. His game suffered from the fifth to the eleventh inning, for Mayer suddenly discovered that it was to his advantage to play Hoppe safe. This bothered the latter a little and his game fell off, but in the twelfth inning he clustered fifty points, and followed with fifty-nine in the next turn at the table, which gave him a slight advantage over Mayer. From then to the finish Hoppe forged rapidly to the front with high runs. His best run was in the fourth inning, when he made ninety-three. The scores:

Hoppe, (scratch)—39 15 0 93 1 2 22 2 0 23 2 50 59 37 78 77. Total—500. High runs—93, 78, and 77. Average—31 4-16.

Mayer, (176)—2 15 0 0 0 7 2 25 19 6 19 11 21 28 1. Total—338. High runs—26, 25, and 19. Average—10 13-15.

Referee—George Moore.

The closest match that the tournament has provided was played in the afternoon, when George Slosson defeated Koji Yamada by a score of 500 to 491. It was also a game that disregarded handicaps, for each had the same allotment of 125 points, so that it developed into a real test of skill. And Slosson won because he played better in the early game and was not discouraged when the Jap went into the lead in the last few innings and threatened to run out his string.

At one time Slosson was leading by more than 100 points, but after a run of 47 in the nineteenth inning his play fell far below par, and Yamada began to draw up on the veteran. The latter was again handicapped by reason of his lame arm, and his stroke became weak and uncertain. Only twice after the nineteenth inning did he count in double figures, and, though the Jap was also unsteady, yet he was able to eventually assume the lead.

This was in the thirty-fourth inning, when Yamada clustered 39 points, and it seemed certain that he would gather the remaining 10 points to give him the victory. He missed on the fortieth effort, however, but Slosson could not recover his stroke and had to be content with a run of four. The Jap had a fairly easy shot, but just as he was about to make the stroke Slosson's cue fell forward on the brass rail and clattered to the floor. This may not have disconcerted the Jap, but, anyhow, he drew a cipher. Slosson, too, missed on his return to the table, but his generalship proved his salvation, for he played the ivories far apart and the Jap could make only one count.

Slosson had 27 to run, while the Jap was within nine points of victory. The globes were left in fairly good position by Yamada, and Slosson began a bit of careful play. Under pressure he was more effective than at any time during the previous seventeen innings. He soon brought the ivories to the end rail and played them across the lines for almost perfect balk-line billiards. This effort gave him the necessary 27 points for victory.

Slosson in the early game made several pretty runs, but his play was not nearly so close as that of Yamada. The former champion maintains that his recent playing of three-cushion billiards, though it has aided in many instances in the present tournament, has at the same time proved a handicap, in that it has robbed his stroke of much of its delicacy. The scores:

Slosson, (125)—0 3 9 0 87 4 1 45 38 7 0 18 27 14 8 1 2 36 47 7 0 1 15 0 1 3 4 0 2 5 1 6 2 1 4 0 27. Total—500. High runs—47, 45, and 38. Average—10 5-37.

Yamada, (125)—3 0 0 1 45 0 0 4 7 0 21 0 0 2 0 1 8 54 32 49 3 0 2 1 13 1 31 8 3 0 32 0 39 0 1. Total—491. High runs—54, 49, and 49. Average—10 6-36.

Referee—George Moore.

Today's games—Afternoon, Koji Yamada and George Sutton; evening, George Slosson and Welker Cochran.

LEACH CROSS A VICTOR.

Matt Wells and Benny Leonard Also Win at Harlem Club.

One of the best boxing cards that has been staged in this city in some time was witnessed last night at the opening of the Harlem Sporting Club in 135th Street. The contestants in all the bouts were lightweights and by their reputations they attracted a crowd that filled the club to the overflowing point, with the result that some, who had purchased tickets, could not get admission. The management announced that those who held pasteboards and could not get in to see the show could have their money refunded today.

Leach Cross, Matt Wells, and Benny Leonard were the winners of the three bouts. The main event was between Cross and Johnny Harvey of Harlem, but, though the men were evenly matched in weight, the east side dentist's experience told against his opponent, and Cross carried off the honors in the majority of rounds. Harvey was awkward at times, and seemed to be waiting for a favorable opportunity to send over one blow which would terminate the contest. But Cross kept rushing him and took Harvey's heaviest returns on his arms for the most part.

Toward the end, however, Leach was showing signs of weariness, and several times in the ninth and tenth rounds he held on to his opponent. In the ninth round Harvey did his best work, forcing Cross to hold after landing hard rights to the jaw and left-hand uppercuts. At the bell in this session Harvey had his opponent on the ropes and was pummeling him about the face and body, but Cross retrieved himself in the last session by carrying the fight to Harvey from bell to bell.

Matt Wells, the former holder of the lightweight championship of England, was entitled to the honors at the finish of his ten-round set-to with Young Brown of the east side. Wells's cleverness won the bout, for he frequently made his opponent miss by cleverly ducking his leads, and at other times he took Brown's blows on his arms and head. The east sider, however, was always trying and on the aggressive for the better part of the bout, but the Englishman's cleverness offset the aggressive boxing of the local lad.

Benny Leonard of the Bronx and Joe Azavedo of San Francisco were the principals in the closing bout, and, although the Western lightweight had an advantage of five and one-half pounds in weight, Leonard clearly outpointed him. The Bronx boxer let his adversary carry the fight to him and held him off with a straight left-hand jab. The contest, however, was full of action throughout, as were the other two.

CUTLER PINS BIG FRENCHMAN ON MAT

Pierre Le Colosse's 390 Pounds a Handicap in Wrestling Bout.

Charley Cutler, the big grappler from Chicago, last night at the Manhattan Opera House performed the miracle of the second international Graeco-Roman wrestling tournament when he pinned squarely to the mat both shoulders of the mammoth Frenchman, Pierre Le Colosse, in 2 minutes and 3 seconds. The fall was accomplished in such a short time that few of the spectators were aware of what occurred until announcement was made that Cutler had earned the victory with a half nelson hold.

The Frenchman was responsible for his own defeat. In trying to crush Cutler with his great weight of 390 pounds Le Colosse fell on the floor instead of on the Chicagoan and knocked out every ounce of wind that was in his big body. Cutler was on his opponent in a flash, and before Le Colosse could gasp for air he was on both shoulders, suffering the quickest defeat he ever received in his career.

For the first two minutes the match was unusually lively for such big men as Cutler and Le Colosse.

Tofalos, the Greek weight lifter, and George Lurich, the Russian comedian, went through twenty minutes of side-splitting antics, but did little wrestling. The match was called a draw, and a return engagement for the two probably will result in their being engaged as principals by some burlesque company.

It took Alexander Aberg, world's champion, 1:52 to dispose of Herman Schilling of Germany with an inside arm hold and waist lock. The title-holder knew he had been in a bout when he finally succeeded in pinning his German opponent's shoulders to the mat. Throughout the first period Schilling was an even match for Aberg, but the German was powerless to defend himself after he had been whirled a dozen times in the air and then thrown forcibly to the canvas, shortly after the start of the second period.

Dr. Ben F. Roller toyed with his comparatively little rival, Adolph Finke of Germany, long enough to amuse the spectators, then pinned him to the mat with a chancery and bar hold, in 2:40. Finke was no match in strength or skill for the American champion.

One of the most scientific and interesting bouts of the tournament was furnished by Wladek Zbyszko and the Bohemian, Karl Pospisil. For twenty minutes these strong young men wrestled without either gaining a fall and the match was called a draw by Referee Bothner. Twice Pospisil secured a dangerous lead in chancery hold on Zbyszko, but each time the grip was broken. At no stage of the match did either man have prospects of gaining a fall. The summary:

Alexander Aberg, Esthonia, defeated Herman Schilling, Germany, with inside arm hold and waist lock, in 11 minutes and 52 seconds.

Dr. Benjamin F. Roller, America, defeated Adolph Finke, Germany, with chancery and bar hold, in 2 minutes and 49 seconds.

Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, and Karl Pospisil, Bohemia, wrestled 20 minutes to a draw.

Charles Cutler, America, defeated Pierre Le Colosse, France, with half nelson, in 2 minutes and 3 seconds.

Lundin, Sweden, defeated Fritz Wagner, Germany, with arm lock, in 2 minutes and 50 seconds.

The card for tonight is: Alverez vs. Finke, Le Colosse vs. Aberg, Lurich vs. Schilling, Johnson vs. Zbyszko, McGrath vs. Delivuk, Pospisil vs. Tofalos, Hevanpoa vs. Christiansen, Lupo vs. Litofsky, Irsa vs. Dr. Roller, Berner vs. Maskut, Draak vs. Ress, Gardini vs. Olsen.

Baltimore Wants Indoor Games.

Among the followers of athletics yesterday it became known that George J. Turner, recently elected President of the Amateur Athletic Union, is desirous of having the national indoor championship held next March at Baltimore, his home city. If he succeeds in getting the Championship Committee to agree to this suggestion the games will be held in the Fifth Regiment Armory.

North Jersey C. C. Elects Officers.

The annual meeting of the North Jersey Country Club was held Thursday evening at the club house at Warren Point, N. J., an unusually large number of the members turning out for the meeting. The past season's events and the work of the year were thoroughly reviewed by the heads of the different committees, and in addition Dr. Johnson, the club President, delivered an exhaustive address on what had been accomplished, and outlined the policy and plans of the club for the coming year. Among the things touched upon were the opening of the new golf course on July 31, the rearrangement of club facilities, and the increasing social features of the club. The following officers for the coming year were elected: President, Dr. Walter B. Johnson; First Vice President, R. R. Chiswell; Second Vice President, Wood McKee; Third Vice President, David Burnett; Treasurer, Frank Gledhill; Financial Secretary, William A. Sumner; Recording Secretary, Wallace C. Paul, and the following to serve a term of three years as Governors, R. G. Hughes, Charles Reynolds, and Charles W. Haller.

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MAHAN AGAINST GUERNSEY

Crimson Punter, with His Superior Defense, Seems to Have "Call" —Ells Full of Confidence.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

Harvard vs. Yale, at Cambridge.
Columbia vs. New York University, at South Field.
Fordham vs. Carlisle Indians, at Fordham.
Syracuse vs. Dartmouth, at Syracuse.
Swarthmore vs. Haverford, at Swarthmore.
Trinity vs. Wesleyan, at Hartford.
Stevens Tech. vs. Rutgers, at Hoboken.
Army vs. Springfield, at West Point.
Navy vs. Ursinus, at Annapolis.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Bethany, at Washington, Penn.
Rensselaer P. I. vs. Worcester P. I., at Troy.
Chicago vs. Illinois, at Chicago.
Denver vs. Colorado, at Denver.
Mississippi vs. Arkansas, at Memphis.
Missouri vs. Kansas, at Columbia.
Nebraska vs. Iowa, at Lincoln.
R. I. State vs. N. H. State, at Kingston.
Susquehanna vs. Dickinson, at Selinsgrove.
Roanoke vs. Catholic University, at Roanoke.
Middlebury vs. Vermont, at Middlebury.
Georgetown vs. South Carolina, at Washington.
Lehigh vs. Lafayette, at South Bethlehem.
Davis and Elkins vs. West Virginia Wesleyan, at Elkins.
Drake vs. Iowa State, at Des Moines.
Carnegie Institute vs. Western Reserve, at Pittsburgh.

With their banners of Crimson and Blue flung to the breeze as in the old days when they battled for the championship of the gridiron, the football teams of Harvard and Yale will clash today at Cambridge in the final contest of their respective schedules. Although shorn of much of their former gridiron glory there is not the slightest abatement in general interest in the annual clash of the rival elevens and the greatest of all eastern football classics will be witnessed by a throng of thousands which will test the capacity of the Harvard Stadium as in the years when the winner was acclaimed the premier team of the season.

While there is no possibility of new attendance or gate receipt records this fact is due to the inability to accomodate more than 47,000 persons in the stadium on Soldiers Field. If the great Harvard amphitheatre had the seating capacity of the Yale bowl it is not unlikely that the gridiron struggle of today would attract a gathering as large as that which was present at the dedication of the Elis' arena last autumn when Harvard won from Yale, 36 to 0. With favorable weather conditions this day the thousands of spectators will see Eddie Mahan and Otis Guernsey in the greatest kicking contest ever seen in a Yale-Harvard game. With the high development of defensive football and the impossibility of any kind of reliable running attack, the modern game dwindles down to essentially a kicking game.

Yale beat Princeton last week through the kicking of Guernsey and the Tigers fell down on Mahan's handling and running back the Yale booters's kicks. Harvard, this afternoon, will not make this error, as all season it has been the Haughton policy to play two or three men back for kicks. Yale will have Van Nostrand or Capt. Wilson back of the line for Mahan's kicks, while the punting of Guernsey will be handled by Captain Mahan and Watson.

The Crimson back field men have shown much more skill at running back kicks than Yale has this season, and it is this advantage upon which the Harvard followers are placing a great deal of reliance in this afternoon's game. Harvard has a better molded team, one of more experience and with a greater variety of attack than the eleven Yale's surprising defeat of Princeton a week ago has boosted the Blue stock wonderfully for today's game, although the football wiseheads doubt if Yale can repeat that remarkable outburst of aggressiveness and spirit which carried it to victory last week.

The Harvard team this season has shown an aptness at springing a concentrated attack at the proper time. Quarter Back Watson has shown unusually fine generalship in choosing his plays, and it is these features of Harvard's play which should give the Crimson the "edge" on Yale this afternoon.

Harvard will be careful not to fall into the error that Princeton made and become the victim of overconfidence. It would never do to hold Yale too cheaply after its astonishing exhibition of grit last week. Yale's knowledge of football, however, is limited. There has been time to develop new plays and hardly time enough to improve on the old ones. Harvard's closely organized machine has been playing together for weeks and plays with harmony. The unity of the team could not be better, as was shown in the game against the Tigers.

There is that possibility, however, that the Yale team, with its irresistible fighting spirit, may be able to get the jump on the Crimson as it did against the Tigers. A team with such well-placed confidence in its own ability as Yale possesses is likely to spring as great, or even a greater, surprise than last week.

Yale will be stronger at the rushing game within striking distance of the goal line because of the come back of Mal Scovil. His injured thumb has so improved that he will be sent into the game this afternoon when the Blue is ready to attack the Harvard goal line. Scovil is by far the best line plunger that Yale has and he may be relied on to carry the ball in close line smashing formations better than any of the other Blue back field players.

In the progress of Yale's season of ups and downs there has been little or no opportunity to develop a smoothly working forward pass. It was worked a few times against Princeton, but when it succeeded there was a good bit of luck about it. On the other hand, Harvard has a forward pass, Mahan to Harte, which is a dangerously accurate play. Yale thus far this season hasn't shown any better defense against the forward pass than they showed in the Bowl last year, when Mahan shot the pass after pass into the waiting arms of "Tack" Hardwick. Harvard will depend on this play to a great extent this afternoon, as it has been carefully saved all season and has not been overdone in the Harvard system of offense. It will be this forward pass and the field goals of Mahan which will make up the principal features of the Crimson attack. With both Guernsey and Mahan unusually proficient in making field goals, it is likely that the drop kick will play an important part in the contest.

As far as the punting ability of the rival kickers, Mahan and Guernsey, is concerned, the work of Mahan in the game against Princeton was better than the kicking of Guernsey against the Tigers. Mahan is surrounded by a defense while he is kicking which is the best that has ever been seen on the gridiron. The chances of a kick of the Harvard star being blocked are very remote. It is the same with the drop kick. Guernsey, too, had plenty of time to get his kicks away last week.

Yale's weakest place is on the wings. In Soucy and Harte, Harvard has a pair far superior to Church and Higginbotham. Last week Princeton's backs were able to get around Yale ends for from fifteen to twenty-five yards at each dash, and the wonder of Princeton's campaign is that they did not work these simple end plays more frequently. With a runner of Mahan's type it may be that Harvard will hammer away at the Yale wings and box them as Princeton was able to do. Harte's ability to receive the forward pass makes him a more valuable man than Yale has in this line of work. From tackle to tackle, however, the Yale line seems to be able to hold its own.

The situation today at Cambridge as far as Yale is concerned is not unlike that of last week. There is again the possibility that Yale will rise in her might and crush the Harvard machine as she crushed Princeton, but there is nothing tangible in Yale's make-up upon which to base an out-and-out prediction. If the Blue can again play with that same wild reckless abandon that characterized her game last week, it may be that the Crimson will be swept aside as the Tigers were. Harvard followers, however, believe that the Crimson eleven is a solidly constructed unit and able to withstand the spasmodic outbursts of speed which Yale will turn loose.

There are other attractive features on today's football menu. Dartmouth will go up against the biggest and heaviest eleven in the east when they tackle Syracuse, while here in New York, the Carlisle Indians will play Fordham, and Columbia will clash with New York University. Rutgers and Stevens will have their annual game at Hoboken. Another game of much interest to the New England colleges is the annual tilt between Wesleyan and Trinity at Hartford.

LIGHT BETTING ON GAME.

Yale Men Want Better Odds Than 5 to 4 on Harvard's Chances.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 19.—The weather monopolized the conversation here tonight among the Harvard and Yale men who have gathered for the Harvard-Yale game here tomorrow. It has been raining most of the day, and every one is discussing the relative merits of the two teams on a wet field. The weather man has promised that the rain will stop before morning.

In some way the impression has gained footing that the Yale team will profit by a wet field, but the fact is that there is only a fraction of a pound difference between the average weights of the two teams, and Harvard has a three-pound advantage per man in the rush line. Harvard's most effective plays depend on speed and accurate handling of the ball, so a wet field would be considerable of a handicap to Haughton's men. Harvard has no hard-driving offensive plays, however, to fall back upon in case of need; plays which will, in fact, have to be depended upon if the Yale team is to be downed, whether the field be wet or dry. The Harvard contingent feels it has a good chance to win regardless of weather conditions, despite the fact that they think the Yale team has made a remarkable improvement since Tom Shevlin took hold at New Haven.

There is very little betting here and in Boston tonight, for the Harvard men are not sure enough to give the odds that the few Yale backers are demanding. What little money has been placed went at odds of 5 to 4 on Harvard.

The Yale team did to the gridiron in the Stadium this morning just what Harvard did to the Bowl last Fall. All the straw was removed from the field so the Yale team could have a practice on the field where the game will be played tomorrow.

Their work tore the ground up pretty badly, but a favorable turn in the weather will in a few hours repair the damage. The Yale men spent their time punting and catching balls, while Guernsey rehearsed some drop kicks which he hopes to duplicate tomorrow. Tom Shevlin ran the men through signals in the baseball cage after the outdoor work for the final work-out. Every member of the team was on hand, with the exception of Black, who was slightly under the weather, and remained at the hotel. The Yale squad looked to be in good trim, but a little closer to the edge than the Harvard men. Tom Shevlin would not predict results except to say that he thought Yale had a chance.

The Harvard team spent the day at the Vespers Country Club at Lowell and took things easy. On account of the rain the men did not get into their togs, but late in the afternoon ran through their signals indoors for a short time. This evening the coaches went over the campaign for tomorrow with the men. The Harvard coaches are looking forward to a hard game, for they realize that the Yale team has come fast during the last two weeks.

The Harvard team will return to Cambridge tomorrow in time to have luncheon at their regular training quarters.

The possibility of inclement weather did not check enthusiasm in the biggest of all Eastern football classics, and tonight every hotel is thronged with hundreds of night-before arrivals, many of whom are having difficulty in securing accommodations. Special arrivals from New York and other places will add thousands to the gathering of football enthusiasts tomorrow. Close to 50,000 spectators will occupy every seat in the permanent and temporary stands when the elevens line up at 2 P. M., and, according to Harvard ticket authorities, four times that number of coupons could have been sold, were it possible to accommodate 200,000 spectators at Soldiers Field.

The demand for seats following Yale's unexpected victory over Princeton gave the speculators a remarkable chance to emulate the profits of lucky investors in his opinion, in choosing his plays, and it is these features of Harvard's play which should give the Crimson the "edge" on Yale this afternoon.

Harvard will be careful not to fall into the error that Princeton made and become the victim of overconfidence. It would never do to hold Yale too cheaply after its astonishing exhibition of grit last week. Yale's knowledge of football, however, is limited. There has been time to develop new plays and hardly time enough to improve on the old ones. Harvard's closely organized machine has been playing together for weeks and plays with harmony. The unity of the team could not be better, as was shown in the game against the Tigers.

There is that possibility, however, that the Yale team, with its irresistible fighting spirit, may be able to get the jump on the Crimson as it did against the Tigers. A team with such well-placed confidence in its own ability as Yale possesses is likely to spring as great, or even a greater, surprise than last week.

Yale will be stronger at the rushing game within striking distance of the goal line because of the come back of Mal Scovil. His injured thumb has so improved that he will be sent into the game this afternoon when the Blue is ready to attack the Harvard goal line. Scovil is by far the best line plunger that Yale has and he may be relied on to carry the ball in close line smashing formations better than any of the other Blue back field players.

In the progress of Yale's season of ups and downs there has been little or no opportunity to develop a smoothly working forward pass. It was worked a few times against Princeton, but when it succeeded there was a good bit of luck about it. On the other hand, Harvard has a forward pass, Mahan to Harte, which is a dangerously accurate play. Yale thus far this season hasn't shown any better defense against the forward pass than they showed in the Bowl last year, when Mahan shot the pass after pass into the waiting arms of "Tack" Hardwick. Harvard will depend on this play to a great extent this afternoon, as it has been carefully saved all season and has not been overdone in the Harvard system of offense. It will be this forward pass and the field goals of Mahan which will make up the principal features of the Crimson attack. With both Guernsey and Mahan unusually proficient in making field goals, it is likely that the drop kick will play an important part in the contest.

As far as the punting ability of the rival kickers, Mahan and Guernsey, is concerned, the work of Mahan in the game against Princeton was better than the kicking of Guernsey against the Tigers. Mahan is surrounded by a defense while he is kicking which is the best that has ever been seen on the gridiron. The chances of a kick of the Harvard star being blocked are very remote. It is the same with the drop kick. Guernsey, too, had plenty of time to get his kicks away last week.

Yale's weakest place is on the wings. In Soucy and Harte, Harvard has a pair far superior to Church and Higginbotham. Last week Princeton's backs were able to get around Yale ends for from fifteen to twenty-five yards at each dash, and the wonder of Princeton's campaign is that they did not work these simple end plays more frequently. With a runner of Mahan's type it may be that Harvard will hammer away at the Yale wings and box them as Princeton was able to do. Harte's ability to receive the forward pass makes him a more valuable man

COLUMBIA AND N. Y. U. CLASH ON GRIDIRON

Local Elevens to Play First Game Together Since 1899 on South Field.

Intercollegiate football for Manhattan will come into its own again this afternoon with the first tussle between Columbia and New York University since 1899. The game will be played on South Field at 2 o'clock. Final arrangements were completed only three weeks ago and immediately Coaches Metcalf and Reilley made substantial changes in the playing of each team, for the game was recognized by each college to be the most important on this year's schedule. Mass meetings have been held and at each institution there is a confident spirit of victory.

Early in the season the two teams met twice for practice scrimmages. When N. Y. U. visited the Blue and White on South Field, Coach Reilley's men exhibited a strong attack and humbled Columbia by several touchdowns. The following week, at the New York University grounds, Columbia evened matters.

The relative strength of the teams for today's game can only be judged by comparative scores. Columbia trounced Stevens Institute on Election Day by the score of 15 to 6, and New York could only make one touchdown against the Hoboken engineers two weeks ago.

More than a thousand students from New York University will occupy the north stands today, and indications point to a keen battle for cheering and singing honors.

Columbia will enter the game with two substitute back field men. Coach Metcalf said last night he will not start Littauer on account of his recent injury, but may send him in at the beginning of the third quarter. Monroe will start at full back, and his excellent work at practice the last ten days leaves no doubt as to his ability. Donoho, right half back, received a slight injury to his shoulder this week that refuses to heal, and Mansbach will start in his place. Donoho is sure to get into the game.

At the light signal practice yesterday afternoon Trainer Gus Petersen pronounced the rest of the squad in fine fettle. Calder, left end, and Kennedy, left guard, have recovered completely from minor hurts, and Miller at quarter back appeared ready for any kind of a battle despite his severe cold this week. Cleveland has won out in the competition for right guard, and Donaldson, who has been showing up well, will start at right tackle instead of either Eaves or Wilber.

According to the schedule of weights given out last night, New York University is heavier than the Blue and White by an average of six pounds. The Columbia line-up:

Calder, left end; Healey, left tackle; Kennedy, left guard; Brown, centre; Cleveland, right guard; Donaldson, right tackle; Buermeyer, right end; Miller, quarter back; Simonds, Captain,) left half back; Mansbach, right half back; Monroe, full back.

Referee—Victor A. Schwartz of Brown. Umpire—James Hatch of Williams. Field judge—A. M. Farrier of Dartmouth. Head linesman—John C. Hennessey of Brown.

Stevens Tech Team Rests.

Coach Rodgers excused the entire Stevens Tech football squad from work yesterday afternoon, as he thought a day's lay-off would do the men more good than practice before meeting Rutgers at Hoboken this afternoon. He has directed his attention especially to the defensive work of the team during the last week in the hope that the men will be able to stop the heavy Rutgers back field more effectively than their rivals of the last few games. The Engineers go into the game outweighed about twenty pounds to a man, but they will rely on the open game to overcome this disadvantage. All the regulars are in shape with the exception of Marshall, who has had a bad elbow, and there is some doubt as to whether he will play tomorrow. Captain Todd will start at quarter back, this being his first game since the Union game four weeks ago. The team will probably line up as follows: Cotter and Hopkins, ends; Grymes and Genneth, tackles; Oldis and Moeller, guards; Middleton, centre, and Webb, Todd, Deghuee and Musk in the back field.

Muddy Field at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The Syracuse and Dartmouth football teams will play here tomorrow on a sodden gridiron. Continuous rain today made the stadium field a quagmire. Both teams practiced there this afternoon in the rain, each eleven running through a brief signal drill. Coach Cavanaugh of Dartmouth tonight announced a change in his lineup. Spears will play against Schlachter instead of White, who would have been at left guard. Syracuse will start the game with the same team that defeated Colgate last week. The line-up:

Syracuse.	Positions.	Dartmouth.
Braney	Left end	Worthington
Cobb	Left tackle	McAuliffe
Schlachter	Left guard	Merrill
McDonough	Centre	Keaney
White	Right guard	Spears
Johnson	Right tackle	Cotton
Travis	Right end	Pudrith
Meranus	Quarter back	Dussossoit
Rose	Left half back	Gerrish
Wilkinson	Right half back	Thielscher
Rafter	Full back	Duhamel

Lehigh Expects Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 19.—"We do not underrate Lafayette," said Coach Keady of Lehigh tonight, "but we believe that on form we should win tomorrow." This is the keynote of the feeling that pervades Lehigh's camp tonight.

Because of a driving rain most of the day it is likely that tomorrow's game will be played on a soggy, slippery field. This afternoon the last practice was held on the upper field and consisted of signal work, the men during which every play in the category was rehearsed and the plan of offense and defense carefully worked out behind closed gates. Lehigh is banking much on Cahall tomorrow, as around him most of the plays have been built. It has finally been decided to shift Full Back Halsted to left half back and Magnimeas to full back. On the line Grumback will displace Pons at right guard. Otherwise Lehigh will line up as she has all season.

Brickley in Trinity Game Today.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 19.—Wesleyan and Trinity, long-time rivals, will meet on the gridiron in Hartford tomorrow, with Brickley, the much-protested Trinity professional, in the Blue and Gold's line-up. Coach Dick Eustis made a change in the Wesleyan formation this week which involved the line and the back field. Captain Hingeley was brought in from full back to centre and Elmer Eustis, the centre, sent to right end. Crafts was put in at full back, with Deetjen and Harmon at the halves and Peck at quarter back. This combination will be used tomorrow, and it is predicted that it will prove to be the most effective Wesleyan has used this season. A splendid interference has been developed through the efforts of Dr. Palmer Raymond, '99, and the coaches. Some long runs are expected from Harmon and Deetjen tomorrow.

Jack Martin a Munitions Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 19.—Jack Martiun, one-time short stop for the Yankees, but now a member of the St. Paul American Association team, has taken a winter position as one of the day guards at the Pond Machine Tool Company's plant, which is now engaged in making war munitions. Martin's home is in this city.

Football Talk for Clinton Boys.

Dr. Francis J. Paul, principal of DeWitt Clinton High School, has arranged with J. Reed Kilpatrick of Yale University and former All-American football end, to speak on the ethics and methods of college football to the pupils of DeWitt Clinton High School on Wednesday at noon, Nov. 24.

Yale Beats Harvard at Soccer.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 19.—Yale defeated Harvard at association football today two goals to one. The players slipped about on a muddy field. Accurate shooting by Yale overcame weaknesses in the team's defense, which placed the ball in Yale territory most of the game.

Harvard-Yale Battles.

1875—Harvard, 4 goals; Yale, 0.
1876—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1878—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1879—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
1880—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
1881—Harvard, 4 safeties; Yale, 0.
1882—Yale, 1 goal, 4 touchdowns; Harvard, 2 safeties.
1883—Yale, 23; Harvard, 2.
1884—Yale, 48; Harvard, 0.
1886—Yale, 29; Harvard, 4.
1887—Yale, 17; Harvard, 0.
1889—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
1890—Harvard, 12; Yale, 6.
1891—Yale, 10; Harvard, 0.
1892—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
1893—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
1894—Yale, 12; Harvard, 4.
1897—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
1898—Harvard, 17; Yale, 0.
1899—Harvard, 0; Yale, 0.
1900—Yale, 28; Harvard, 0.
1901—Harvard, 22; Yale, 0.
1902—Yale, 23; Harvard, 0.
1903—Yale, 16; Harvard, 0.
1904—Yale, 12; Harvard, 0.
1905—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
1906—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
1907—Yale, 12; Harvard, 0.
1908—Harvard, 4; Yale, 0.
1909—Yale, 8; Harvard, 0.
1910—Harvard, 0; Yale, 0.
1911—Harvard, 0; Yale, 0.
1912—Harvard, 20; Yale, 0.
1913—Harvard, 15; Yale, 5.
1914—Harvard, 36; Yale, 0.

Teams' Season Record.

HARVARD.		YALE.	
39—Colby	6	37—Maine	0
7—Mass. Aggies.	0	0—Virginia	10
29—Carlisle	7	0—Lehigh	6
6—Virginia	0	19—Springfield	0
0—Cornell	10	7—W. and J.	16
15—Penn. State	0	0—Colgate	15
10—Princeton	0	9—Brown	3
16—Brown	7	13—Princeton	7
123	36	83	57

Middies to See Penn-Cornell Game.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 19.—Navy's football squad, which leaves here for New York next Thursday morning for the match with the Army the following Saturday, will stop at Philadelphia long enough to witness the annual Thanksgiving Day game between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell football elevens. The naval party will be the guests of the Pennsylvania Athletic Association.

N. Y. U. TO BREAK RECORD.

Bronx Eleven Expects to Plunge Columbia Into Its First Defeat.

The New York University 'Varsity eleven had its final work-out yesterday on Ohio Field, where Head Coach Tom Reilley put the Violet players through the final signal drill in preparation for their game with the Columbia eleven today on South Field. Despite the fact that the Bronx institution will play the game without the services of two veterans—Sokolower and House—Coach Reilley, while anticipating a severe test for the Violet, feels confident in the ability of his protégés to break the Blue and White's record.

Up to last evening the final line-up of the Violet was still in doubt, although it is certain that the make-up of the 'Varsity will differ from that which began any other game this season. In the long signal rehearsal several changes were made in the line-up, although toward the close of the afternoon's work all of the veterans returned to their positions.

Yesterday's work-out began with a few minutes of charging practice for the line players, but this was the most rigorous work for the day, and the remainder of the period was devoted entirely to signals. Following the outdoor practice Reilley ordered a secret signal practice and blackboard talk in the gymnasium for the evening.

Open plays were constantly emphasized in yesterday's drill, and the forward pass was attempted on several occasions. This fact would indicate that the New York team will probably favor this style of attack today. For the greater part of the period, Reilley used in the line-up of the 'Varsity all of the emergency candidates whom he has been developing during the week. At centre La Monica took the place made vacant by the loss of Sokolower, while Simon, the 200-pound recruit for a line position, filled in at left guard. At right end, in place of Egan, the veteran who has played all season, Reilley put Noonan, who has played with the second eleven in most of its games.

The back-field positions, with the exception of Manly, were filled by a new trio, consisting of Taylor at full back, Fitzpatrick at right half back, and Stirrat at left half back. This aggregation is expected to figure prominently in the game against the Blue and White, and is counted on to reinforce the attack of the regular backs in case any of the latter are injured. The physical condition of several of the veteran players, who met with slight injuries in the Wesleyan game a week ago, makes it probable that several substitutions in both the line and back field will be necessary during the course of the struggle.

In Cann and Bernstein the Violet has two backs who may be counted on for an important part in the offensive work. Taylor and Stirrat, both of whom are fast and tip the scales at approximately 180, are equally good in hitting a line and in dodging secondary defense.

As near as could be determined late yesterday the probable line-up of the Violet eleven in today's contest will be as follows: Waldman, left end; Williams, left tackle; Zimmele, left guard; Jordan, centre; Doggett, right guard; Somers, (Captain,) right tackle; Egan, right end; Manly, quarter back; Cann, left half back; Erwig, right half back; Bernstein, full back.

The New York University grand stand and cheering section, which is on the south side of the field, will be filled with a large delegation of students and alumni of the nine different schools of the university.

INDIANS AT FORDHAM.

Bronx Collegians in Good Condition for Carlisle Game.

Coach Vaughn decided to take no chances yesterday on a wet field with the Fordham eleven, and as a result Fordham's last work-out for the Indian game today was held indoors. Nobody was excused from practice, which was held in the gymnasium. Starting with a rapid review of the signals, the work soon assumed a little briskness as the plays prepared especially against the Carlisle defense this afternoon were executed by Quarter Back Golden. The closing event of the afternoon was a long blackboard drill.

The Indians are in the best form of the season, with Calac looming up like a Mahan. Both the visitors and Fordham have quarter backs by Cross, and so they will enter the game on even terms. As it is their only appearance in the city, the Redskins can be counted upon to put up the same dashing attack they always exhibit when on New York gridirons. The line-up which Carlisle will use today was announced by their manager last night. All of their regulars are in it, and it looks as if the Maroon will be pushed to the limit.

At the last minute Coach Vaughn announced that Mulcahy, the big red-headed tackle, who has been playing such a game fight to come back, will probably be used at full back in order to give Yule, the best player on the team, a chance to get up nearer the line of battle. However, this change will only be made if the Indians appear too strong. The rooters went into the closed portion of the grandstand yesterday and practiced several new cries, in which the Indian warwhoop was very prominent. The line-up will be:

Fordham.	Position.	Carlisle.
Conklin	Left end	Lookaround
May	Left tackle	Williams
McGuire	Left guard	Laffa
Treanor	Centre	Morris
Benson	Right guard	Mayes
Kendricks	Right tackle	Martell
Dave Dunn	Right end	Bird
Golden	Quarter back	Crane
Butler	Left half back	White
Cantwell	Right half back	Wofford
Yule	Full back	Calac

Referee—Mr. Crowley, Bowdoin. Umpire—Mr. Green, Syracuse. Linesman—Mr. Kingdon, Columbia. Field judge—Mr. Dennelly, Trinity.

Navy Regulars Will Not Play.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 19.—To protect the men who are to bear the brunt of the contest against the Army eleven, and also to prevent the Army scouts from getting any valuable information, Head Coach Ingram will send against Ursinus tomorrow a team of substitutes and second-string men. This is in spite of the fact that a local defeat is probable, as Ursinus has at least as good a record as the midshipmen. It is known that the Army will have its representatives on hand, while the Navy is also sending some scouts to West Point tomorrow. The regulars engaged only in signal work and kicking this afternoon. In order to give some of the fast substitutes a chance Vail and Broadfoot took the places of Westphal and Davis, the regular halves. Craig at quarter back and Martin at full back completed the back field, Von Heimberg, Blodgett and Vail all did some good punting, but chances favor Von Heimberg to win the position at left end over Blodgett, and he will drop behind the line for the punting.

Cornell's Practice Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The Cornell football team has concluded its hard practice for the Pennsylvania game, and from now on nothing but signal drills, punting practice, and passing the ball will be on the program. The coaches had planned a hard day's work this afternoon, but it rained all morning, and the football field was too wet for work. Therefore the men were taken indoors for a light signal drill and blackboard talk. While the coaches have the utmost confidence in the Cornell line, they feel that the defense has not progressed quite as far as the offense, and are therefore giving considerable attention to that part of the team. The squad was in fine shape today. There will be a light practice tomorrow, but a number of the 'Varsity players plan to go to Syracuse to see the Dartmouth-Syracuse game. The sale of seats today for the Penn. game at Philadelphia broke all records. The management disposed of 2,200 seats in four hours, and wired to Philadelphia for 1,200 more.

Football Results Yesterday.

At Lawrence.—Kansas-Haskell, 21; Oklahoma Aggies, 7.

At College Station, Texas.—University of Texas, 0; Texas A. & M., 13.

At Manhattan, Kan.—Oklahoma, 21; Kansas Aggies, 7.

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PRESIDENT TO VIEW GAME ON NAVY SIDE

Mr. Wilson's Party Will Occupy Boxes 200, 201, and 202 at Polo Grounds Saturday.

President Woodrow Wilson will see the Army and Navy football game at the Polo Grounds next Saturday if he is not detained in Washington by official business. The President and his party will occupy Boxes 200, 201, and 202 on the Navy side of the grand stand, but it is expected that reservations will be made for him on the Army side too. Two years ago when the President attended the Army-Navy game here, he sat through the first half on the Navy side, and then went over to the Army side to see the remainder of the contest.

On the one side of the President's boxes are the reservations for Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and on the other side Superintendent E. W. Eberle of the Naval Academy will occupy seats.

The official list as announced last night by the naval authorities, follows:

Upper Tier Seats.—113, Rear Admiral Edwin C. Pendleton, (retired;) 116, C. J. Hurrah; 117, Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, (retired;) 118, Rear Admiral Albert Mertz, (retired;) 119, Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, (retired;) 120, Rear Admiral Asa Walker, (retired;) 121, Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, (retired;) 122 and 123, Rear Admiral George C. Remy, (retired;) 124, Commodore Blair of the New York Yacht Club; 125, Rear Admiral Henry H. Ward, (retired;) 126, Rear Admiral John Scouler, (retired;) 127, Rear Admiral J. M. Halwey, (retired;) 128, Rear Admiral John M. Hawley, (retired;) 129, Rear Admiral Arthur B. Sperers; 130, Rear Admiral W. A. Potter; 131, Representative Samuel J. Trubble of Georgia; 132, Representative J. F. C. Talbot of Maryland; 133, Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia; 134, Representative Daniel J. Riordan of New York; 135, Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington; 136, Senator Boise Penrose of Pennsylvania; 137, C. H. Kelly; 138, Representative Finly H. Grey of Indiana; 139, Senator William E. Chilton of West Virginia; 140, Perry Asking of New York City.

Boxes 143 to 149, inclusive, upper tier, and Box 185, lower tier, have been assigned to members of the Naval Advisory Board: 143, W. L. Saunders and Theodore Robbins; 144, F. J. Sprague and H. Maxim; 145, S. Miller and A. Crown; 146, A. M. Hunt and J. W. Richards; 147; L. H. Baekeland and W. L. R. Emmett; 148, L. Addick and M. B. Sellers; 149, E. A. Sperry and A. L. Riter; 153, Postmaster General Burleson; 155, the Secretary of Labor; 154, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

Lower Tier—No. 143, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary; 145, Rear Admiral Charles Vreeland; 146, Rear Admiral George W. Pigman, (retired;) 147, Rear Admiral Royall R. Ingersoll, (retired;) 148, Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, (retired;) 149, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, (retired;) 150, Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason; 151, Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland; 152, Rear Admiral Albert C. Dillingham, (retired;) 153, Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, (retired;) 154, Rear Admiral George S. Willitts; 155, Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, (retired;) 156, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, (retired;) 157, Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, (retired;) 158, Rear Admiral C. T. Hutchins, (retired;) 159, Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, (retired;) 160, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, (retired;) 161, Lewis Nixon, New York City; 162, Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, (retired;) 163, the Hon. T. H. Newberry; 164, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, (retired;) 165, Representative Lemuel P. Padgett of Tennessee; 166, Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, (retired;) 167, Senator B. F. Tillman of South Carolina; 168, Commodore Augustus Gibbons, (retired;) 169, General George Barnett, United States Marine Corps; 170, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, (retired;) 172, L. Phoenix; 173, Paymaster General McGowan, United States Navy; 174, Representative Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania; 175, H. R. Stanford; 176, T. C. Dupont; 177, Surgeon General of the Navy Braisted; 178, Mrs. Jones; 178, H. L. Collins; 179, Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss; 180, J. W. Powell; 181, Captain Robert S. Griffin; 182, President Hibben of Princeton University; 184, Rear Admiral W. E. Corey; 185, Thomas A. Edison and M. R. Hutchins; 186, Representative George A. Loudix of New York; 187, 189, and 191, Colonel Robert E. Thompson, New York; 188, Judge Advocate General Ridley McLean, United States Navy; 190, J. S. McKeon; 192, William H. Stayton of New York; 193 and 194, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, New York; 195, Admiral W. S. Benson; 196 the Vice President of the United States. Mr. Marshall; 198 and 199, Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

200, 201, and 202, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; 208, 204, and 205, Supt. E. W. Eberle of the Naval Academy; 206 and 207, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; 208 and 209, Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; 210 and 211, Captain L. M. Nulton, commandant of midshipmen; 212 and 213, Governor Goldsborough of Maryland; 214, Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher; 215, Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo; 216, Governor Whitman of New York; 217, Mayor Mitchel of New York City; 218, Rear Admiral T. J. Howard; 219, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight; 220, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, (retired;) 221 and 222, Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, (retired;) 223, Rear Admiral F. E. Beatty; 224, Rear Admiral Wyman Parker; 225, Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, (retired;) 226, Rear Admiral D. W. Coffman; 227, Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam; 228, Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler; 229, Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves; 230, Rear Admiral H. O. Dunn; 231, Rear Admiral T. S. Rogers; 234, F. C. Logan; 235, Surgeon General P. M. Rixey, U. S. N., (retired;) 236, Admiral Thomas Perry, (retired;) 237, Representative Fred A. Britten, Illinois; 238, Representative John A. Farr, Pennsylvania; 239, Representative A. Estipona, Louisiana; 240, Representative William J. Browning, New Jersey.

Lafayette Confident of Victory.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 19.—The final drill before the battle of Lafayette and Lehigh tomorrow was held on the slippery surface of March Field today. Imbued with the appreciation of the weight and the responsibility that is thrust upon them, the players worked hard. Most of the time was devoted to signals. All the plays that will be used against Lehigh were rehearsed, both individually and collectively. They went off smoothly and in a way that indicated that the men had given a lot of thought to them even when not in the field. The kickers all spent a long time on their individual kicks. Coach Crowell was in the best of spirits. He expects his team to win and all the players are confident.

A smoker was held in Brainard Hall immediately after the evening meal, all the cheers and songs were practiced, and many inspiring speeches were made by members of the athetic staff of the college and prominent men among the alumni. In the chapel tomorrow morning the "Alma Mater" will be sung. It is the only time in the year that this als sung as a regular hymn at the chapel exercises. The Lafayette team will line up as follows: Ends—Blackburn and Woodruff; Tackles—Lowe and Mummert; Guards—Gulick and Livezy; Centre—Captain Frederick Luhr; Quarterback—Taylor; Half Backs—Weldon and Scott; Full Back—possibly Lake. If he is unable to play at the last minute, Weldon will play full back, Taylor half back, and Lerch will go in at quarter back.

Indians in Excellent Trim.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 19.—The Carlisle 'Varsity football squad had a short signal drill this morning on Biddle Field before leaving for New York City in preparation for the Fordham contest tomorrow at Fordham. The Indians are in excellent physical condition, with the exception of Fred Broker, who will not be able to get in the game tomorrow. Today's practice was the last practice of the season on Indian Field, as the redskins will not return to Carlisle until after the Brown game on Thanksgiving Day. The squad of twenty-four players, together with Coaches Kelly and Welch, Trainer Moran, and Manager Meyer, left Carlisle early this afternoon and will stop at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York. On Monday the squad will leave for Mansfield, Mass., stopping at The Tavern. Signal drills and limbering-up exercises will be held there. The squad will leave Mansfield Wednesday night for Providence, where the annual contest against Brown will be held Thursday morning.

Columbia Freshmen Play Today.

The football game between Columbia freshmen and the Horace Mann elevens, which was to be decided yesterday afternoon on South Field

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1915.

MR. KITCHIN AND THE NAVY.

The argument against the plans of national defense made by Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN of North Carolina cannot be seriously considered as a whole. When Mr. KITCHIN indulges in speculation as to the number of German submarines and the position of the British Navy in the European war we cannot hope to combat him. Obviously, he either knows more than anybody else on this side of the Atlantic about the navies of foreign Powers or he knows next to nothing and is merely talking at random. We gather, in a general way, that he has a poor opinion of navies, but we are not convinced that his opinion in this matter is of large public importance. But Mr. KITCHIN makes various statements that are easily refuted, as for instance when he says that the cost of the Administration's moderate plan of defense will bankrupt this nation. This is sheer nonsense. To be sure, the extra expenditures incurred in carrying out that plan will make it necessary for the Government to economize in other ways, but Mr. KITCHIN overlooks the fact that this war is already costing the people of the United States fully $100,000,000 yearly in increased taxation and more than that in the inevitable decline in many branches of business, and that the burden is lightly borne. With that fact in mind it is obvious that the expenditure of $100,000,000 a year to build up a navy large enough to insure peace would be a good investment for the American people and would not put them in peril of bankruptcy. Mr. KITCHIN'S economies, however, are his own. They are just as interesting as his fund of information concerning the navies of the world and as unimportant.

When he says that our Navy Year Book is "a false and deceitful publication," deliberately charging, in support of his foolish contention, that the American Navy is now strong enough for any emergency, that our naval authorities are liars engaged in a conspiracy to enlarge the navy for some purpose of their own apart from the nation's needs, he places himself on debatable ground. What he says is true or false. We do not believe that the American people will be slow to decide whether the navy is made up of deliberate and traitorous falsifiers or Mr. KITCHIN is mistaken. Mr. KITCHIN thinks that "no one can deny that our navy was superior to Germany's at the outbreak of the war." A number of well-informed persons have denied that and presented facts and figures to prove their words. Nobody hereabout knows the present condition of the German Navy. It has lost some ships, but the building of war vessels has been going on without cessation in the last fifteen months. According to the published records, based on information obtained before hostilities began, Germany has forty-seven battleships and battleship cruisers of all types, all modern, and including many of the most formidable description. In cruisers of all types and destroyers it is superior to the United States Navy. The latest American records show that we have altogether in commission eight battleships of the first line and one out of commission. Building or about to be built, including the Nevada, which is now nearly ready for the sea, we have nine superdreadnoughts. We have twenty-five battleships of the second line, of which five are out of commission and two are in reserve. The fitness of some of these vessels for defense is questionable. We have not a single battleship to spare for the Pacific or Asiatic navy. Many of our cruisers are of an old type, and our navy does not possess one battleship cruiser. Our only fast boats, except the destroyers, of which we will have too few when those now building are completed, are the third-class cruisers. We have only two transports in commission and four supply ships of moderate size and are sadly deficient in fuel ships. We have one ancient hospital ship and a pitifully small supply of auxiliaries.

As to men in our navy, New York has within a few years enjoyed the spectacle of a naval review in its waters in which the complement of sailors on the first-class ships was temporarily filled by members of the naval militia from various States. A statement to this effect was made in the House of Representatives and never denied. Under the administration of Secretary DANIELS, whose changed views in regard to the navy are so perplexing to Mr. KITCHIN, we have not fallen so low as that. There are more men in the navy now, but not enough to man all the ships which should be kept in commission. It is not likely that Mr. KITCHIN'S arguments can prevail against incontrovertible facts. The Administration's program for the increase of our defense should be carried through, and there is abundant and encouraging evidence that opposition to it, though it may be noisy, will be ineffective. A matter of so vital importance to the country should not be postponed, and should be kept as free as possible from purely political interference. Our need of defense is not a matter for political dispute.

The development of the navy to the place it ought to occupy among the world's navies is especially of vital importance. The present plans, though carefully prepared, promise only a beginning in the right direction, but a good beginning and the best we can now hope for. The nation will not be satisfied until its defenses on the sea are wholly adequate to meet any emergency. Reformed methods are necessary from top to bottom of the naval establishment, and we need not only many more fighting and auxiliary ships of all kinds, but more definite and surer measures to promote naval efficiency. Whatever the final result of the European war may be, it is already obvious that a condition of unrest must prevail for many years to come, and that this Republic, with its abundant prosperity, may be the object of jealous suspicion and misunderstanding. Nothing can be done that will more surely preserve peace in the future, and lead gradually to an amicable adjustment of the affairs of the world, than the possession by the United States of a large and powerful navy. It will, therefore, be a good investment, as we have already said, for us to expend $500,000,000 in the next few years on the upbuilding of our navy, even if every ship we build is destined to go to the scrap heap when its time comes without having fired a single shot at an enemy.

THE RUBICON, SEVEN VEILS, AND A BROADSIDE.

The Hon. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, sometime a militarist in China, a grower of free silver theories and alfalfa, a maker of automobiles and speeches, journalist, economist, magazinist, is rightly marveled at on account of his versatile genius even by those who are so obtuse as not to be impressed with his sagacity. The scatteringness of his multiformity had never been expressed in a manner worthy of it until he occupied Cooper Union and two hours of Thursday night with a few remarks. These, falling upon and germinating happily in the mind of some prose poet from Taurus in the Staats-Zeitung, he burst into continuous detonations of metaphor, singing variously and variegatedly the Walkerian epic and what it is all about. We invite the too numerous persons who habitually neglect the voice and the wisdom of the Colorado Seer to hear what happened:

> The die is cast.
> The first step has been taken.
> The ball has begun to roll.
> The man who crossed the Rubicon was not a man from our ranks.
> It was JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, * * * a publicist, * * * who fired the first broadside in Cooper Union last evening.
> WALKER'S speech yesterday might be called a dance of the seven veils.
> He, the American, * * * was not afraid to break a lance.

A great night in Cooper Union and the Staats-Zeitung metaphorium. O, that Sir BOYLE ROCHE could have lived to see himself outdone, outclassed, outmetaphored. It is painful to learn from the Staats-Zeitung prose poet that the die was cast, the Rubicon crossed, and the broadside fired in presence of "an assemblage "not so numerous as it ought to have "been." "Um so beschämender für das Deutschthum!"

SEEING THE LIGHT.

The Missouri Public Service Commission, having got its hand in through giving first aid to a little local railway, proceeded to give relief to the railways of the State in general. The Commission found that a legal 2-cent passenger rate was not realized by the railways through their competing for short-line business between themselves. Moreover, the reduction of rates by law did not increase travel, as predicted by the argument for the cheapening of travel. The railways, accordingly, are allowed to advance fares to 2½ cents, with a somewhat lower rate on round trips and mileage books. The advance on freight rates is estimated at 5 per cent.

The reason for the advances in general is that the railways

> must be enabled to meet their obligations and maintain dividends in such manner as to encourage further investment in railways. * * * When it is considered that we are asked to fix one schedule of rates that will be reasonable for fourteen railroads serving territory dissimilar in cost of construction, in destination and character of traffic, some containing large commercial centres and forming valuable connections with other carriers, while others do not, it is apparent, however well informed the Commission should be as to the value of the property upon which the carrier is entitled to earn a reasonable return, no adjustment of the rates could be expected in which equal results would follow as to the return received by each carrier.

In other words, the Commission practically surrenders before an impossible task. The Missouri Commission confesses its inability to divide the State into districts with high and low rates so as to give equality of earnings by discrimination in charges. The Commission finds that the rates established by law some ten years ago are depriving the State of railway facilities, and that the loss to the State is greater than any gain through attacking railway profits. Instead of apologising for the unpopularity of its decision, it justifies it, and declares that differences of conditions respecting efficiency of operation, economies of capitalization, favorable routes and locations should be allowed to be reflected in differences of profits, and that there is no ground of objection to such a schedule.

It may be doubted whether the entire history of railway regulation supplies another such decision. We have passed through other periods of reduction of rates by law, but they ended usually informally. In some States, Wisconsin for one, the reducing statutes were repealed, but for the most part they fell into innocuous desuetude. Now here comes a Public Service Commission and practically repeals legislation, giving reasons for the repeal where none were given for the enactment. The hardship to the railways is apparent from the fact that their attempt to evade the reductions by law by appeal to the Federal courts failed through their inability to prove to the court's satisfaction that the statutes were confiscatory. Now the Commission overturns the laws because the profits are insufficient. Verily, Missouri has Daniels in judgment, and the devout may pray, "Lead, kindly light," for not alone Missouri has dwelt in darkness of the night.

There are many States in the Missouri region in the same situation of wrong-headedness about what is the matter with their affairs. They have fancied that the vagaries of the stock waterers and the speculators of the security markets were what were depressing the industry which is the chief servant of industrial prosperity. No rate was ever altered a mill by such acts, whatever their effect upon private profits. The railways were not even able to maintain the rates allowed by law, but passed into receiverships to an extent never before known, with the main focus in the Southwest in general and in Missouri in particular.

If the Missouri Commission finds it impossible and undesirable to equalize the profits of fourteen railways, what shall be said of the task of the Interstate Commerce Commission? If the Missouri Commission finds it impossible to apply values to rates, what shall be said of the physical valuation now making for the United States at a cost which has been put at a score of millions for the nation and as much for the railways? How much longer will it be before the United States and the Federal Commission see the light now held up by the State which leads the reaction from folly as it led folly itself? Where does the decision of the Commission, and its reasoning, leave the legislators of Missouri, the people's friends, who were rebuked first at the polls? If there is redress for the Missouri railways, which have suffered from a decade of rates unduly low, how much longer will it be before the railways of the country get their relief?

A FOURTH CHANCE.

According to a Minneapolis dispatch, Mr. BRYAN has been telling some of his Gopher admirers that he will not be a candidate for President again and will not oppose the renomination or re-election of Mr. WILSON. A private citizen he is resolved to be for the rest of his life.

The exact equivalent in votes of Mr. BRYAN'S support or opposition might be a matter of curious consideration. There are prejudiced persons who deem his opposition much more valuable politically than his support. Without adhering to so verjuiced a view, it is permissible to say both truly and politely that his legend has faded, that the worshippers are getting rarer.

Yet he can run for President, as he has shown three times, without conflicting with his desire for private life. His fellow-citizens will respect his wishes in that regard. And long habit may control him yet. If he wants to be nominated for President for the fourth time he can be. Though the Democrats forsake him, the Hexamericans will take him up.

DR. SCHECHTER.

Dr. SOLOMON SCHECHTER, who died very suddenly yesterday, soon after delivering a lecture to one of his classes in the Jewish Theological Seminary, was a scholar of the older type, known in the learned world wherever scholarship is recognized and respected. He was in the truest sense a man of erudition, of real and rare scholarship, deeply versed not only in rabbinic theology and in the history, the achievements, and the religion of his race, but a man of profound knowledge in many other fields. Born in Rumania and educated in the universities of Vienna and Berlin, honored by the University of Cambridge, where he was for a time a member of the teaching staff, he came to this country no longer ago than the year 1902 to become President of the Theological Seminary, yet Dr. SCHECHTER was thoroughly American. He knew our history intimately; he had probably read everything printed about LINCOLN, of whom he was a great admirer. He understood Americans and the American spirit. Because of the breadth of his learning and the variety of his interests, companionship and conversation with Dr. SCHECHTER were privileges that yielded both pleasure and profit. His death is a loss to learning, it deprives those who follow the arduous paths of knowledge of a source of light, of guidance, and of inspiration.

MORE TROUBLE.

Mr. GOMPERS'S two million Federationists—the count is his—are after Secretary REDFIELD for his muddling of the admirable Seamen's law. Mr. FURUSETH, who claims to be the father of the law in connection with which Senator LA FOLLETTE is oftenest mentioned, demonstrated how the law would help to "re-establish" the American merchant marine, which it has disestablished on the Pacific at least. Thereupon the Federation's convention at San Francisco formally protested "most earnestly against any "weakening of this legislation. * * * "We regret that the Department of "Commerce has given some provisions "a construction which we believe con-"trary not only to the spirit of the "law, but to the letter." That is the Secretary's reward for his effort to enable some steamships to keep the seas, off which the letter of the law certainly would drive all vessels subject to it.

Presumably the regret expressed by the Federation refers to the incidents which occurred at San Francisco. Just as the Mongolia's gangplank was being hauled in complaint was made that the crew did not have seamanship papers according to Section 13. After eight hours' delay the charge was proved false and the Mongolia was allowed to proceed. In order to avoid such vexatious incidents, Secretary REDFIELD instructed all Collectors that all such complaints must be made six hours before departure.

It is still possible to worry owners under this beneficent statute, but the opportunities have been somewhat reduced by the Secretary's constructions in this and other cases, with consequent loss of favor by the Secretary, who already had lost it with the shipping owners. No half-way service is satisfactory to the leaders of labor. Their orders must be obeyed or the result is sure. Next in line to hear the snap of the whip is Congress itself. The shipping debates of the approaching session will be interesting.

STUDIES IN "ELIMINATION."

The Hon. ERNEST BOHM, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union, is proud of the past and confident of the future:

> We [some "labor leaders"] are much encouraged at the success of our campaign against the proposed new Constitution.

"Well, we've done a great day's plowing," said the Fly to the Oxen. But Mr. BOHM and his brethren will not content themselves with the glory of their victory over the document of despotism. They pine for new triumphs. They are going to form a political party, the sole plank in whose platform will be a demand for the elimination of Mayor MITCHEL and Controller PRENDERGAST from municipal politics.

Mayor MITCHEL and Controller PRENDERGAST have due notice and warning. Will they "eliminate" themselves or will they wait to be "eliminated" by the majestic forces of Mr. BOHM and his Constitution-killers? The offense of the Mayor and Controller is grave, unusual. The Bohmites take exception "to the "[municipal] administration's policy "of rigid economy, under which many "employés have been discharged and "the wages of others reduced." Shocking! If official economy is not a sufficient ground for the "elimination" of the rash officers practicing it, where are we at and what are we coming to?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Hillstrom as Hero and Martyr.

That JOSEPH HILLSTROM, the man whose life was ended by a firing squad in the prison at Salt Lake City yesterday, was guilty of the crime of murder for which he died seems to be as nearly sure as anything can be in a world that for the most part has to get along with something less than absolute certainty for the basis of action. He was fairly and carefully tried, he did not lack for competent legal defenders, and of the local public sentiment, at least the most articulate and vehement portion—that which may be said to have exerted "pressure" on the courts—was in his favor, not against him. The evidence of his guilt was largely circumstantial, as it must be in most murder trials, but it was of convincing quality, and therefore sufficient, and against it was practically nothing except HILLSTROM'S own assertion that he could prove an alibi if to do so would not bring dishonor on a woman's name.

That assertion is, of course, conceivably true, but the cases in which men have carried "chivalry" to such a length as that to which HILLSTROM almost with his last breath claimed to have carried it are not many, and no woman at all likely either to inspire or to deserve such devotion would also be likely to accept in silence the sacrifice of an innocent man's life. Improbable as was the plea, however, it was ingenious, in that its falseness could not be conclusively disproved to those who for reasons of their own were determined to believe HILLSTROM the victim of capitalistic persecution, and presumably there will grow up in the revolutionary group of which he was a prominent member a more or less sincere conviction that he died a hero as well as a martyr.

This is the regrettable feature of the episode, for it may make HILLSTROM dead much more dangerous to social stability than he was when alive. Just what it was that interested in the case, not only the Swedish Minister, but President WILSON as well, has not been made clear. Certainly neither of them has presented anything in the shape of new evidence tending to impugn the justice of the conviction and support the demand for further investigation of the circumstances.

The manner of inflicting the death sentence is one rather more shocking to modern sensibilities than is death on the gallows or in the electric chair, but it was HILLSTROM'S own choice, and, as convention makes it less "shameful" than hanging, the usual penalty of murder, it cannot be considered a grievance.

It's Largely a Question of Success.

Restive, as well he might be, under the criticism excited by his Cooper Union speech, ALLAN L. BENSON, in the long letter printed on this page yesterday, attempted to prove that he had a claim as good as WASHINGTON'S to respect as a patriot. This decidedly large claim Mr. BENSON rested on the assertion that, like WASHINGTON, he had a right to decide for himself whether or not he should take up arms for or against the Government under which he lived.

The argument is not without a certain force, but it is a dangerous one for the man who makes it, and as a defense against the charge which Mr. BENSON so hotly resented—in effect the charge of treason—it is a reliance poor indeed. WASHINGTON himself did not escape that opprobrious designation, any more than did the other rebels against constituted authority in company with whom he knowingly and deliberately risked his neck.

The men of his time whom we call Tories, called themselves, as do their descendants to this day, Loyalists. That was their right, for loyal they were, to the British Government, and in devotion to it they suffered many grievous losses and not a little of outright persecution of which only the most recent of our histories have dared to make any mention. Had the colonists been beaten, and had there been a failure to attain independence, it is as something very different from a patriot that WASHINGTON would now be known, and if Mr. BENSON and his friends should ever carry out their present threats as to what they will do in case their country demands their services in a war of which they do not approve, they must do so with a clear realization that they will not only be called traitors, but also be treated as such.

To take that chance is certainly their privilege, the right of revolution being inalienable, but beside it exists the right of those who think revolt unjustified to use harsh language and harsh measures against the rebels. WASHINGTON never had any illusions on that point.

Chemotherapy and Its Results.

It was due to the genius of the late Professor EHRLICH that the selective affinity of certain bacteria—harmful to the human system—was turned to good account for humanity and to the destruction of the germs without injuring the patient's tissues. Salvarsan is only an antiseptic, like carbolic acid; unlike carbolic acid, it can be taken internally and do its cleansing work throughout the system. Who will carry on EHRLICH'S work to produce an internal antiseptic for other germ diseases, or for all of them, is a question that is interesting American doctors.

American Medicine, for example, comments upon the new compound trimethylmethoxy-phenol—its formula has been given to the public—called trimethol for short by its American discoverer, Dr. J. T. AINSLIE WALKER, who, with the English chemist RIDEAL, established the accepted Rideal-Walker test for antiseptics. Early reports of clinical experience with this new antiseptic, which is forty times as potent as carbolic acid, show that it can be given even to infants with impunity, and that it clears away the intestinal flora that cause disease.

American Medicine, while declaring that there is every reason to expect that this drug will "make good," regrets that no provisions have been made in this country to continue such work as that to which EHRLICH devoted his life. The reports of KENNETH TAYLOR and CARREL, recording gratifying results from similar chemotherapeutic experiments, might well suggest the founding in America of an institution like the George Speyer House for Experimental Chemotherapy which EHRLICH directed.

Small Farms Declared Unprofitable.

A report soon to be issued by the Department of Agriculture will be dismal reading for the people who so confidently preach the doctrine that the welfare of a country is largely dependent on the division of its land into a great number of small farms. This is the assumption on which is based most of the talk about the wisdom and virtue that lie in rural as opposed to urban life, and with it goes the other very common assumption that farms of many acres are to be reprehended and those of few praised.

The departmental experts have been collecting exact information on this important and interesting subject, and they have figures to prove that the financial status of the small farmer is usually unsound and therefore hopeless. His costs of cultivation are disproportionate to his profits in almost all cases. In short, it is only farming on a fairly extensive scale that gives a reasonable return on investment and labor.

Anybody who thinks of heeding the advice so often heard—almost invariably from those who do not even dream of taking it themselves—should not go "back to the land" until he is sure of having land enough to make a living on. And that takes capital.

Traffic Toll of Human Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement made in the papers a few days ago by George P. Le Brun, Secretary of the League for the Conservation of Human Life, that 142 people had been killed in the Borough of Manhattan in the first nine months of this year by drivers of motor cars and that not one of these drivers had been punished seems inconceivable, but it appears that the facts and figures are a matter of public record. Many of these killings are caused by drivers violating the traffic ordinances, and yet only twelve cases of the 142 were submitted to the Grand Jury. This surely indicates laxity on the part of the officials charged with this duty.

SAFETY FIRST.

New York, Nov. 7, 1915.

Why the East Side Favors Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Wald's statement of the suffrage vote in that part of the city east of the Bowery illustrates the situation. The voters there are largely Socialists. The Socialists are suffragists.

EAST SIDE.

New York, Nov. 8, 1915.

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

An Appreciative Eulogy by a Visitor from Liberia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the death of the great negro industrial leader, educator, and organizer, Dr. Booker T. Washington, the American nation has lost a great instrument for good; the negro race in our nation a leader-mediator; the civilized world one of its champions of a great cause. There are times when even profound minds find it difficult to give out the fullest expressions of sentiment upon peculiar occasions and subjects—when words do not seem to give the significance they are employed to convey.

"A great negro leader has fallen," "a mediator and friend of his race," or an active and indefatigable educator and industrialist, all convey much, but fail to bring out the fullest measure of those elemental qualities that combined to make Mr. Washington the truly great man that he was.

Booker T. Washington was able in a very positive manner to give the demonstration of the fact that with opportunities and proper equipments millions of colored people would become capable of the highest mechanical and industrial training; he was able to prove the possibility of a good understanding and, what is more, of good feeling between the white and colored elements; he was able to prove that the individual sacrifice, perseverance, determination, thrift, energy, and steadfastness are unit builders of the useful community that must eventually turn out of its mold a prosperous, well-equipped people, rightly striving for a good place in the world. This is how we view the work of Booker Washington in Liberia, West Africa, where his name has become a household word and the Tuskegee model plant regarded as a valuable asset, an object lesson for any industrial effort.

I feel it my duty as one connected with negro advancement work in Liberia, and deeply interested, too, in the industrial outlook of that country, to express in behalf of my colleagues there an appreciation for the life and work of that great opportune man, whose career may be briefly summed up in the words: Veni, vidi, vici. He really came "as one born in due time," saw and grasped a necessity, and put into effect propaganda that must of necessity continue to be a workable and progressive monument erected for the wellbeing of the race in America.

Mr. Washington's death, then, should prove to be a signal for united thought and effort among the colored race in America, in all those ways that tend toward the uplift of thousands of the people. And to my mind the very best way to show appreciation for and loyalty to that devoted son of the race would be by uniting in encouraging and supporting in any and every possible way that wonderful, working "Washington Monument" at Tuskegee.

F. WILCOM ELLEGOR.

New York, Nov. 15, 1915.

Germany's Cause In a Nutshell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial under caption "What Is He Fighting For?" is the best British inspired article I have ever read in your esteemed paper. They, the German people, are fighting for their homes, hearths, and Fatherland against Russian civilization and Cossack culture. They are fighting against a Chauvinistic and misled, ill-informed people reeking with revenge. They are fighting against a perfidious and arrogant people situated on a snug isle, called Britain, thinking themselves masters of the universe and sole rulers of the seas. This is the reason why the German people must fight Hindus, Sikhs, Gurkhas, and other cutthroats, who are defending British arrogance under the Union Jack.

Or, I would answer you still shorter. "What is he fighting for?" It is none of our or your darned business. Let him fight as much and as long as his heart desires. We are neutral spectators in this world tragedy. And as long as our prosperity and happiness is not endangered, and our merchants prosper, our factories and industries are in full bloom, especially the munition industry, should we worry? Perhaps it is a blessing in disguise.

M. MOST.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1915.

A Voice of Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Isn't the war terrible enough? Must we be gertrudeathertoned besides?

MURIEL HOPE.

New York, Nov. 13, 1915.

A Widow and Two.

In a homelike little flat not far from Stuyvesant Square live a widow and her two children. The mother, through her husband's prolonged mental illness and since his death a year ago, has bravely met the responsibility of caring for her two fascinating little children, John and Josephine. As a result of the struggle she is somewhat broken in health. Mrs. C., besides being a thrifty, economical woman and a good housekeeper, is an excellent mother. She does her best to keep her children neat and clean and to do her part in bringing them up to good citizenship. By working as a janitress she earns her rent, and one of her rooms she sublets at $7 a month. She also earns a small sum by making fancy lamp shades at home. The Charity Organization Society asks for a fund of $80 with which to supply two quarts of milk each day to this family during the coming six months. The milk so supplied will do much to aid in restoring the mother's health. Contributions toward this fund may be sent to the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: J. B. McK., $2; F. J. O., $1; J. S. H., $2; "A Well Wisher," $5; "Sympathy," $15; "Cash," $2; S. H. W., $5; Mrs. F. H. Howe, $1; W. C. B., $5; T. J. R., $10; E. B. S., $3; A. Muerdter, $1; M. M., $5; Thomas H. Guy, $5; Mrs. Annie L. Winters, $5; Mrs. Charles Wood, $5; Mrs. Sherman Williams, $2; Miss V. M. Fisher, $10; "Cash," $2; Miss Edith C. Richardson, $2; "Cash," $10; M. S. A., $15; L. B. F., $2; "Cash," $3; Alex C. Humphreys, $10; C. K. H., $3; "Cash," $1; Mrs. Henry Schniewind, $15; "Anonymous," $20; "Cash," $5; Mrs. George H. Warren, $10; Sol G. Rosenbaum, $5; the Sandford Card Company, $1; Mrs. L. A. Coleman, $1; Miss Louise Higbie, $2; "Cash," $1; Miss Justine V. B. Townsend, $1; Mrs. Edna H. Moore, $5; "Cash," $3; Mrs. L. A. Petrie, $5; "A Friend," $5; M. and K. Dickinson, $1; "Anonymous," $10.

THE RETURN.

He has come home again, to pace once more
The yew-hedged walks behind his garden walls—
To watch in peace the twilight shades draw on
Amid the silence of a drowsy world. . . .

But yester-eve I passed him in the lane—
Ah, pitiful! a crushed and creeping thing
That children shriek and fly from when they meet,
As from some frightful spectre of a dream!
Thank God, 'twas dark, 'twas very dark,
And thus I needed not once more to rend my soul
In looking straightly at the shrapnel's work,
Striving to keep the horror from my face. . . .

His share is done—full measure, brimming o'er;
Naught left but to sit patient in the sun
And wait the kindest hand of all to lead him hence.
Bravest of many brave was he, honored and acclaimed. . . .

Alas! his mother hears him weeping in the night!

ETHEL H. WOLFF.

WHAT WASHINGTON LEAVES UNDONE.

How the German Government Takes Advantage of the Administration's Failure to Secure Prompt Redress.

By GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

New York, Nov. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great majority of our American people are of the opinion that England and her allies are fighting not only to fulfill their obligations to defend their own territories, and, in fact, to maintain their independence, but in defense of the principles of civilization. We believe also that the success of England in this contest is essential for the defense of the United States against similar aggression.

We contend that this is a war of German aggression which was initiated with the purpose of establishing a German world empire. We hold that the war, which was begun with an act of infamy, the invasion and the destruction of Belgium, has been conducted with unwarranted and indefensible acts of barbarism.

In order to defend their action in waging war through Zeppelins and submarines against noncombatants and in the murder of women and children, the Germans can only refer back to the brutalities which have attended conflicts of earlier centuries. One recent German writer points out that "during the French Revolution there were murders of women and children." He might as well have reminded us that the Thirty Years' War (fought by Germans against Germans) was characterized by many barbarities, such as the twentieth century ought naturally to be ashamed of. Even the soldiers of the revolutionary army of France, fighting under such leaders as Dumouriez, and later Napoleon, did not venture to carry on deliberate warfare against unfortified cities and to indulge in the wholesale murder of noncombatants, of women and of children. Why, however, should the Germans of today take the ground that they are satisfied with the standards of action which characterized warfare a century and a half ago?

The actions of the Germans in this war and the principles on which they are defending these actions, the methods under which they have dominated the territories occupied by their armies in Belgium and in the northeastern provinces of France, are examples of what the world may expect and of what the United States may expect if the plans of Germany for a world-wide empire should be brought to a successful conclusion. Germany and her allies, (or, rather, her dependents,) Austria and Turkey, are, under their present methods of conducting the war, and their system of murders, to be characterized as the wild beasts of Europe; and the States which are giving of their blood and their treasure to restrict the operations of these wild beasts to drive back into their own territory the forces of Germany and of Austria and to push the barbarous Turks out of Europe, are entitled to the sympathy and to the cooperation of Americans.

The success of Germany in this war would mean the destruction of the independence of the smaller States, such as Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland. It would mean that the Christian population (or such fragments of this population as may, at the close of the war, be surviving) in the territories of Turkey, is to be left under Turkish control, subject to further murders, such as Turkey, without protest or question from Berlin, is today carrying on in Armenia. It would mean that Europe would be brought under a military despotism and that the right of the peoples to select their own rulers and to direct the policy of their several States would be disregarded. It would mean the crushing of France and the breaking up of the British Empire. The appropriation of the British Colonies in the Western Hemisphere would bring to us, as an immediate neighbor, this imperial and aggressive power. The United States would then have the alternative of either fighting or of submitting to the same crushing domination that had overtaken Belgium and France.

Americans have, therefore, in the success of England and her allies in this struggle, not merely a general interest in the fight of civilization against barbarism, but a direct and personal interest in the protection of their own independence and in the maintenance of their own policies.

It seems to us, therefore, that we should at this time do nothing that might make it more difficult for England to carry on this fight, which is our fight as well as hers.

England has already expressed her readiness to accept the decision of the court at The Hague in regard to any losses that American merchants may have sustained or may yet sustain through her blockading policy. It seems to some of us absurd that we should be pressing sharply these contentions against England for damages in connection with cargoes when, as far as our complaints against Germany and Austria are concerned for the murder of American citizens and for the murder of hundreds of noncombatants other than Americans, we permit ourselves to follow a *laissez faire* policy.

The Germans seem to have assured themselves that our Administration can be trusted not to take incisive action. The increasing indications and evidences of conspiracies in this country to incite strikes, to bring about the destruction of munition factories, to find moneys for conspirators placing bombs in passenger vessels, to organize disloyal citizens to withstand the policy of the country, give ground for the contention that Germany now feels itself to be partially at war with the United States.

Our citizens, including thousands who, like myself, are Democrats, and have been supporters of Mr. Wilson's Administration, are becoming troubled, not to say indignant, at the unduly patient delays in securing redress for serious grievances. It is months now since the destruction of the Lusitania, but we have still to learn that such redress as may yet be possible has been made for that act of murder. The lives of the dead women and children cannot be restored, but we ought, months ago, to have secured guarantees that such acts would not be repeated. In place of such guarantees, we have the repetition of the acts. The German-built submarine, conveniently for the time flying the Austrian colors, repeats, in the destruction of the Ancona, the barbarities committed by the submarines in the British Channel.

Americans are prepared to support the President and the Administration, but they contend that the time has come for action. If there be no incisive action, if Germany and Austria feel that they can still depend upon the patience of the United States, we may look forward in the near future to further similar barbarities, and the responsibility for these will rest upon us.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

A WALL STREET SLAVE.

What It Means to Hold a Job on That Famous Street Today.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf of the educated, civilized citizens who have been unfortunate enough to be classed as clerks and office help instead of alien laborers, who do not vote, but who are not allowed to work more than eight hours a day in God's sunshine and air, I am going to make an appeal to your paper to publish this and start a crusade against the capitalists and bankers to protect the health of their employes by not making them work from twelve to fifteen hours a day, such being the case in the Wall Street district.

I have noticed that the labor unions have always been considered, and their opinions and demands are always brought before the public with good results; but the man who has always believed in working honestly and faithfully without the idea of violence or crippling his employer's business has never had the chance to voice his sentiments.

The conditions which exist in some of the banks are worth comment, and their treatment of employes has been misrepresented to a large extent. A man will start to work between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning, and he is allowed about half an hour for luncheon. In most banks he is not allowed to leave the office in which he works after finishing his luncheon. He does not get any exercise until 8, 9, 10, or 11 o'clock at night—those being the "early" hours he gets through. Then he may go out to supper and be allowed to collect the munificent sum of 50 or 75 cents for supper, which any one acquainted with lower downtown knows does not pay for a substantial meal.

The sanitary conditions of Wall Street were commented on some time ago by Dr. Goldwater, who mentioned in the paper that he would end such. But today there has been nothing done to change these deplorable conditions. To prove this I will state that there are more men who have been stricken with tubercular trouble that have at some time worked in banks than most people can imagine. The reasons for this are, no fresh air, irregular meals, and such long hours that there is no time for any outdoor exercise or recreation.

WALL STREET ANTI-SOCIALIST.

New York, Nov. 18, 1915.

The Offending Foot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Did you ever notice the large number of people that insist on crossing their legs? They do it in the subway, on the surface lines, and in the elevated cars. In the lobbies of the hotels you meet the same people. Saturday, while crossing the river on a ferryboat, I saw many, both men and women, with their legs crossed and their feet stuck up in the air. It is a common practice.

Women, passing such feet, must often drag their coats and skirts over them. Men are often subject to the same annoyance. Often the owner of the offending foot feels offended if some one politely calls his attention to it or waits for him to put his foot on the floor, where it belongs, before passing. Practically always these shoes are dusty, if not muddy and dirty with the filth of the street.

New York, Nov. 14, 1915. N. H. E.

The Shorter Synonym.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your brief notice headed "A Victory Won by the French" refers to the linguistic instinct of stressing no remoter syllable than the antepenult. What about "telephonic operator" and hosts of English words where the accent falls before the antepenult? Those who advocate the substitution of "avion" for "aeroplane" may just as well replace other long-established terms, say automobile and elevator, by the simpler synonyms of "motor car" and "lift," which prevail in England.

ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.

New York, Nov. 15, 1915.

A QUEER THANKSGIVING.

But We Might as Well Have One, Now That We Have a Chance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suppose the President of the United States and the Governor of this State felt that they must issue some kind of a proclamation for Thanksgiving Day. But why utter such a commonplace and colorless thing as they have given forth?

Who are we to be thanking God for bumper crops and enlarged industries, a land full of silver and gold, and peace within our borders? Our brothers are spending their strength and yielding up their souls for our salvation. They are fighting the fight of freedom for humanity. For them let us thank God, and for ourselves let us bow in deep humility over our shortcomings and our sins.

What have we done to be thankful for? Little Belgium told us a year ago how the oppressor fell upon her, stripped her, wounded her and left her half dead.

Oh, yes, we tried to bind up Belgium's wounds, tried to feed her and clothe her, but shall we give thanks because we never had the decency and courage to say to her malleehand oppressor: "You have broken your word and made a mock of justice"?

How many of us are to give thanks that when our own men, women, and children were sent swiftly to death and destruction nothing came of it but words, words, and more words? Shall we give thanks for more strong words sent to England because our already too full pork packers have lost a few pigs and a little money?

However

DR. SCHECHTER DEAD; NOTED AS A SCHOLAR

President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America Stricken While Lecturing.

HIS CAREER ENDED AT 67

A Foremost Theologian of His Race and Famous for His Discoveries in Hebrew Literature.

Dr. Solomon Schechter, one of the foremost Jewish theologians and President of the Jewish Theological Seminary in America since 1902, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday afternoon at his home, the Concord Hall apartment house, Riverside Drive and 119th Street.

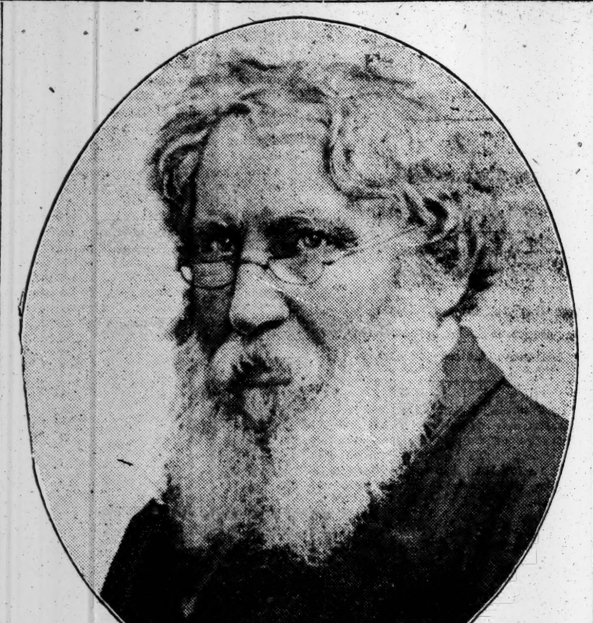
Dr. Schechter was stricken yesterday morning about 11 o'clock at the seminary. Although he was approaching his sixty-eighth birthday, which he would have reached on Dec. 7, he had been in good health recently, and he went as usual to the seminary, which is at 531 West 123d Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, only a few blocks from his home.

He was delivering a lecture when he complained of illness. Professor Marx, an associate at the seminary, took him to his home. A physician was called, but when he arrived Dr. Schechter said that he felt better. He was lying down at about 2:30 when he asked for a good book to read. Scott's "The Antiquary" was brought to him. He had been reading for several minutes when another attack came upon him. Within a few minutes he had died. Mrs. Schechter, their daughter, Amy, and their son, Frank, were with him when the end came.

In September, 1914, Dr. Schechter had withstood remarkably an operation for appendicitis, which he underwent a week after his return from Europe. The attack was a sudden and dangerous one, but Dr. Schechter displayed remarkable vitality and his recovery seemed complete.

The European war, which was in progress even then, caused him deep mental anguish, particularly the desperate plight of the Jews throughout the world. He attributed the war to overemphasis on unreligious secular nationalism, and declared the regeneration of humanity would take place "in a return to the religion of Israel, with ideals of gentleness, humility, and loving kindness."

The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock from the seminary, 531 West 123d Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. Rabbi Elias L. Solomon of Kehilath Israel will officiate. The burial will be in Mount Hebron Cemetery.



The Late Dr. Solomon Schechter.

CAREER OF DR. SCHECHTER.

Considered by Zangwill the Greatest Scholar in Jewish Science.

Dr. Schechter was generally recognized by European and American authorities as one of the three or four leading Jewish scholars of his day in the world. Israel Zangwill considered him the greatest European scholar in Jewish science, and added that he had never met such a wonderful combination of learning, wit, and spiritual magnetism as that presented by Dr. Schechter. Many other great men of letters and scholarship of the present day have acknowledged their indebtedness to him and his remarkable research work. Many more, however, both learned and of humble intellectual attainments, have paid reverent tribute to him as a brilliant, kindly, tolerant, genial friend and have been deeply influenced by his character as well as by his works.

Born in Focsani, in Roumania, on Dec. 7, 1847, he lived there the life of a promising Talmudic student till he had outstripped the intellectual requirements of a Rumanian village, and went to Vienna to learn to apply the scientific method to the mass of Jewish learning he had acquired in his boyhood years. In Vienna, under Weiss and Friedmann, he learned the scholarly method of dealing with texts, of which he was later to be one of the world's most skilled practitioners. Subsequently he worked at Berlin under Levy, afterward the head of the Frankel Institute of Breslau, and perhaps the most scientific of the younger investigators of the Talmudic literature. He attended lectures at the University on subjects of general culture, which brought him into the thick of the momentous questions of the relations of Judaism to modern life.

Called to England.

In 1883 he was called to England, through the insight of Claude G. Montefiore, who recognized the influence that a scholar of Dr. Schechter's attainments and character could have on the rising Jewish intellect in the British Empire. During the twenty years of his stay in England thereafter, Dr. Schechter was the centre of enlightening influence among those young Jewish minds at the universities and elsewhere who concerned themselves with the higher interests of Judaism.

Israel Abrahams, the Rev. Morris Joseph, Claude Montefiore, Zangwill, and many others have often acknowledged their debt to him in this connection. His influence was recognized equally outside the Jewish community of England, and after he had been appointed Reader in Rabbinics in the University of Cambridge, the scholars of the university recognized the master in him, and the degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred upon him by the university for his work. In 1911 he received the same degree from Harvard University, honoris causa. His position in the world of scholarship was also shown by the invitation extended to him by University College of London to become Professor of Hebrew there, without having become an applicant for the post, an almost unique honor in English academic annals.

In the course of his connection with Cambridge, he made frequent visits to the Continent for scientific purposes, and on one occasion went to Italy at the request of the university. He thus became acquainted with almost all the great collections of Hebrew books, and practically without exception with all the works in Hebrew learning throughout Europe. Meanwhile he was giving to the world clear and charming accounts of some of the great Jewish personalities of the past, which were afterward collected in his "Studies in Judaism," a collection unparalleled in Jewish literature for the insight they afford into the real characters of men of very varied powers and capacities and into the life of their time. Elijah Wilna, the scholar and communal leader; Saadia Gaon, the critical, solitary thinker; Nachmanides, the Jewish mystic; the dogmas of Judaism, Jewish views of childhood, a Jewish Boswell—all these varied subjects and more formed part of his "Studies" and testified to his versatility and control of all parts of Jewish life.

Throughout he gave evidence of constructive theological insight of the highest character, and throughout he wrote clear, vigorous, brilliant, and charming English in a style that was but a reflex of his character, sparkling with originality, full of charming sidelights, and enlivened everywhere with witty sallies and striking phrases pregnant with wide and forceful meaning.

Contribution to Scholarship.

It was while he was connected with the University of Cambridge that Dr. Schechter made his great contribution to the Jewish and non-Jewish world of scholarship as the discoverer, besides taking his place in the history of rabbinic scholarship with that of Bentley in classical scholarship, as a result of his remarkably wide and varied learning, his minute memory, and cool critical judgment, and his profound knowledge of rabbinic methods of thought.

In the early nineties a number of mutilated and imperfect manuscripts, often consisting of only a page or two, were found in the chief libraries of Europe, and many were acquired by the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Dr. Schechter's assistance was called on to identify some of these scraps, and it was learned that the leakage of these manuscripts was from an ancient Genizah, or hiding-place, for old Hebrew books and manuscripts, adjoining the Synagogue of Cairo, Egypt. By chance, one day in 1898, a torn scrap of parchment was brought to Dr. Schechter in his study at Cambridge, with perhaps twenty or thirty almost illegible lines of Hebrew. Dr. Schechter recognized it at once as a part of the long-lost Hebrew original of the Biblical Ecclesiasticus, of which there had till then been only Greek translations, and concerning which there had been the greatest controversy among Jewish and Christian theologians.

Upon Dr. Schechter's publishing his discovery, the attention of scholars the world over was attracted to the scrap of Hebrew manuscript that had traveled to Cambridge from Egypt and Palestine through Europe. Immediately it developed that a considerable section of the book had been lying for some time unrecognized in the Hebrew collection of the Bodleian Library.

Gift of Priceless Books.

Not satisfied with this extension of his discovery, however, Dr. Schechter proceeded to the fountain-head, taking ship for Egypt and landing at Cairo. There his great reputation for learning and devotion to the extension of Jewish lore, combined with his brilliant and genial wit and personal charm, wrought for him such a friendly welcome in the Jewish community at Cairo that it presented him with the entire collection of musty, age-eaten, priceless books and manuscripts and fragments of books and manuscripts in the Genizah, numbering close to 90,000 pieces.

It will take many generations of scholars and students to decipher and interpret fully the wonderful finds in that collection. The documents include autograph letters from the great Maimonides, love-songs of the Crusaders, Hebrew religious and secular texts, palimpsests of Greek translations of the Old Testament, and countless other writings. Amid the dust and litter of the Cairo Genizah, too, Dr. Schechter found the latter third of the Hebrew original of the Book of Ecclesiasticus, containing a remarkable psalm at the finish, which the Greek translator did not put into his translation. The discovery also fixed the time of the Book of Ecclesiasticus. Dr. Schechter turned over the entire Genizah collection to the University of Cambridge, where it is now housed as one of the university's greatest treasures.

Almost every year since then, Dr. Schechter himself has brought out one or more remarkable discoveries from that collection and published it to the world. Besides the Hebrew Ecclesiasticus, with its alternate title of "The Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach," he has brought out from the Genizah collection what is considered the only contemporary record in Hebrew of persons and events described in the New Testament, in a description of one of the first Judaeo-Christian sects in which primitive Christianity found a hold and was nourished. The discovery was described in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Christmas Day, 1910. Another discovery in the Genizah collection made public by Dr. Schechter was that of a powerful lost mediaeval kingdom of Jews known as the Khazars.

His Crowning Achievement.

The crowning achievement of Dr. Schechter's scholarly career at Cambridge was the bringing out of his studies in rabbinic theology, in which his knowledge of Jewish life and extensive control of Jewish literature were combined with his passionate love for Jewish ideals. All this, expressed in picturesque, vivid style, brought home to the theological world the idea that Judaism was still a living force in millions of Jewish hearts. It has been said of Dr. Schechter that he was the first Jewish scholar to treat Jewish theology in this living way.

But Dr. Schechter's learning was by no means chiefly theological. There were few men who had more wordly appetite than this patriarchal sage for books of all sorts, heavy and light, solemn and trivial, thoughtful and frivolous.

He read novels with the greatest avidity, and none was too trivial or light for him to read, appraise, and if need be ridicule. From the heaviest tome of theological lore he could turn to a novel by Marie Corelli about a sentimental lady-hero who ended with suicide through sheer metaphysical pessimism and whom, Dr. Schechter would say thereafter with a twinkle, he didn't blame a bit. Cambridge University had the right to receive all books copyrighted, and it was once jestingly proposed to make Dr. Schechter Reader in Fiction at the University of Cambridge. He was an expert in knowledge of all aspects of the American Civil War, and was a profound student especially of the letters and conversations of Abraham Lincoln, for whom he cherished a deep love. His studies in American literature gave him, even before he came to this country, a sort of prophetic sympathy with American ideals.

When he decided to come to America in 1890 to take the place left vacant by the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais as President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in this city, it was at the earnest call of the leaders of American Judaism, and to the deep regret of countless friends and admirers in England. Elaborate testimonials were presented to him by the University of Cambridge, and by the Jewish community of London at a banquet at which Lord Rothschild presided. His coming here shifted the centre of gravity of American Judaism to this city, and the seminary here increased the number of its students fourfold in the first five years of his presidency. He came into close personal touch with the students, almost as an elder brother rather than as a theological preceptor; and he succeeded in impressing upon the principles of the seminary his own keen, vigorous, honest, and withal kindly personality. Very frequently, with a genial twinkle, he would bring home to his students a sharp and smiling reminder that they were more, even over and above men of the cloth, and that life was of even greater importance than theology, and that neither could go without the other.

His conversation sparkled with rich epigrams, and trenchant ones, too. He was a teacher of ministers and men of peace, but one of the best and keenest of fighters in any cause he espoused, frankly and joyfully more like a lion than a lamb.

Yet, though stanchly a partisan, proud of and in love with his prejudices, he was ever able to see and recognize and espouse the good in an opponent's cause. In American Judaism, especially in the latter years of his activities here, he acted as an earnest peacemaker and counselor of harmony in what he considered the wider interests of the great American Israel he visioned. In the recent monumental translation of the Bible from Hebrew into English, participated in by leaders of his seminary and of the Hebrew Union College, the citadel of reform Judaism in this country, his vast scholarship as well as his kindly wisdom in helping real co-operation proved of inestimable service.

A Leader in American Zionism.

Dr. Schechter was one of the leaders in American Zionism, and his seminary was the centre in this country of the spiritual Zionism expressed by Asher Ginsburg (Achad Ha'am). He emphasized always, however, the necessity of guarding, even above a political nationalism of Jews in their ancient home, the religious nationalism of Jews throughout the world. In his ideal of Judaism, as in all things, he always opposed what he considered the only real vulgarity—an attempt to ape or imitate slavishly something one was not. He was equally opposed, however, to chauvinism or cant or blind bigotry of any sort.

Dr. Schechter, despite his alert vigor and powerful intellectual activity, was in many ways gentle and helpless as a child. He enjoyed his helplessness even as he did his strength, relying in all matters appertaining to the business of getting through life and its social and conventional intricacies upon his wife, a brilliant and gifted woman whom, as Mathilda Roth of Breslau, he married in 1887. He loved the free air and sunlight, and he often told his wife and children that when he died he wished to have no blinds or curtains drawn to shut out the light, nor mourning black to darken it. It was his particular request that, in accordance with old Jewish custom, no flowers should be sent to his funeral, a request which his family wish to convey to all his friends.

Dr. Schechter left his widow and three children, Mrs. Morris Alexander, of Cape Town, South Africa; Frank Schechter, and Miss Amy Schechter.

TRIBUTES TO HIS GENIUS.

Dr. Butler, Louis Marshall, J. H. Schiff, and Others Eulogize Leader.

Men in many walks of life, both Jews and Gentiles, joined yesterday in paying high tribute to Dr. Schechter.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, had not heard of Dr. Schechter's death when he arrived at his home from Boston last night. He said:

"I am shocked indeed to learn of the death of Dr. Schechter. He was a great scholar and a good man, one whose loss will be severely felt throughout this country and England especially. He was a man of very impressive appearance, of fine Jewish type, and would be recognized anywhere in the world as the pre-eminent scholar and man of learning that he was."

Louis Marshall's Appreciation.

Louis Marshall, who was closely associated with Dr. Schechter, was deeply affected when told of the scholar's death. Asked to express an appreciation of his friend's character, Mr. Marshall said:

"It is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Solomon Schechter was one of the world's greatest scholars. His range of information was astounding, his knowledge accurate and comprehensive, his memory tenacious, and his power of assimilation a source of never-failing admiration. He was the master of every subject which aroused his interest, whether it related to philology, history, or theology. He was not only a genius in the editing of ancient texts, but he likewise possessed a rare imagination, which enabled him to project himself into any era of history and any phase of human thought.

"His explorations into the famous Genizah of Cairo have resulted in the development of an entire literature. He not only was himself steeped in erudition, but he had the capacity of inspiring others to delve within recesses.

"Before he came to the United States he was an authority on the ante-bellum period of our history. I doubt whether anybody has more thoroughly appreciated the mysticism of Lincoln than he.

"He was one of the great forces in Judaism. Though a pronounced conservative, he had the love and respect of all Jews, of every shade of thought, because of his admitted sincerity, his enthusiasm, and his admirable human traits.

"He was a builder, possessing marked constructive ability. He reorganized the Jewish Theological Seminary of America from a feeble institution into the most important of its kind in Jewry. He gathered around him a band of devoted disciples, whom he has filled with his spirit. His personality was magnetic. However men may have differed with him, he never aroused their animosity. He was blessed with genial wit and a profound sense of humor.

"His literary style possessed extraordinary distinction, when one remembers that he was a Rumanian by birth and was somewhat advanced in years before he had an opportunity to become familiar with the English language. His essays and addresses rank with the best of their kind.

"It is impossible for me to appreciate that this great and good man has gone from among us. His friends and admirers have, however, this satisfaction that upon the foundations which he has reared will rise an imperishable structure."

A Great Jew, Says Jacob H. Schiff.

Jacob H. Schiff was told of Dr. Schechter's death by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES as he was leaving the offices of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. yesterday afternoon. Mr. Schiff was so overcome at first that he could say nothing. After an effort he said:

"This is a shock to me, and I am hardly prepared now to speak of the man who was so very near to me. He was not only one of the greatest scholars of our age, but a genuine friend and a great Jew. His influence, appreciated by believer and unbeliever by Jew and Gentile, was unlimited. His renown will become even greater as the years roll on and his fame is sure to live into coming centuries.

"I feel that personally I have lost a friend whom I shall miss as long as I live myself."

The Rev. Dr. Charles R. Gillett, Secretary of the Union Theological Seminary, said:

"It is a sad blow to me to hear of the death of Dr. Schechter. He was one who was held in the highest esteem, both as a scholar and as a man. Gentiles as well as Jews profited by the fruits of his wisdom."

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Fagnani of the Faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, paid this tribute to Dr. Schechter:

"At this time it is impossible for me to say all I feel in regard to the debt we owe Dr. Schechter. He was a man of great learning and one of the most prominent scholars the Jewish Church of our times has produced."

Dr. John H. Finley's Eulogy.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education and President of the University of the State of New York, said in Albany:

"Dr. Solomon Schechter brought both in his personality and in his scholarship a real constitution to the life of New York City and of the United States. He enlarged the richest possessions of the world by his discoveries in the field of Hebrew, especially in the wisdom literatures of that language. His massive head was such as an artist might have used to represent Jove or one of the ancient prophets. No one who saw him among scholars of America when he received the honorary degree from Harvard University a few years ago will ever forget his impressive appearance. But my most admiring memory of him is as he sat among his theological pupils at their annual commencements. His going is a great loss to his adopted city, State, and country, to which he has brought so much honor. He was a noble immigrant."

"A Great Thinker," Dr. Cyrus Adler.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 19.—Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, was much grieved by the news of Dr. Solomon Schecter's death.

"Dr. Schechter and I were friends for more than twenty-five years," he said, "and I considered him the greatest Jewish scholar of his generation, and the one towering personality among all the Jews now resident in America. He was a great thinker, a great scholar, a great leader, and the most lovable of men. In all the years of our friendship, we never had a difference.

"His most notable scientific discovery was the great find of the Hebrew treasures in the so-called Genizah at Cairo, Egypt, which was the greatest single discovery in ancient manuscripts that has ever been made by one man. It was he who discovered the lost original of the Hebrew text of Ecclesiasticus."

Dr. Kaufman Kohler's Tribute.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 19.—The news of the death of Dr. Solomon Schechter of New York was received with deeply felt regret here.

"His death comes as a bitter shock to me, for it was barely two weeks ago that we worked together on a new translation of the Bible," said Dr. Kaufman Kohler, President of the Hebrew Union College.

"His loss will be felt all over the American Jewry and throughout the entire learned world. Dr. Schechter was one of the leading Jewish scholars and a man of exceeding powerful personality, of original research and of extensive erudition. He was especially familiar with the rabbinical literature, as few are. I feel that he cannot be replaced because his position was one of far reaching importance and influence. The New York Seminary has lost, in Dr. Schechter, the father, founder and leading spirit, and his death will create a void that cannot be filled.

IDA CAJATTI MAKES DEBUT AS MUSETTA

New Italian Soprano Displays Vivacity in "La Boheme" at the Metropolitan.

NEW CONDUCTOR APPEARS

Gaetano Bavagnoli's Debut Is Also a Feature—Caruso Resumes His Puccini Style of Singing.

Rodolfo	Enrico Caruso
Schaunard	Riccardo Tegani
Benoit	Robert Leonhardt
Mimi	Frances Alda
Parpignol	Pietro Audisio
Marcello	Antonio Scotti
Colline	Andres de Segurola
Alcindoro	Robert Leonhardt
Musetta	Ida Cajatti
Sergente	Vincenzo Reschiglian

Conductor, Gaetano Bavagnoli.

Joy was unconfined at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening; and there was no need to consider the oppressing tragedies of Biblical Hebrews or usurping Russian Czars or prehistoric Teutons; for Puccini's "La Boheme" was given, and Mr. Caruso sang, and there was an abundance of liveliness and high spirits and pathos and tears near the surface, as expressed through and adorned by Puccini's music. All this was heard and seen and apparently enjoyed by a very large audience, such as naturally befitted the occasion. The performance aroused an appropriate amount of enthusiasm, for it had the qualities that please, though it was not one of the best that stand in the records of the Metropolitan Opera House.

There were features in it that piqued curiosity and had the taste of novelty. There was a new conductor, Gaetano Bavagnoli, who will have charge of a proportion of the Italian operas in the season, and a new Italian soprano, Miss Ida Cajatti, who took the part of Musetta. She showed a suitable vivacity and an apparent familiarity with the demands of her part and with the surroundings in which she found herself. But her voice did not commend itself to tastes formed on the standards of the Metropolitan, either in its quality or in the style of singing in which she indulged. It sounded last evening somewhat hard, and she sang with a continuous tremolo and without continuous adhesion to the pitch. It is possible that the nervousness of her first appearance before this audience may have prevented her from showing her voice to the best advantage, and there is always room for hope that a newcomer may find herself later.

Mr. Bavagnoli conducted with plenty of spirit, with routine and not without authority; but it did not seem as if he made the orchestral part count for as much in the way of color and brilliancy as it has been made to do.

Mr. Caruso resumed his Puccini style of singing in this performance and dwelt lovingly on high tones and portamentos and gave forth an abundance of tone. But the brilliancy and penetration of his voice were hardly more than they were on the opening night. Mme. Alda sang certain passages exceptionally well; the air at the end of the first act with real beauty of sustained tone. Mr. Scotti's Marcello has lost none of the excellent qualities it has shown for so many years, and he was in excellent condition vocally.

Mrs. Emma Cable Dies at 101 Years

Mrs. Emma Cable, widow of Stephen Cable, who died in his eighty-seventh year, died on Thursday at her home in Paramus, N. J., in her 102d year. She was born in Hempstead, L. I., and lived in this city during the early years of her life. Fifty years ago she removed to Allendale, N. Y., and five years ago to Paramus. Her son, R. B. Cable of Ridgewood, N. J., attributes her long life to the fact that she lived out of doors as much as possible.

Capt. Robert S. Thomas to Marry.

Captain Robert Spencer Thomas of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Miss Eleanor Blythe Marshall, daughter of Edward Hayes Marshall of Connellsville, Penn., are to be married the latter part of this month. Captain Thomas is a graduate of West Point and is at present on duty as an Inspector-Instructor with the engineers of the New York National Guard. He is one of the noted horsemen in the army and a winner at many of the horse shows.

Luncheon to Junior Colonial Dames.

Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris will give a luncheon today at Bella Vista, her home at Yonkers, N. Y., to the members of the Junior Colonial Dames of America. After luncheon a visit will be paid to Philipse Manor. This will be the first meeting of the season.

Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius is Chairman, Miss Charlotte Delafield, Treasurer, and Mrs. Morris, Secretary, of the organization.

Among the young people at the luncheon will be the Misses Mary and Margaret Haskell, Constance Chappell, Isabel Stettinius, Frances Riker, Elisabeth Haldane, Kate Cheesman, Elise and Mary Francke, Angela Moore, and Margaret Montgomery.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Janet Percy Dana, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, and Dr. Warfield T. Longcope of Baltimore, Md., whose engagement was announced a short time ago, is to take place on Dec. 2, at the Dana home, 1 Fifth Avenue. The wedding is to be quiet and only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends are to attend. Dr. Longcope is Professor of Medicine in Columbia University, and is connected with the Presbyterian Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Flagg of 100 East Fortieth Street, are to give a large dinner on Dec. 16 for Miss Isabel Stettinius, débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius.

Miss Blanche Potter will give a large luncheon on Jan. 18, at the New Colony Club for her débutante niece, Miss Helen Danforth Geer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer.

Mrs. Frederic Walker Lincoln will give a dinner at her residence, 9 East Eighty-first Street, on Nov. 30, for her daughter, Miss Florence Lincoln, taking her guests afterward to the first Junior Assembly.

Mrs. John D. Barrett of 24 West Seventy-first Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Adams Barrett, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at a reception at her home, to be followed by a dinner and theatre party.

The wedding of Miss Helen Cruikshank, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Cruikshank, and William Benson Davis, is to be celebrated this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, 265 West Eighty-first Street.

DAVID HOCHSTEIN'S RECITAL

Excellent Violin Playing by a Young American in Aeolian Hall.

David Hochstein, a young American violinist, who, entirely unknown to the musical public, made a most favorable impression at his first appearance here last season, and gave promise of even better things, appeared again in Aeolian Hall last evening. He still continues to keep the promise implied in his first public attempt, and showed himself last evening to be a most artistic and thoroughly satisfying violinist.

There are men of much greater reputation from abroad who might learn of this young man several things of importance, and whose artistic doings are of less merit than his. He played last evening Bruch's second concerto in D minor, Mozart's concerto in A major, and a group of minor pieces some not widely known, as an air and a Valse Caprice by Nandor Zsolt, a "Pirouette" by Glazounow, "Prater Reigen," by Frank Rudinski, and Bohemian dances by Sevcik.

Mr. Hochstein's beautiful and pure tone, his finished technique, and his dignified and finely poised style are such as mark an artist of high accomplishment. There are not many who can deliver Bruch's concerto in a nobler or more commanding fashion than he did. A little warmer temperament is one of the things that would hasten Mr. Hochstein's arrival at a wider recognition.

Miss Eleanor Marquand Introduced.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 19.—Professor and Mrs. Alan Marquand presented their daughter, Miss Eleanor Marquand, to society this afternoon. The guests numbered 200 or more. Guernsey Hall, the home of Professor Marquand, was decorated for the dinner dance tonight, at which the younger set held sway. President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University was present, as were nearly all the members of the faculty, and a representation from the student body. Assisting Miss Marquand in receiving were the Misses Marion Dinsmore, Madeleine Carey, Natalie Wood, Adelaide Landon, Helen Green, Mildred Mitchell and Mary Opdyke, all débutantes of the season.

Passengers for Havre.

The French liner Espagne sailing today for Havre will have among her cabin passengers:

T. D. Boal, Mrs. Marie L. Blondel, Hermann Bloch, Mrs. M. M. Carter, Carlisle J. Gleason, Paul B. Gerli, L. de Koven, Gaston Leonard, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Mrs. Gilbert Miller, George McJenny, Miss May R. Potter, Thomas Plummer, Mrs. Rose Planet, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Petit, Mrs. Junia Rosenbaum, Charles Simones, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Smaltke, Mrs. Skelton-Starill, Charles G. Thorne, George Warren, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Veditz, Pierre Vidal, Miss Elise Vandevelve, Mrs. B. A. Whitney, G. F. Vingut, and Jean de Zaldo.

Joseph Cohen.

Joseph Cohen, prominent in Masonic and political circles in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and for many years a leading poultry dealer in West Washington Market, died on Tuesday on a train at Trinidad, Col., where he had gone for his health. Mr. Cohen was 68 years old. He was President of the Greater New York Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association, a former President of Brooklyn City and Kings County Lodges, O. B. A., and ex-Deputy Grand Master of the I. O. B. A. Mr. Cohen was a member of the Seneca Club and of Marshall Lodge, No. 848, F. and A. M. He left a widow, a daughter, and four sons. His home was at 200 Penn Street, Brooklyn.

Edward L. King.

Edward L. King, senior member of the real estate firm of Edward L. King & Co., 10 Wall Street, died yesterday at his home, 840 West End Avenue, in his forty-third year. For nearly thirty years he had been in the real estate business here, and was a former Secretary for many years of the Real Estate Board of New York, and later a member of the Board of Governors. Mr. King was a member of the New York Athletic Club and a veteran of the Naval Militia, Second Division. His wife survives him.

Dr. Valentine Browne.

Dr. Valentine Browne, former Health Officer and School Trustee of Yonkers, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday at his home, 12 Amackassin Terrace. He had suffered from angina pectoris for less than a week. Born in Ireland on Sept. 20, 1853, Dr. Browne came to New York City when 14 years old. He remained in New York until 1876, when he moved to Yonkers. His wife, who was Miss Frances O'Reilly of Manhattan, and four children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

STEPHEN FREDERICK PEET, for thirty years a salesman for Wood & Gelick, Past Regent of Pro-Patria Council, Royal Arcanum, and a member of Columbia Council, L. A., died from apoplexy on Wednesday at his home, 320 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 70 years. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MONDS, 69 years old, a native of England and wife of Crawford Monds, died Saturday at her home, 415 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL WINDRUM, an employe of Ledew & Co. of Glen Cove, L. I., for forty-five years, died from paralysis on Thursday at his home, 663 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in his 71st years. He left three sons and a daughter.

ADOLPH M. DROSTE, a member of the firm of Droste & Co. of 9 Wallabout Market and of the Wallabout Marketmen's Association, died from Bright's disease on Thursday at his home, 188 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GRANT, widow of Alson Grant, a retired grocer, died on Wednesday at her home, 254 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mrs. Grant was born in New Nottingham, England, and was active in church and fraternal work in Brooklyn. She was the organizer and the first Matron of Magnolia Chapter, O. E. S., and a member of Bethany Chapel, on the Clifton Avenue Congregational Church and the James M. E. Church.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, a traveling salesman, is dead from heart disease at his home, 793 Sixty-first Street, South Brooklyn, leaving a widow and two sons.

Mrs. MARY ANNA ZIMMER, wife of Jacob Zimmer, a retired butcher, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 183 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Zimmer was 70 years old and had lived in the house in which she died all her lifetime. Besides her husband, she left five sons and three daughters.

Mrs. JANE M. MICHEL, wife of David M. Michel, a real estate operator of Manhattan, died at her home, 481 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 40 years.

JAMES M. LENNON, who was retired two years ago on a pension from the banking firm of Maitland, Coppell & Co., after fifty-six years' service, died at his home, 804 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Mr. Lennon was a Director of the Equitable Building and Loan Association and for twenty-five years the Treasurer. He was 72 years old.

Mrs. CLAUDE M. JOHNSON, formerly of this city, died on Thursday in a sanitarium at Lexington, Ky. Her husband was representative of F. S. Moe & Co. in London for many years. Her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Johns, was the ward of Robert Hoe, and sued the Hoe estate, later receiving $200,000 when the case was compromised.

PHILIP ECKEL, a carriage manufacturer until he retired several years ago, died on Thursday at his home in East Orange, N. J.

WILLIAM DAVID LENT, a retired merchant and a member of one of this city's oldest families, which settled in this State in 1657, died on Wednesday at his home, 2,025 Broadway, in his seventy-ninth year.

GEORGE ADLINGTON, Sr., Building Superintendent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of this city for many years, died yesterday at his home in Corona, L. I., in his sixty-first year.

Dr. THOMAS CLARK TREADWELL, formerly a dentist in this city, died on Thursday at his home in Stoneham, Mass., in his fifty-third year.

HENRY P. LEWIS, Clerk of the Jefferson Market Court for the last year, died yesterday at his home, 401 Audubon Avenue, in his forty-sixth year. He was born in Rochester and in 1907 was appointed Clerk of the first Night Court.

MARSHALL J. CORBETT of Corbettsville, N. Y., and formerly of Brooklyn, head of the Custom House brokerage firm of M. J. Corbett & Co., 24 State Street, died suddenly in Texas on Thursday. He was an Examiner and later an Assistant Appraiser in the United States Public Stores for a number of years, leaving his Federal position to found the firm bearing his name.

Mrs. ANNA KINKEAD WARFIELD, wife of Benjamin B. Warfield, Professor of Didactic and Polemical Theology at Princeton Theological Seminary, died yesterday at her home in Princeton, N. J., in her sixty-fourth year.

GEORGE BERRY, a reporter of the New York City News Association, died yesterday at his home, 24 Chapel Street, in his thirty-second year.

REUBEN MACFARLAN, former Mayor of Hawthorne, N. J., and for many years a prominent silk merchant of Paterson, died at his home in Hawthorne yesterday. He was born in New York City Nov. 21, 1838, and had lived in Hawthorne since 1871.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

KRAM.—Nov. 15, 26 East 117th St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Kram, a son.

Engaged.

ABRAMSON—KOTTLER.—Sarah Kottler to Elias Abramson.

LEVY—BRUMMER.—Beatrice P. Brummer to William A. Levy.

MARCUS—HERTZ.—Mildred Hertz to Harry Marcus.

MOSES—ROSENBLUM.—Madeline Rosenblum to Melvin J. Moses.

ROSENBAUM — BLUMBERG. — Gertrude Blumberg to Walter Rosenbaum.

SCHWALBE—KLEIN.—Pauline C. Klein to Charles Schwalbe.

WALDECK—FINK.—Sophie Fink to Carl C. Waldeck.

Married

ROGERS—BRYAN.—Thursday, Nov. 18, at the Naval Academy Chapel, by the Rev. H. H. Clark, assisted by Chaplain S. K. Evans, Margaret Bemiss, daughter of Pay Inspector Samuel Bryan, U. S. N., and Mrs. Bryan, to William Coleman Rogers.

VAN VLIET—BROWN.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brown announce the marriage of their daughter, Anne Rogers Brown, to Edward Newton Van Vliet, on Nov. 18, 1915.

LEVY—ABRAMS.—Nov. 14, Lillian Abrams to Arthur Levy.

Brooklyn.

PETERSEN—DOW.—Nov. 17, Jessie V. Dow to Theodore H. Petersen.

ROBINSON—POWELL.—Nov. 18, Emma L. Powell to Clinton P. Robinson.

ZOEBISCH—SHEARMAN.—Nov. 17, Caroline C. Shearman to Fred T. Zoebisch.

Long Island.

BOND—PINE.—Nov. 18, Glen Cove, Gertrude Pine to Percival E. Bond.

Died

ALLEN.—At her home, 273 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Nov. 19, Isabella Conning, widow of Henry C. Allen, aged 75 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOARDMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1915, at her late residence, 40 West 53d St., Georgina Gertrude Boardman, wife of Albert B. Boardman, and mother of Cecil McLean and Philip W. Boardman. Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Av. and 53d St., on Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

BROWNE.—On Friday, Nov. 19, 1915, Dr. Valentine Browne, beloved husband of the late Frances O'Reilly, at his residence, 12 Amackassin Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral on Monday, Nov. 22, from St. Mary's Church, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BUCHANAN.—On Nov. 18 John Buchanan, beloved husband of the late Ella Buchanan. Funeral from his late residence, 56 West 54th St., Monday, Nov. 22, 9:30 A. M., thence St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a mass of requiem will be offered at 10 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—On 11th month, 19th, at her residence, 45 Dominick St., Adelia A. Carpenter, in the 87th year of her age. Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Purchase, N. Y., on 2d day, 11th month, 21st, at 2:30 P. M. Train from Grand Central Station at 12:48 P. M. will be met by carriages at White Plains.

CASS.—Frederick, on Nov. 18, in his 76th year. Funeral services at his late residence, The Rockingham, Broadway and 56th St., on Monday, Nov. 22, at 2 P. M.

COLLINS.—At 1,073 New York Av., Brooklyn, Nov. 19, Agnes Kirk, beloved wife of Walter Bentley Collins. Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment Scranton, Penn., Tuesday.

CORBETT.—Marshall J., of Brooklyn and Corbettsville, Broome County, N. Y., suddenly on Thursday, Nov. 18, 1915. Funeral Conklin, N. Y., Monday at noon. London, Paris, and Berlin papers please copy.

COX.—On Nov. 18, 1915, Ann Cox, in her 86th year, widow of Christopher Cox, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Rosanna Nolan, 487 West 22d St.

DENKER.—Diedrich, entered into rest on Friday, Nov. 19, 1915, in his 55th year. Notice of funeral later.

DROSTE.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, 1915, in his 54th year, Adolph M., beloved husband of Emma Baldwin. Funeral service from his late residence, 188 Hewes St., Brooklyn, Saturday, 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

ERBECK.—At Deep River, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1915, Albert, aged 57 years, beloved husband of Clara Erbeck, late of the Wilhelmina Cottage, Rockaway Park, L. I. Relatives and friends, also Architect Lodge No. 619, F. & A. M., of New York, are respectfully invited to attend funeral from Undertaker Charles Hoffmann & Co.'s Mortuary Chapel, 109-115

HIGH CARGO RATES HURT EXPORT TRADE

Excessive Terms Advance Cost of American Coal in Spain from $6 a Ton to $20.

BUSINESS GOES TO ENGLAND

Experts See Some Natural Causes at Work to Lessen the Congestion of Freight in America.

The international significance of the congestion of freight on the railways entering the Port of New York was indicated yesterday by C. William A. Veditz, Commercial Attaché at Paris and Madrid for the United States Department of Commerce. He pointed out that because the railway lines were clogged with freight awaiting shipment the demand for ocean vessels had become more urgent than ever before, and that consequently ocean freight rates continued to rise to unprecedented figures.

"As a consequence," he said, "bulky things like coal can't stand the freight rate. In normal times it costs 10 to 12 shillings per ton to carry coal from American Atlantic seaports to Barcelona. Now the price is nearly 70 shillings. Since bituminous coal sells for about $3 a ton at the Atlantic seaport, the high freight makes it cost nearly $20 wholesale, delivered in Spain. This, of course, hurts the coal traffic, as coal can be obtained cheaper from England, even though the cost of coal is higher there. With such high rates of transportation bulky articles of low value cannot move.

"I can see relief in sight, however, from three different causes. In the first place, the bulk of the grain traffic will soon be out of the way. In the second place, many of the contracts for munitions call for delivery during or before the month of February. With the filling of these contracts a considerable bulk of the traffic will be cleared away.

Europe May Get Our Coal.

"Lastly, natural causes always cause a decline in freight rates around March, and this will enable more of the bulky material of low value to move. These circumstances, combined perhaps with others, will make it possible to ship coal again to Spain on a large scale. If this freight problem can be solved, I am sure we will sell 1,000,000 tons of coal to Spain and 5,000,000 tons to France before next July."

Since the freight congestion around New York became very acute, Dr. John Franklin Crowell, Executive Officer of the New York Chamber of Commerce, who has been a lecturer on international trade, and who is the author of "International Commerce of the United States," has been studying the traffic problem which now confronts the United States. In regard to the blocking of traffic coming to the Port of New York he said yesterday:

"Freight congestion at New York is but one of the phases of the larger international traffic problem, including both inland and maritime trade activities. Congestion in seaboard ports is no more than was to be expected under the circumstances.

"The enormous wheat crop of North America, making this country the chief surplus source of supply to the extent of fully 650,000,000 bushels, has in large part to be moved through the North Atlantic ports. The peak of the load falls to the months beginning with October and ending with December."

Freight is Piling Up.

Dr. Crowell then pointed out that at the four ports of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston 52,447,763 bushels of flour and grain were received during the month of October, and that 33,954,318 bushels were exported during that month, leaving 18,493,455 still on hand on Nov. 1. These figures did not take into account the flour and grain that was en route stalled in freight cars along the line. He also pointed out that to some extent the congestion was caused by the inability of Galveston to handle as much as usual. During the month of October last year Galveston exported 4,853,000 bushels of grain, but this year during the same month only 3,089,800 bushels were exported from that port.

"The provisions trade and the movement of horses and mules for export has been more than ordinarily heavy," continued Dr. Crowell. "Considerably more than 500,000 head of horses and mules have entered into the outgoing movement since the beginning of the war. This does not take into account at all the great increase in the availability of war materials represented in the enormous credits with which the financial community is familiar. Moreover, the efforts to stimulate trade in South and Central America have begun to bear fruit, and add to the congestion of freight tonnage which the railroads have had to move.

Railroads Need Money.

"The favorable weather of the current Autumn has been of great advantage to traffic operation. Under other circumstances conditions would have been far worse than they are now. Had there been heavy and continuous rains, or if the Winter had set in much earlier than normal, the railroads would have been seriously hampered in the rate of the movement of their trains and in the handling of their freight at terminals.

"By way of relief, the lake season of navigation is near the close, so that the congestion at the lower lake ports from the freight movement east to the seaboard is not likely to become more acute. The most unsatisfactory aspect of the whole situation is the persistence with which shippers and receivers of freight impose upon the railroads the storing and warehousing of their consignments by not loading and unloading promptly."

The railroads have not been disposed to spend money for improvements that they could get along without, and the present heavy movement of freight is finding them handicapped. They say that the situation was foreseen, and that the improvements would have been made had their credit been sufficiently good to enable them to finance the work. The trouble was anticipated by James J. Hill years ago, when he supported an argument for higher rates with a prediction of serious congestion at terminals unless the roads were treated more liberally. Just now such lines as the Pennsylvania, New Haven, Jersey Central, and Baltimore & Ohio are moving their traffic in a satisfactory manner until it approaches the seaboard. There it begins to back up on the companies, owing to the loss in time in getting export freight from cars to lighters, and from the lighters to the vessels. As one executive described it, "No matter how large the bottle, you can't pour the water out faster than the neck will release it."

The Government-owned Panama line sent out this notice yesterday:

"As sufficient cargo has been shut out of the steamship Colon, this date, to load the steamship Advance, scheduled to leave on the 26th inst., shippers are respectfully informed that no further cargo will be accepted at our pier, No. 67, North River, until same has been engaged through this office and an order for delivery obtained.

"A. E. PATERSON,
"Freight Agent."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Cases Before the Reappraisement Division.

Bamboo baskets, vases, and other articles were held yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers to be subject to a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood. The Collector was reversed in returning the goods at 25 per cent. as baskets. The importers included Ignaz Strauss & Co., A. A. Vantine & Co. and the China-American Importing Company, all of this city.

Disputes over the values at which laces, silks, and cotton goods should be allowed to enter were settled by the Reappraisement Division. Cuffs, collars, and insertions from W. J. Malhame, Rapallo, Italy, attracted the attention of the customs officials when arriving at this port. The local importers of the goods raised values above invoice prices when making entry, but the Appraiser's Office added still further to what was regarded as correct foreign market value and took duty on that basis at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem. After reviewing the evidence Judge Cooper held that the entered values were correct, thus sustaining the claims of the importers.

Silk netting described as "Alencon, 20,506,180 c-m," was entered at 2.40, and advanced by Judge Howell to 2.80 francs per meter. The goods were manufactured by G. Combier & Co. of Lyons. The same General Appraiser decided that silk taffetas from Eschwege & Co., Paris, were properly entered by the New York connections of the French firm at 8.25 francs per meter. The appraising officers were reversed in exacting duty on a higher basis. It was decided that pongee silks shipped to this country by Jansen & Pretzfeld of Chefoo must stand duty at 13.30 Chefoo taels per piece, instead of 11.30 Chefoo taels, as entered at the Custom House. New York importers challenged the values put by the Appraiser of the Port on cotton goods from Charles Semon & Co., Bradford. The importers entered 54-inch Sol Venetian black fabrics at 20¼ pence per yard, and 54-inch Pacific Venetian colored cloth at 19¼ pence a yard. As these values did not correspond with information in the possession of Appraiser Teague, higher levels for duty were imposed. Judge Sullivan held that the Sol Venetian cloth was entered at the proper figure, but advanced the other cloth one penny a yard.

Cutch used for tanning was held not to be a "dyewood extract" within the meaning of the tariff. The case up for decision was that of Charles H. Demarest. The importer claimed free entry under the provision for "extracts or like or wood used for tanning." Judge McClelland held the claim well founded, and reversed the Collector in taking duty at seven-eighths of 1 cent a pound.

Brewers in Bankruptcy.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—The Schalk Brewing Company today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving liabilities at $75,000 and assets $191,800. The course taken is adopted, it is stated, to protect all creditors.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder Sat.; moderate westerly winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. to s. w. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate westerly winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light, variable winds.

West. Tex., Okla., and Ark.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ten. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Ohio—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., with snow flurries along Lake Erie; fresh s. w. to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow flurries Sat. Sun., cloudy, fresh n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow flurries Sat. and Sun.; fresh n. w. to w. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy in n., fair in s. Sat. and Sun.; warmer in e.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer in e. and s. Sat.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; probably rain or snow in n.; moderate temperature.

Minn.—Cloudy Sat., with probably snow flurries in n.; Sunday, fair.

Iowa.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun; cooler in w. Sat.

Neb.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sun.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate temperature.

ORDERS 63 LOCOMOTIVES.

Pennsylvania Will Spend About $1,500,000 for New Engines.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19.—Contracts for the construction of sixty-three locomotives were awarded today by the Pennsylvania Company, delivery to be made as early next year as possible. The engines are known as class H-10-S, the heaviest type in use on the system, and will cost in the neighborhood of $1,500,000.

Fifty of the new locomotives will be assigned to the Pennsylvania Lines West and the remainder to the Vandalia Railroad and other subsidiary lines.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The severe storm centre over Lake Michigan has advanced to the eastward and overspread the Province of Ontario and Western New York, while the centre has passed beyond the field of observation. High winds and gales have prevailed along the Middle Atlantic Coast. A maximum velocity of seventy-two miles has been reported from New York.

While most of the precipitation has been rain, the rain has turned to snow in the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region, with temperature close to freezing.

In the South the weather has been clear, with moderate temperature.

A fresh low has appeared in the Canadian Northwest.

There will be rain Saturday in New England and snow along the Great Lakes; otherwise generally fair weather will prevail, with lower temperature in Atlantic Coast districts.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Norfolk to Eastport and on the Great Lakes.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong east to southeast, shifting to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong southwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh west.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair on coast, rain and colder in the interior Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy.

Southern New England—Probably rain and colder Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and colder Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Western New York—Rain Saturday, probably turning to snow, colder. Sunday, partly cloudy.

Northern New England—Rain and warmer Saturday. Sunday, cloudy and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	36	46	4 P. M.	42	55
6 A. M.	36	48	6 P. M.	34	58
9 A. M.	36	52	9 P. M.	37	48
12 M.	42	55	11 P. M.	35	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; that the corresponding date last year it was 39; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.60 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.30 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
2:40—176 E. 128 St.; not given.....Slight
5:10—3 Av. & 36 St. (mail auto). Postal Transfer Co.....Slight
6:45—4,401 Barnes Av.; V. Martinore..$500
7:15—229 E. 3 St.; Reinhold Cehsman..$50
9:20—147 Elizabeth St.; P. Minnetti..Slight
10:50—220 Delancey St. I. Meseher....Slight
11:20—187 St. & Cyrus Pl.; Elev. R. R. car sidetracked.....Slight

P. M.
2:20—330 Rivington St.; Harry Cohen..Slight
2:35—1,986 3 Av.; Vito Nercontt.....Slight
3:35—E'way & Walker St.; N. Y. Ry. Co.....Slight
4:30—1,416 Wash. Av.; L. Borky.....Slight
5:25—161 E. 99 St.; Henry Miller....Slight
5:35—107 2 Av.; Becky Hoffmann.....Slight
6:00—516 E. 178 St.; Mrs. Murphy.....Slight
6:00—176 E. 117 St.; Rebecca Hoffman..Slight
6:15—221 W. 38 St.; Joseph Dano.....Slight
7:20—13-15 W. 20 St.; Deutchman & Bros.....Slight
9:15—525 Canal St.; Emanuel Brito.....$200
11:20—406 E. 8 St.; Rosenberg & Pedopitz..$50

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Patrolmen promoted to Sergeants are transferred and assigned as indicated: 5 P. M., Nov. 18, F. Palmer, 89 to 22, assigned to motor cycle duty; discon. F. W. Voelbel, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A to 276, W. Rogers, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A to 17. B. Gulager, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C to 17.

Transfers and Assignments, 8 A. M., Nov. 19: Lieuts. J. J. Donovan, 147 to 158. From 163 to precincts indicated: G. B. Starkey, 147; A. J. Kiernan, 153; J. Walsh, 147; A. L. Stewart, 157.

Sergts.: G. A. Heineck, 17 to 161; J. J. Reilly, 17 to 165; C. B. H. Zeeck, 22 to 163; C. B. Burns and S. Minion, 161 to 163; P. Quade, 165 to 163; J. E. Nelson, 274 to 161. Patrol. J. J. Romer, 2 to 163. Eug. Bruggemann, 81 to 89, motor cycle duty. 10 P. M., Nov. 19; E. Wachner, D. B. to 143, as Act. Sergt., first kr., revoked. 4 P. M., Nov. 20.; A. L. Lombert, 10 to 161, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C. W. J. Cummings, 23 to 40, assignt. as Stat.-house Att. discontd. G. L. Petry, 33 to Comm.'s Office, Labor and License Bureau, 59 Centre St. P. F. Comerford, Sta.-house Att., 36 to 23. T. Mahoney, 40 to 36, as Sta.-house Att. J. J. Fisher, 157 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. A., J. P. Sommers, 161 to Traffic Div. Subdiv. A, L. Schmitt 274 to Comm.'s Office, Naturalization Bureau, Hall of Records.

Temporary assignments: Inspector F. A. Tierney, 8th I. D., to command 9th I. D., in addition to duty, 2 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 23; Capt. G. G. Walden, 279, to command 12th I. D., 2 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 26; Patrol. A. F. Purden, 1, to Bu. of Tel. for 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 22; Lieut. J. Marschall, 2, to 2d I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 21; J. Reilly, 12, to 4 I. D., 5:45 P. M. Nov. 18 to 4 P. M. Nov. 28. G. F. Chiquette, 63, to C. O., during Sports Squad duty, 10 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 22; G. E. Burton and R. D. West, 143, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 21; T. J. Chimmins, 143, duty in plain clothes, 3 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 22; H. C. Stapf, 160 to D. Bu., 5 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 18; to Training School from commands indicated, 14 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 22, excused from duty from 12:01 A. M. said date: P. M. Duffy, 16; W. J. Kelly, 42; P. L. Quesenbury, 148; L. S. Willigan, 163; J. M. Barber, D. B.; J. F. Smith, Traffic A; D. J. O'Sullivan, Traffic B; W. E. Voss, Bu. of Tel.; J. Kennedy, 40; P. J. Pfeiffer, 65; M. Connors, 157; G. A. Brown, D. B.; C. E. Pearce, Bu. of Tel.; T. Slattery, Traffic A; J. M. Byrnes, Traffic C.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. D. E. Reilly, 12, to 4th I. D. (temp.,) 5:45 P. M., Nov. 18.

Leaves of Absence (with full pay): Inspectors J. J. Farrell, 9 I. D. 5 days, 6 P. M. Nov. 23, to be deducted from vacation; T. J. Kelly, 12 I. D., 2 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 26, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Lieut. E. J. Hayes, 173, 1 day, 4 P. M. Nov. 24; Sergt. J. Burke, 285, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Nov. 9; Patrol. F. D. Cruger, 1 day, 8 P. M. Nov. 20; F. C. Kamine, 10, 1 day, 8 A. M. Nov. 23; F. J. Murphy, 12, 1 day, 4 P. M. Nov. 17; J. H. Palmer, 14, 1 day, 4 P. M. Nov. 22; J. A. Torney, 42, 1 day, 2 P. M. Nov. 21; C. Schweitzer, Jr., 43, 1 day, 8 A. M. Nov. 19; J. E. Driscoll, 143, 3 days, 4 P. M. Nov. 25; E. T. Leahy, 144, 3 days, 12:01 A. M. Nov. 24; J. A. Coty, 148, 1 day, 8 P. M. Nov. 18; J. T. Maguire, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M. Nov. 21; J. S. Higgins, 281, 1 day, 4 P. M. Nov. 24; J. J. Garrastoy, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 1 day, 4 P. M. Nov. 18; Prob. Patrol. E. C. W. Carlson, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Nov. 25.

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. S. Grant, 28, noon Nov. 19.

Fire Department.

Penalty imposed: Fire, 1st Gr. J. J. Hall, Eng. 55, (neglect of duty,) loss of two leaves.

Charges dismissed: Fire, 3d Gr. J. L. McCarroll, Eng. 6, (reckless driving;) Fire, 1st Gr. J. Lasky, Eng. 17, (same;) Fire, 1st Gr. D. Fodel, H. & L. 16, (reckless handling of tiller wheel.)

The following, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer, will report to Chief of Bat. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Nov. 22, at 9 A. M.—P. Riordan, No. 2, Eng. 32; J. C. Smith, Eng. 89; T. J. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 224; J. J. Dugan, Eng. 268; J. J. Jones, No. 2, H. & L. 37. At 10 A. M.—P. Kiendel, Eng. 15; J. Cahill, Eng. 35; C. H. Thompson, Eng. 86; J. V. Summers, Eng. 213; E. A. Maher, H. & L. 110. At 12 noon—J. Matthews, Eng. 37; J. E. Shields, Eng. 72; J. J. Hickey, Eng. 239; F. A. Anderson, Eng. 278; P. O'Connor, No. 1, H. & L. 31. At 2 P. M.—W. E. Lehmann, Eng. 16; J. F. Fitzgerald, No. 1, Eng. 71; V. E. Shakespeare, Eng. 158; J. D. Halloran, Eng. 280; E. Reilly, H. & L. 142. Nov. 23, at 9 A. M.—C. A. Dengel, Eng. 44; F. J. Johnson, Jr., Eng. 47; H. Kane, Eng. 237; C. L. Maher, Eng. 279; F. G. Rowe, H. & L. 15. At 10 A. M.—L. F. Riedermann, Eng. 71; P. J. Moran, Eng. 74; ——Sauerbrey, H. & L. 20; O. Kempf, H. & L. 113; J. J. Kenny, No. 1, H. & L. 135. At 12 noon—J. J. Cran, Eng. 24; C. A. Thomson, Eng. 58; F. Schneiden, No. 1, H. & L. 40; J. R. Donovan, H. & L. 78; W. Puls, H. & L. 148. At 2 P. M.—T. Geehern, H. & L., 36; C. F. Hatas, H. & L. 17; J. G. Calhoun, H. & L. 19; J. Lauenberger, Jr., H. & L. 149; J. G. Seller, Eng. 276.

Fined: Fire, 1st gr. N. Ducharme, H. & L. 112, $1, (loss of fire-alarm box key.)

Special leaves, without pay: Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Tierney, Eng. 154, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov., 20; Capt. J. B. Hughes, Eng. 151, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 20; Fire, 1st gr. C. Weber, Jr., Eng. 35, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 20; Fire, 1st gr. C. Connolly, H. & L. 38, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 30; Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Staunton, Hose 9, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 24; Fire, 1st gr. S. J. Moran, Eng. 92, 12 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 19.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES, on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.
CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
S. Hanselman, Prop'r.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front in Heart of Atlantic City.
Fireproof, open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
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TRAYMORE Largest in Atlantic City
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WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave., Near Beach.
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THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

OAK COURT HOTEL Lakewood, N. J. Now Open.
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES,
Lakewood, N. J.—Private baths; running water in all rooms. I. Woehr.

Academy House, Lakewood, N. J., 200 Monmouth Av.—Rooms, with and without baths. homelike; excellent table. George Lautensack.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Pennsylvania.
Steam Heat, Private Baths. Special rates. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

NEW YORK.

FOREST HILLS INN, FOREST HILLS, L. I. 15 MIN. HERALD SQ. $15 PER WEEK UP.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature. 243 5th Av., New York.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf. Tennis. Club House. Now open.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
Our records give indisputable proof that through our method of teaching concentration our pupils have done four years' work in one year.
The Groff-Clark School
259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
Boys' School and Office, 241 West 75th St. | Girls' School, 239 West 75th St.
Founded 1906. Thorough preparation for schools, colleges and regents in half the time taken by classic schools. Fifteen teachers, each with at least twelve years' experience. Lessons at home or school. Pupils taught how to study.
"School with an Atmosphere of Work."

Miss Conklin's SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
17th year. Booklet on request.
Removed from 7 West 42nd St. to Commercial Engineers' Building.
37 WEST 39TH STREET.

FOUNDED 1879. STERN'S SCHOOL OF
LANGUAGES
961 Madison Av., 200 W. 72d St.

SPEND THE FALL AT LENOX, MASS., where your children may keep up with their classes in the city—AT TRINITY SCHOOL.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Av., New York City. Box 125.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

PROMINENT JOBBER ready to look at new Spring silk dresses; must furnish own styles; prices from $3.50 to $10.00; quantity orders given; write for appointment. Address Box D 247 Times Downtown.

WE ARE LOOKING at Spring dresses and skirts in all materials at popular prices. 153 West 27th, 12th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING at Spring coats and suits; ready to place orders. 119-125 West 24th St., 10th floor.

JOBBER looking at Spring samples, suits, and coats of the better grade. 28 West 27th St., 7th floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted on suits and coats. Call with Spring samples, J. Buchman Co., 262 5th Av.

CONTRACTORS, ATTENTION.
Call Saturday with Spring models in silk dresses. 10th floor, 6-8 West 32d St.

FUR TRIMMED COATS
in velours, corduroys, mixtures, tebbie cheviots, white and plaid chinchillas for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St. Chel. 2198 and 8618.

3,000 FUR-TRIMMED PILE FABRIC COATS and fur trimmed cloth and mixture coats for sale at very low prices. Wholesale Dept., 4th Floor, R. Smith & Co., 52 West 14th St.

COATS on hand for immediate delivery, corduroy, Hindoo lynx, cloth, zibeline, and plush, at very low prices. G. L. G., Inc., 143 West 20th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, 300 infants' silk plush coats, satin sash quilted, $26 a dozen. A. L. Rosenfeld & Co., 40 Wooster St.

DRESS FASTENERS, Revol & Sonamor; immediate delivery. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d St. Chelsea 3975.

ESQUEMETH PLUSH COATS for immediate delivery; $12.50. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th St.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4843.

DESIRE at once jobs in ties' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co. 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 2¾@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday, 2¾@3¼ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Color Styles in Clothing.

At the present time in the clothing market there is quite a scarcity of green, and supplies of garments made up in this color have been depleted because of its popularity. For Spring, brown seems to have taken the lead, and staple grays have also been well received. The tendency in designs is running very strongly to stripes and, outside of the plain colors, very little else has been sold. Self stripes are favored by the buyers, and group stripes, as they are called, also occupy a prominent position in the demand. There are indications that a passing away of the conservative idea in designs and fancier goods are looked upon to become stronger as time goes on.

***

Prize Essays in Book Form.

The Silk Association of America has sent out to its members a booklet containing the first and second prize essays on silk which were submitted in the contest conducted by the organization. The object of the association in holding the contest was to endeavor to awaken in the silk trade the interest necessary to establish a standard classification for buying and selling raw silk. To further this work the association has prepared a blank for obtaining physical data on raw silk from the manufacturers. These reports are to be made under key numbers, thereby concealing the identity of the individuals making the returns. Only the total tabulations will be used after sufficient information has been collected to give conclusions that will be of value.

***

"Jitney" Purses a Hit.

One of the local smallwares houses has put a "jitney" purse on the market that is making a hit. It is designed for the carrying of change and tickets, and it is offered in a variety of attractive openwork designs. Some of the purses are set with colored stones, and they are offered in oxidized, silver, gold, French gray and Roman gold finishes. They are circular in shape, about two inches in diameter, have chain handles, some of which end in finger rings. The price is $2.25 a dozen. Similar purses of an irregular oval shape, about 4½ inches long, are priced at $4.25 a dozen. The same firm is offering tiny round powder boxes of Tamania shell or jade color, they being about an inch and a half across. They contain a mirror and are carried by a six-inch chain ending in a finger ring. The price at wholesale is $4 a dozen.

***

Women's Bags Selling Well.

A good business generally is reported on women's handbags, no small amount of which is being done on the so-called opera bags. These bags are of velvet, some of them being trimmed with imitation fur and some of them being fitted with small mirrors. They can be had in blue, purple, black and green, and the price set on them by one prominent wholesale house is $8.50 to $12 a dozen. Gate-top bags of the new oblong type are also favored, as are the tops themselves for the home manufacture of bags. These bags are furnished with tops in gold, silver, gun metal, and French gray finishes. Some of the tops show attractive open-work scroll effects, set with cameos, while others have fancy etched borders and are set with colored stones. Mesh bags are good also, many of them showing the new square gate top and the all-ivory top in various colors. These bags range from $12 to $42 a dozen.

***

Machine Tests Cloth Qualities.

A machine for testing the wearing qualities of cloth has been produced in Bradford, England, according to Consul A. E. Ingram, who is in that city. Relative wearing qualities of different pieces of cloth may be determined by placing them in the machine and giving them a uniform number of rubs, say 200 each. This makes it possible to compare one kind of cloth with its imitation or to compare cloth samples of the same character from different mills. In operating the machine, a piece of cloth is clamped in a rigid jaw, and passes over a rubbing surface formed by dull blades set in a cylinder. This cylinder makes one revolution clockwise, then one in the opposite direction, and this is recorded by the counter as one rub. The other end of the cloth is clamped to a roller, on which is placed a quadrant from which any number of weights can be suspended, and thus put the cloth in tension. The machine can be driven by an electric motor, and when the cloth is torn it stops automatically.

***

Gray Goods More Active.

Yesterday was one of the best days the local gray goods market has seen for two or three weeks. Not only did the buying of heavy drills and sheetings continue, but good business was reported on printcloths. Prices were firmer as a result. Most of the sheeting business was confined to 3.75s at 6 cents, 4-yard 48 squares at 5¼ cents, 4.70s at 4⅞ cents, and 5.50s at 4½ cents. In the printcloths, some good business was reported on 38½-inch 60-48s, for deliveries running into February, at 4⅛ cents, but most of the other constructions sold for delivery this side of Jan. 1. Among them were 39-inch 72-76s at 5⅝ cents and 68-72s at 5 cents, and late in the day the mills were asking 5¾ and 5¼ cents, respectively, for them. Business on 38½-inch 64-60s and 64-56s and on 27-inch 64-60s was reported at the prices given below. Closing figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s...4½c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s...4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s...4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....3¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....3½c

***

Would Like to See Snow.

There was a tendency in the local shoe trade yesterday to look on the heavy rain with a tinge of disappointment that it was not snow. Not only is snow needed to move the heavier kinds of seasonable footwear, but its coming in any sizeable quantity would release a lot of money now tied up in stocks of rubbers and other protective goods. Most of this money would doubtless find its way back to the Duane Street district in the form of additional business, and some of it might stall off threatened failures where buying has not been judicious. Because of the lack of "snappy" temperatures, the repeat orders the local trade has received on Fall shoes in the past several days have neither been over numerous or over large, but there is little complaint heard when questions regarding Spring business are asked.

***

Borrowed from Women's Wear.

Many of the novelties introduced first in women's wear have been successfully adapted to the needs of the men's wear trade. The clothing manufacturers have taken a leaf out of the book of the sister industry, and will feature the sport coat idea extensively during the coming Spring and Summer. The usual materials have been passed up, in favor of fabrics that are being used for the first time in the clothing trade. Gabardine weaves have been bought for making sport coats, and many other novelty fabrics for manufacturing garments of this sort. It is definitely settled that the sport coat will be manufactured on the general lines of the norfolk. The bright colors, that contributed a good deal toward the success of the fad in the women's wear trade, cannot be used without some modification in the men's garments, but the colors used will be radical enough for the clothing trade.

***

Insist on Dye Specifications.

There has been more or less haggling between the mill agents and the cutting-up trades as to color specifications. When present operations are over, however, and the mills actually start on the heavy-weight season, there is little doubt but that a determined stand will take the place of the wavering policy hitherto pursued. The mill must be given the assortment of colors desired by the buyers in order to get in the required dyestuffs. If these specifications are put off until the last moment, the mill may be placed in a position where it cannot find dye enough to fill the order, and the customer will be disappointed. Supplies of the necessary coloring material may be picked up at a late hour, but at such a costly price that there will be no profit in the sale of goods for the mill. By naming their colors early, the buyers will be insured against mischance in getting what they desire.

ORE SHIPS TO AID AMERICAN EXPORTS

Kennecott Copper Company Is Planning Line to Bring Metal from Mine in Chile.

TO TAKE BACK MERCHANDISE

Preparing to Divert Commerce of the Western Coast of South America Now Going to Europe.

If the plans under consideration in connection with the proposed acquisition of the Braden Copper Mines Company by the Kennecott Mines Company are carried out the Kennecott Company may play an important part in developing steamship traffic between the United States and the west coast of South America.

The direct purpose of this enlargement of the Kennecott Company, as explained yesterday by one of the principals in the transaction, is to obtain long-lived ore reserves for that company, and incidentally the operation of steamships to South America to bring the product of the Braden mine up to market, which will afford American exporters a considerable increase in the shipping facilities now available for the export of goods to Chile and elsewhere on the west South American coast.

The importance attached to the acquisition of long-lived ore reserves by the Kennecott Company arises from the fact that, while the Kennecott veins are very rich, the life of the mine as measured by the development work already done is but from four to five years. The Braden mine, on the other hand, being of entirely different character, lends itself to exploration work, which makes possible the marking out of ore reserves for a long time ahead. The life of the Braden mine, according to the spokesman, who explained the purpose of the proposed deal yesterday, is more than eighty years, on the basis of the existing 4,000-ton plant. It is proposed to increase the capacity of this plant to 10,000 tons, and for a plant of this size the ore reserves so far explored would last thirty-two years.

The possession of this property would thus afford a much longer life to the Kennecott Company were its own mine in Alaska to run out in a relatively few years. It is expected by the company that its life will be much beyond the four or five years for which supplies of copper have already been marked out, but the acquisition of a huge ore reserve is looked upon as a form of insurance against the chance of the Alaska deposit being worked out in a short time. The acquisition of the Guggenheim Exploration Company's minority interest in the Utah Copper Company, which also has a large ore reserve, it was said, is proposed for a similar reason.

The extent to which the steamship plans of the company are developed will depend, it was explained, upon the effect of the new shipping law or upon possible changes in the law, but the present purpose is to make use of the proposed shipping line to Chile to help develop our export trade to South America. Heretofore the product of the Braden mine has gone almost exclusively to Europe, but under the proposed arrangement the ships to be acquired by the Kennecott Company would bring the product direct to this country and carry back general cargoes of goods destined for South American markets.

FOREIGN DYE SUPPLY.

The Textile Alliance Not In with the Republic Corporation.

A. M. Patterson, head of the Textile Alliance, said yesterday it was not true that the alliance had given up its attempt to get supplies of German or English dyestuffs here and would join forces with the Republic Trading Corporation, a recently formed organization of importers. The alliance, he said, has not affiliated in any manner with the Republic concern, and proposes to go its own way in the matter of trying to bring in foreign colors.

While some members of the alliance may have become interested in the Republic venture, the alliance as an organization is not. Mr. Patterson also said that the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers had not executed any waivers in favor of the Republic corporation in the matter of obtaining dyestuffs. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, however, is understood to be co-operating with the Republic's officials.

One of the factors back of the newly formed trading company was authority yesterday for the statement that the Silk Association of America will co-operate with the company in the effort to get dyestuffs out of Germany. A full statement regarding the interests back of the new concern will be given out next week.

IMPORTS A LITTLE MORE.

Those at This Port Last Week in Excess of $18,000,000.

General imports here in the week ended Nov. 13 were somewhat in excess of the week before, while dry goods showed a slight decline, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. The entries for the week amounted to $18,114,399, compared with $17,996,490 in the week before, and $15,073,802 in the week before that.

Aniline color imports had a value of $3,799, while synthetic indigo was appraised at $42,356. Dyewood extract receipts were valued at $2,569, while logwood to the extent of 1,402,000 pounds, was brought in worth $9,930. Fustic imports were down to $467. Watches, jewelry, and precious stones entered at the Custom House aggregated $1,209,225. Hides and findings were reported as having a value of $1,114,701, while india rubber, manufactures and waste, totaled $1,022,002. Sugar entries were 150,234 pounds, returned at $1,407,247.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"The Transformed Mind."
8:00 P. M.—"The Real Good Tidings of the Christian Gospel."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
15-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M., Discourse; 7:30 P. M., Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., Near 6th Av.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor,
Preaches 11 A. M.—8 P. M.
Men's Bible Class at 10.
Rev. Dr. SCHAUFFLER speaks.
Friday Bible Course, 8—
"Rewards for Service."
Thanksgiving Day Service at 11 A. M.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach. 11—"The Thankful and The Thankless." 8—In response to the request of many, Dr. Goodchild announces a second series on "Little Journeys with Great Hymn Writers," "CHARLES WESLEY AND HIS HYMNS."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
Tuesday, 8 P. M., Young People's Society.
Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE WONDERFUL TRUTHS SET FORTH BY THE TABERNACLE IN THE WILDERNESS, ILLUSTRATED BY A MODEL."
8 P. M.—"IS THE DEVIL A FICTION OR A FACT? IS THE INTELLECTUAL FOOL HE WHO BELIEVES IN A PERSONAL DEVIL, OR HE WHO REFUSES TO BELIEVE?"
Friday Night, November 26th, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will answer the following questions: "DOES THE HOLY GHOST INSPIRE PERSONS TO SPEAK WITH TONGUES TODAY? IS THE PRESENT TONGUE MOVEMENT OF GOD OR THE DEVIL?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ.
Rev. Wm. N. Hubbell, 11; Rev. A. R. Petty, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
REV. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"America Gives Thanks While the World Mourns."
8 P. M.—" But if Not * * * !"
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL,
10 A. M.—Lecture by Hon. Theodore Marburg.
11 A. M.—"Being Thankful in Everything."
8 P. M.—"The Realization of God."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"America's Peril," (Thanksgiving Sermon.)
8 P. M.—"What Is a Christian?"

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th Street & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. and 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Thanksgiving Service, 11 A. M.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"Social Christianity vs. Christian Socialism."
Sunday School, 10 A. M.

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, preaches 11 A. M. 8 P. M. on the "Perils of Preparedness."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.,
preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST.
Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—" THE OUTGOINGS OF LIFE."

Ethical Culture.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE,
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

11 A. M.—Dr. FELIX ADLER, Speaker.
Subject: "The Change of Attitude Toward the Criminal."

Jewish.
BETH-EL TEMPLE,
Fifth Av. and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN.
"THE LOVE OF AMERICA."—A THANKSGIVING SERMON.

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
Carnegie Hall: Sunday at 11.
Percy MacKaye and Louise K. Anspacher, "The Drama of Our Time."
All Are Welcome.

MT. NEBO OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
2,006 Amsterdam Av., Dr. A. S. Anspacher, Ph. D., 10 A. M.—"The Trend of the Decade." Fri., 26th, 8 P. M. "A Changed Humanity."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Synagogue and the Layman."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "The New Americanism."
Monday, 11:00 A. M. sharp—Dr. Enelow on "The Religion of the Psalms."
Thursday, Nov. 25, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The War and American Ideals."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are Welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
120th Street and Lenox Avenue.
Addresses by Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris.
Sat., Nov. 20, 11—"Booker T. Washington."
Fri., 26th, 8:15—"Is Public Worship a Duty?"

Lutheran.
CHURCH Broadway at 93d St., Rev.
OF THE ADVENT WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor,
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder. Service 11.

Moravian.
FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

Methodist Episcopal.
CHELSEA, Ft. Washington Av. and 178th St. Pastor F. C. HARDING preaches 11 A. M.—"The Will to be Thankful." 8 P. M.—"Being What You Think." Vested Choir.

Dr. E. VON MACH of Harvard University speaks Sunday, 10 A. M., on "German Thoughts on Issues of War."
PARK AVENUE CHURCH, Cor. 86th St.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH,
Sixtieth Street.
REV. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. The new Gospel of the City; also 8 P. M. Men's Class, Dr. Coe; Women's Class, Miss Douglas, 3 P. M. Young People's Special Hour, 6:30 P. M. Thanksgiving Service Thursday, 11 A. M. Address by Dr. Tippy.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.
Mr. Marshall at 11 and at 8. Thanksgiving Musical Festival. Vested choir, Temple Quartette, Illus. Songs, Motion Pictures, Short Address. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Union Thanksgiving service; Bishop Luther B. Wilson will preach.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, 76th St. West of Columbus Av. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—A THANKSGIVING PRAYER.
8 P. M.—LOVE STORIES OF THE BIBLE. III.—Love's Tragedy (Samson and Delilah).

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th Street.
CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor.
8 P. M.—Address by Spencer Miller, Deputy Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., West of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Rev. Dr. C. H. Morgan.
8 P. M.—Rev. Sumner R. Vinton of Burma will give an address, illustrated by stereopticon lantern slides on "Village Life in Pagoda Land."

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., E. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

New Thought.
ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. SEARS, Speaker.

New Thought.
CHURCH OF THE NEW CIVILIZATION.
Dr. JULIA SETON, Founder.
Sunday Services 11:15 A. M.
Hotel Empire, 62d St. and Broadway.
Subject: "Highways of Success."

CLIFFORD W. CHEASLEY
lectures on Numerology (Number Vibration) every Tuesday, 8:30 P. M., 47 West 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Collection.

DIVINE SCIENCE,
Hotel Astor, 45th St. and Broadway.

Services 11 A. M.

W. John Murray, Pastor.

Subject—" THANKSGIVING."

HARRY GAZE.
"The Psychology of Thanksgiving, or Power Through Praise and Appreciation."
HOTEL MAJESTIC.

Central Park West, at 72d Street.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK,
1,999 Broadway, 68th St., Sunday, 11, "From Clay to Cosmic Consciousness."
Prolog: "Is America a Melting Pot?"

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St.
Sunday service, 11 A. M. Healing meeting, Friday, 8 P. M. Chapel and reading room open daily, 10 to 5.

LECTURE SERVICE, 11 EAST 41ST ST.,
Sunday, 11 A. M.; Subject,
"Realization and Demonstration."
Speaker, WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
Public Invited.

Mrs. CHAPIN, President of Boston Metaphysical Club, will speak at the Theatre Francais, West 44th St., near 5th Av., tomorrow at 11:15.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St., Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

SCHOOL OF
THE BUILDERS,
INCORPORATED, 1914.
150 WEST 78TH STREET.
Service Sunday afternoon at 4; also every morning except Saturday at 11.

UNITY SOCIETY, 805 MADISON AV.
Sunday, 11, Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: "Happiness: Its Place and Power."
Soloist, Mme. Bettinetti.
Even'g, Mr. Shober; subject, "Knowing God"

Pentecostal Nazarene.
PENTECOSTAL NAZARENE CHURCH, 8th Av., Corner 23d St., Mrs. I. M. JUMP, Pastor. Special—Monday, Holiness Meeting. 2:30.

Presbyterian.
A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. THANKSGIVING SERMON; 8, Concert. Choir, Lyric Male Quartet, and Hans Kronold, 'cellist. WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam Av., at 105th St.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St. at Broadway.
Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.
Thanksgiving Day Service at 10:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST.
REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., PASTOR.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Assembly's Board for Freedmen.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Thanksgiving Service Thursday at 11 A. M. Dr. Jowett will preach.
Offering for the poor of the Church.
The mid-week service will be omitted.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., pastor.
Dr. Work preaches morning and evening.
11:00 A. M.—Harvest Home Service.
8:00 P. M.—Moving Pictures, "Pilgrim's Progress."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.—Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach, 11 A. M.; Dr. MONTGOMERY at the choral service, 8 P. M. Thanksgiving Day Service and Sermon by the pastor, 11 A. M.; usual choir.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.

HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., Installation Service. Speakers: A. J. BROWN, D. D.; W. P. MERRILL, D. D., and ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.
Rev. Elliott W. Brown, D. D., Minister.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street,
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill,
{ Frank Latimer Janeway,
DR. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4.
MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH" at the 4 o'clock service.
General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock. Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, leader.
THANKSGIVING SERVICE Thursday at 11 o'clock. Dr. MERRILL will preach.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Nov. 25,) 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor HUGH BLACK, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
Broadway at 120th St.
Public lectures at 5 o'clock on "ESSENTIAL FACTORS IN A FOREIGN MISSION" by the Rev. John S. Chandler, M. A., Secretary of the American Madura Mission, India. Tuesday, Nov. 23, "EVANGELISM AND CHURCH ORGANIZATION."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner 10th Street.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. A. Lincoln Ainsburg, D. D., } Pasters.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.
CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 & 10 A. M. The Holy Communion.
11 A. M. The Holy Communion. (Italian.)
11 A. M. Preacher, Bishop Kinsman.
4 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (choral, except Monday and Saturday.)
THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 25.
8 A. M. The Holy Communion, (Brotherhood of St. Andrew Service.)
11 A. M. Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. ROBERT DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector. — Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Frederick Sill Penfield.
THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 25.
Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M.; Evening Prayer at 5 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Henry, cor. Scannel, (Duane St. Car from City Hall.)
Rev. Dr. KENNETH GUTHRIE, at 11 A. M., "Life's Delusions, Do They Blind Me?"

ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Choral Service; Schubert's The Song of Miriam.
8—Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor, "The Suppression of News at the Calumet Strike."

THANKSGIVING DAY.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services 8, 10:15, 11, and 8.
Preacher—The Rector.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
Services 8 and 10:80.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Broadway and 155th St., Rev. Dr. GATES, Vicar. —8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 4, 8.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St., EDWIN J. VAN ETTER, Rector.—8 and 11, (Mr. Whittemore;) 8 P. M., (Mr. Whittemore.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Anniversary of the choirs. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delaney, D. D.,) 4.
THANKSGIVING DAY.—Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 8, 9:30. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delaney, D. D.,) 10:45.

Protestant Episcopal.
CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
East 89th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector,
7:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 10 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion. Sermon by Rector. Service in C—King Hall. Vested Choir, Violin, 'Cello, Harp and Organ. Anthem, "Behold the Days Come,"
Woodward
Postlude, "Priere".....Franck
4 P. M.—Popular Vespers.
Prelude, "Andante Religioso".....Sinnhold
Harp Solo, "Song Without Words".....Dabez
Trio, "Andante in F".....Wheipley
Violin, 'Cello, Harp and Organ.
Organ, "Meditation".....Bobeck
Address by Rector.
Postlude, "Adoration".....Filippuoci
8 P. M. Evensong. Sermon by Rev. John Acworth. Congregational singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, Morning Prayer, Sermon, Stuart L. Tyson, D. D. 8, Evening Prayer, Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
6th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:45 P. M.—French Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. L. Kinsolving.

THANKSGIVING DAY.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Organ Recital.

CHURCH OF ZION and ST. TIMOTHY.
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8.00 A. M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector. Subject: "Music and Personality".....11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital.....7:30 P. M.
Evensong: Preacher, Rev. F. Burgess.....8:00 P. M.
Thanksgiving Day.
Holy Communion.....9:45 A. M.
Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector.....10:30 A. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 East 27th St. Service Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. WITTMEYER, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway & 10th St.
Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector.
8; 11 (Rev. Eliot White); 8 (Rector).
Thanksgiving Day Service, 11.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, LENOX AV. and 122d St.—H. P. Nichols, D. D., Rector, 8, 11 A. M., Rector. 8 P. M., Bishop Lawrence.

POPULAR VESPERS, Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St. 4 P. M. Soloists: Hans Kronold, cellist; Leo Riggs, organist. Offertoire, D Minor, Batiste; Andante, Hollmann; Concert Overture, C Major, Hollins; in the Evening, G. Marie; Magic Fire Music, Wagner. Address by Dr. Gates, "St. John's Vision of Heaven."

Protestant Episcopal,
CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00—Morning Prayer; sermon by the Rt. Rev. William Laurence, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts.
4:00—Evening Prayer, address, Rev. E. R. Bourne.

THANKSGIVING DAY:
9:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00—Morning Prayer; sermon; Rector.

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL,
COR. 5TH AV. AND 127TH ST.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR.
SUNDAY.—11 A. M., RECTOR PREACHES.
SUNDAY.—8 P. M., Rev. JOSEPH H. IVIE.
WEDNESDAY.—8 P. M., Musical Rendering of Early English Religious Compositions.
THANKSGIVING DAY.—10:30 A. M., Dr. VAN DE WATER preaches on "PACIFICISM AND PATRIOTISM."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Dickinson S. Miller.
4:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Sydney N. Ussher.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
All seats free.
KARL KOTHLAND,
Rector.
Services, 8, 11, and 8.
Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Wednesdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
8 A. M.....Holy Communion
10 A. M.....Sunday School
11 Morning Prayer and Sermon (BISHOP COURTNEY.)
12.....Holy Communion
3 P. M.....Sunday School
4. Evening Prayer and Sermon (MR. BACHMAN.)

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.
Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway. Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AVE. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11. Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4. Evensong and Address, (Rev. W. Strother Jones, D. D.)
8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.
THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE
Thursday at 11 A. M., (Rector.)

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 EAST 29TH.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 A. M.; 10:30, Eyre's Mass and Sermon; EVENSONG, 4. THANKSGIVING DAY: Services, 7, 8, 9, and 10:30.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Services 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer. Thanksgiving Day Services, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.

Reformed.
THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
11 A.M.—Paul W. Harrison, M. D., will speak.
8 P. M.—Dr. Fagg will preach.
Service on Thanksgiving Day at 10:30 A. M. Dr. Fagg will preach.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Foolishness of Preaching."
8 P. M.—"The Happy Life."
On Thanksgiving Day the congregation of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas unites with this congregation in a service in this church at 11 A. M. Rev. Malcolm James MacLeod, D. D., will preach.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST.
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "Is the War Helping or Hurting the Cause of Religion?"
Church School, 9:45 A. M.
On Thanksgiving Day this congregation unites with the congregation of the Marble Collegiate Church in a service in that church at 11 A. M. Dr. MacLeod will preach.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M. Subject: "My Great Task of Thankfulness." The choir will sing Maunder's "Song of Thanksgiving." On Thanksgiving Day the congregation of the Knox Memorial Chapel unites with this congregation in a service in this church at 11 A. M. Dr. MacLeod will preach. Music by the Knox Memorial Choral Society.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., near Amsterdam Av., PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—" FEATHERED FEET."
8 P. M.—The Rev. P. H. Pleune will preach.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Address by the Rev. James Cantine, D. D.
8 P. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach.

Socialist.
Bryant Hall, 6th Av. and 42d St., 8:30 P. M. Bouck White, Leader. Nov. 21, G. Dahly: "The Call of the Carpenter to Me."

Society of Friends.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.
FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH.
Services in English, Sundays 8 P. M.
Good Speakers. Spiritual demonstrations.
Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Theosophy.
THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject: "Man, the Eternal Pilgrim." Mrs. F. A. Ross. Inquirers welcome weekday afternoons, excepting Saturdays.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject: "Theosophy and the Woman's Movement." Miss Edith Houston. Lending Library.

CENTRAL LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY conducts a free class for beginners each Monday evening at 8:15 at 2,228 Broadway. All welcome.

Unitarian.
ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. T. R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Assoc. Rev. Dr. FRANCIS G. PEABODY of Cambridge, Mass., will preach. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th St.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach at 11 A. M., subject: "WHY I AM A PACIFIST." 8:15 P. M., Public Conference. "THE GIRL BEHIND THE MACHINE." Speakers: Miss Leonora O'Reilly and Miss Esther Packard.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven.
"MY IRRELIGION."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

United Presbyterian.
SECOND, West 172d St. and Audubon Av.
Rev. JAMES P. LYTLE, M. A.
11 A. M.—" ITS BENEFITS."
8 P. M.—" STORE HOUSES."

Universalist.
The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Right and Wrong Thinking as the Cause of Happiness or Misery," and at 4:30 P. M., "What Is Man?"
Thursday, 11 A. M., Union Thanksgiving Service with St. Andrew's M. E. Church.

Y. M. C. A.
DR. HARVEY W. WILEY,
"FOOD AND EFFICIENCY."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av. 4 P. M.

23D ST. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St.—Sunday, 3:45, Dr. J. HERMAN RANDALL, "The Realization of Human Brotherhood."

Other Services.
BOWERY MISSION,
227 Bowery.
Thirty-sixth Anniversary and Thanksgiving Celebration, Thursday, Nov. 25—
1:00 A. M., (an hour after midnight)—Bread line opens.
9:00 A. M.—Distribution of dinner baskets to poor families.
7:30 P. M.—Dinner to 1,200 homeless men.
7:45 P. M.—Meeting in auditorium. Thanksgiving family gathering. Reports from Brotherhood, Free Labor Bureau, Winners Club, Labor Settlement, and Sarah J. Bird Memorial Farm.
J. G. HALLIMOND, Superintendent.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St.—Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor, Sunday, 10:30 A. M., preaching by the Pastor; 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. JOSEPH STOKES of England.

PROCLAMATION.
HEERE YE, HUNGRIE FOLKE. On the daye of Thanksgiving, come ye wearie, feddе ones, and partake of the bountie of the RESCUE SOCIETY at yonder Meeting House in YE OLDE CHINESE THEATRE, 5-7 Doyers Street, actuallie at 2 P. M. Public Worship, 7 P. M. to Midnight.
T. J. NOONAN,
TOUN CRIER.

VESPER SERVICE, Studio Club of New York, 35 East 62d St., 5 P. M. Address, "The International Congress of Women and Its Meaning," by Miss A. Evelyn Newman. Special Music.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 238 C. Park W., Swami Bodhananda. "Whence, Why, Whither." 3 P. M.

8 P. M., "WHERE ARE THE DEAD?" Lecture giving a conclusive answer. FULTON THEATRE, 46th and Broadway. Prof. C. T. Everson, Lecturer. Seats Free.

8TH AV. MISSION, 290 8TH AV.
Sixteenth Anniversary, all week, at 8. Stirring Addresses. Good Singing. Testimonies. Everybody Welcome. S. Wray, Supt.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.
CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Corner Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.
Dr. Boynton preaching.
10:30 A. M.—Morning worship. "The Significance of the New Age." IV. "The Leadership of Christ."
7:45 P. M.—Evening worship. Sermon subject: "Signs of Progress."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach at both services.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS,
Henry and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn.
(Two blocks from Borough Hall Station.)
Rev. John Richard Brown, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Bridgeport, Conn., will preach on Nov. 21 at 11 A. M. Topic, "The Chief Things and the Good God."
7:45 P. M., at the Home-time Service in the church parlors, Mr. Brown will deliver an address entitled "Our Americanism — Is It Sufficient at This Time?"
8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in charge of Rev. Stanley A. Hunter. Public cordially invited to all services.

Presbyterian.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford Street, Brooklyn.
Dr. Albertson at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning—Holy Communion. Communion Meditation.
Evening—Myles B. Foster's Cantata, "Seed-Time and Harvest." Brief sermon on "The Burden-Bearer."

Protestant Episcopal.
NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av.F. Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector.—Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M.; 3d Sun. also 8 A.M.

Unitarian.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

Other Services.
"KINGS TO HIDE IN CAVES AND DENS."
Sermon by Evangelist E. L. CARDEY,
Sunday night, Nov. 21, 8 P. M.,
Memorial Hall, Schermerhorn St. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, &c., relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple absolute in and to certain properties situate at and near the southeasterly corner of Murray Street and West Broadway, and the northeasterly corner of Park Place and West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purposes of the construction, maintenance, and operation of a rapid transit railroad known as the PARK PLACE, WILLIAM AND CLARK STREET ROUTE.
Notice is hereby given that the report of Phoenix Ingraham, James A. Foley, and John W. Hutchinson, Jr., Commissioners of Appraisal, appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date September 28, 1915, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 9th day of November, 1915.
Notice is hereby given that the said report will be presented to the Supreme Court at a Special Term, to be held in and for the County of New York, First Judicial District, in Part III. thereof, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of December, 1915, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made on behalf of the City of New York that the said report be confirmed.
Dated New York, November 19, 1915.
LAMAR HARDY,
Corporation Counsel, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO CHANGE CORPORATE NAME.
To whom it may concern:
THE ENTZ MOTOR CAR CORPORATION, a domestic corporation, whose principal business office is located in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, Broadway and Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for leave to assume another corporate name, to wit, "ENTZ MOTOR PATENTS CORPORATION."
Dated, New York, November

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We will be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment. Send for General Circular 90

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The Open Security Market of The Analist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. 10 cents—every Monday—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Uncertainly in Dull Trading—Great Volume of Investment Demand.

Trading in stocks has been lagging—the dealings yesterday were the smallest in more than two months—but the demand for bonds has abated not at all, rather it has been growing in recent days. We are perhaps witnessing in this department of the market an unusually early anticipation of the January investment demand, but most observers are inclined to attribute the extraordinary activity of the bond market to more general causes than that. The demand is very varied. Individuals are buying, investment institutions are buying, and so too are many banks. Bond dealers are receiving applications for bonds from banks in many parts of the country and from institutions in many instances which have not been buyers of bonds in a very long time. This directly is one of the consequences of the superabundant ease of money, and that in turn is traceable in no small measure to the working of the Federal Reserve act, which reduced reserve requirements and gave more mobility to the whole scheme of bank reserves.

The demand for high-grade bonds has already resulted in a rise in price which has substantially reduced the yield on these bonds, and there are signs that the demand under this influence is spreading to a wider range of bonds, a phenomenon which accompanies every deep-rooted movement in the investment market. This attitude on the part of investors reflects the belief that the expected growth in prosperity and the surer position thereby obtained by American enterprises will more than compensate the present buyers of bonds against the opposite effect of the wastage of capital by the great war in Europe.

Willingness on the part of investors to place their funds at interest is no longer limited to the home market, as is evidenced by the demand from the public for the Anglo-French bonds and by the numerous Canadian issues which have found lodgment in this country. More Canadian issues are now under negotiation, and it is thought, too, that some American subscriptions may be received for the Canadian Government loan, a ten-year 5 per cent. issue, on terms which net the purchaser about 5½ per cent. These are the beginnings of the new rôle which this country is certain to play in international finance if it profits wisely by the opportunities offered by the new world conditions brought about by the war.

The stock market yesterday was not only much less active, but it was also an uncertain market. Among the divergent forces now at work in the stock market one set has yet to establish dominance over the others. The railroads were favored in the early trading under the influence of further information in respect to growing railroad earnings, but the railway shares later yielded to reaction, joining in the further setback in many of the industrials. Yet there were enough advances to make the market's showing irregular.

An extra distribution and a stock dividend by the General Chemical Company was suggestive of the sort of effect which may be expected to flow in many instances from the unusually active business done in recent months by many industrials, but when it comes to relating these benefits to stockholders to the market position of the stock concerned, it will remain for the event in each case to determine whether such benefits have been fully discounted or not. It was because the recent boom in many industrials went too far or too rapidly in the direction of anticipating these benefits that prices fell away in the abrupt fashion in which they did. There can be little doubt, however, on the basis of the facts now known, that we have entered an indefinite period of active business. In due time this should be reflected in the aggregate of corporation dividends. This expectation is one of the things upon which investment dealers are basing their calculations of the investment demand, for some part of these dividends will always seek reinvestment.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta	3	4	4	4½
Chicago	3	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4	4	4
Dallas	3	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¼@2¾	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3	6 months	2¾@3¼
60 to 90 days			2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last	Chge.
Demand	$4.70¼	$4.69¼	$4.69¼	—.00½
Cables	4.71	4.70	4.70	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.69¼	$4.70
Paris	5.91	5.90½
Switzerland	5.32	5.31½
Scandinavia	27.00	27.10
Berlin	.80½	.80¾
Greece	19.35	19.40
Holland	.41½	.41⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
China—		
Hongkong	45.25	45.35
Shanghai	57.25	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Italy	6.48½	6.47½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.50	49.62½
Yokohama	49.50	49.62½
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41⅛	.41⅝
Rio	.28⅜	.28¾
Spain	.18⅞	.18⅞
Austria	33¾	33⅝
Russia	33.50	33.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.65¼	$4.63¼	$4.64¼	$4.62¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $524,682,306; balance, $28,177,556; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $578,614.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 78¼c discount.

The local banks have gained $12,194,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 25d, up 3-16d; New York, 51⅞, up ⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1915. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	588,642
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	156,378,750
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.87 — .60
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
27⅝	27¾	10,500	Alaska Gold Mines	26⅞	27⅝	26¼	27⅜	+1⅜
11¼	11½	6,300	Alaska Juneau	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	3,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32⅛	32⅜	31½	32⅛	— ¼
73	74	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73⅞	73⅞	73⅜	73½	...
72½	73	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	73	73	72¾	72¾	+ ¾
100¼	101½	300	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100¼	101¼	100¼	101¼	+1½
67⅞	68	2,400	Am. Beet Sugar	68	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅝
100½	103	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ½
60¼	60⅝	11,300	Am. Can	60⅝	62	59⅜	60¼	— ⅛
108¼	109	3,300	Am. Can pf	108	109½	108	108⅝	+ ¾
82¾	83	5,300	Am. Car & Fdry	82¾	83¼	82½	82¾	...
57	58	300	Am. Cotton Oil	58	58	57½	57½	— ¾
99½	100	33	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	...
128	130	200	Am. Express	120½	120½	120	129	—1
11½	11⅝	300	Am. H. & Leather	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	...
50½	51⅜	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52⅝	53	52½	52½	+ ¼
26⅝	26⅞	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	27	27	26⅜	26½	— ⅝
23	23⅛	2,000	Am. Linseed	23⅜	23⅞	22½	23¼	— ⅛
69¼	69½	7,200	Am. Locomotive	69⅝	70¼	69¼	69½	— ¼
103	103⅜	3,700	Am. Locomotive pf	100¼	103½	100	103½	+3½
9	10	100	Am. Malt	9½	9¼	9½	9½	— ¾
32½	34	100	Am. Malt pf	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	+ ⅛
97⅜	97⅝	8,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97¼	98	96⅞	97¼	— ¼
111	112	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111½	111¼	111½	111½	— ½
91½	92	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	91⅝	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	+ ⅝
61⅜	62	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	62½	62⅝	61¼	61⅝	—1⅛
116½	117½	400	Am. Sugar Ref	117½	117½	116⅝	116⅝	— ⅝
129	129⅛	4,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅝	129¼	128½	129¼	+ ½
228⅛	229	100	Am. Tobacco	229	229	229	229	...
50	51	400	Am. Woolen	51⅞	51⅞	50	50	—1⅜
50	51	300	Am. Woolen t. r	52	52	50	50	—2¾
97¼	98	200	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	— ½
97¼	98	100	Am. Woolen pf. t r	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ½
88	88¼	26,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	88½	89⅝	88⅛	88⅜	— ⅝
60	61	100	Associated Oil	59	59	59	59	+9
107⅜	107⅞	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	108¼	108¼	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
101¼	102	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101⅝	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	— ¼
115	115½	18,120	Baldwin Loco	117⅜	117⅝	114½	115¼	—2½
100½	111	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	100¾	110½	100¾	110½	+ ⅛
94½	94⅝	2,920	Baltimore & Ohio	94⅞	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
78⅛	78¼	1,400	Baltimore & O. pf	78	78⅝	78	78⅝	+ ⅞
...	...	18	Bank of Commerce	180	180	178	178	— ⅛
1½	1⅝	400	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
485	487	300	Bethlehem Steel	478	486	477½	486	+1
89¾	90	1,500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89⅝	90	89½	89¾	+ ⅛
134	137	200	Bklyn Union Gas	136	136	136	136	+1
10	10½	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	10	10¼	10	10½	+ ⅛
82½	84	200	Burns Brothers	83	83⅞	83	83⅞	+1⅞
72⅝	73	4,200	Butte & Superior	71⅜	74	71½	72⅝	+1½
25¼	25⅜	4,950	California Petrol	26	26¾	25	25½	+ ⅛
54½	55¼	1,200	California Pet. pf	55½	56	55	55¼	+ ¼
58⅝	...	20	Canada Southern	59½	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	—1
183	183½	2,100	Canadian Pacific	183½	186	183½	185½	—1
58¼	58⅝	900	Central Leather	58½	58½	58¼	58⅜	+ ⅛
109	110½	100	Central Leather pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	...
134	136	100	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	135	135	135	135	...
63½	63⅝	18,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅜	64⅞	63½	63½	— ⅜
15⅝	16	100	Chi. Great Western	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
39	39½	1,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39⅝	39⅞	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
94⅜	96	1,500	Chi. Mill. & St. P	95⅞	96¼	94⅜	94⅜	—1⅝
132¼	133	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	132¾	132¾	132⅝	132¾	+ ⅛
134⅜	135	500	Chi. & Northwest	135	135	134¼	134⅜	+ ¼
19¼	19½	2,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
54¼	54½	3,600	Chino Copper	54⅜	55	54¼	54½	— ¼
76	77	75	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	76	76	76	76	...
53	53⅜	2,625	Col. Fuel & Iron	54	54⅞	53	53	—1
37	37¼	100	Col. & Southern	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
42⅜	43	100	Comp. Tab. Rec	43	43	43	43	...
113½	114	200	Con.Gas El.L.& P.B.	113½	114¼	113½	113½	+2
143½	144	1,200	Consolidated Gas	144½	144¾	143½	143½	— ⅞
...	...	900	Continental Can	89½	90	89½	90	+1⅛
88	89½	25	Do., odd lot	90½	90½	90½	90½	...
19¼	19½	1,000	Corn Products Ref	19	19¼	19	19¼	...
80¼	80¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¼	— ⅜
73¼	73½	9,900	Crucible Steel	74⅜	75½	73	73⅜	— ⅞
...	...	210	Crucible Steel pf	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	+ ¼
134	137½	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	138	138	135	137½	+2½
152	153	100	Delaware & Hud	153	153	153	153	+ ½
69	72	4	Detroit United Ry	72	72	72	72	...
46¾	47¼	10,500	Distillers' Secur	45½	48	45	46⅜	+ ⅞
25	25¼	1,550	Dome Mines	25¼	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ¼
6	8	100	Dul., S. S. & A	7	7	7	7	—1⅛
9	14½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅞
44⅛	44¾	32,700	Erie	43⅞	45⅜	44⅛	44⅜	+1⅛
58¼	58¾	6,510	Erie 1st pf	59	59¼	58¼	58¾	— ⅜
50¼	51½	2,400	Erie 2d pf	52	52½	50⅜	50⅝	— ¾
337	340	25	Gen. Chemical x d	339¾	339¾	339¾	339¾	...
175	176½	1,500	General Electric	175½	175½	175	175½	...
175	176½	50	Do., odd lot	175⅜	175⅜	175⅜	175⅜	...
420	430	650	General Motors	434½	435	421	421	—10
114⅝	115	800	General Motors pf	115	115	115	115	— ½
71¼	72	1,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	73½	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅝
126½	126⅝	3,900	Great Northern pf	127	127⅜	126¼	126½	— ⅝
49¼	49½	4,125	G. N. certs.ore prop	50	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅜
43⅞	44⅛	100	Greene-Cananea	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
77⅝	77¾	17,800	Guggenheim Explor	77½	78⅜	77	77⅜	— ⅜
45⅞	45¼	10,840	Inspiration Copper	43	45⅝	43	45¼	+ ⅛
22	22¼	2,050	Interboro Consol	21⅞	22½	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅛
78⅜	79	700	Interboro Con. pf	78⅝	78⅞	78½	78⅞	— ⅛
24½	27	100	Int. Agricultural	26½	26½	26½	26⅝	— ⅝
62	62½	800	Int. Agricultural pf	63	63¼	62½	62½	+ ½
108½	110	1,100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109½	109½	109	109	—1
69	69¼	100	Int. Harvester Corp	69	69	69	69	—1
68⅝	68¾	16,200	Int. Mercan Mar.	69	69½	67½	68⅝	+ ⅛
187	187	200	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	185	185¼	185	185	—4½
11¼	11⅜	300	Int Paper	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
45	46	100	Int. Paper pf	46	46	46	46	— ¼
32	32¾	3,100	Kansas City South	33	33½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
111	112½	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	112	112	112	112	...
9,025	100		Lackawanna Steel	81½	81½	81¼	81⅜	—1¼
100	100	100	Lacledе Gas	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+1¼
13	14½	100	Lake Erie & West	14	14	14	14	— ½
82¼	82½	7,200	Lehigh Valley	83	83⅜	82¼	82⅜	— ⅞
250	260	100	Liggett & Myers	256	256	256	256	...
126½	127¾	100	Loui. & Nash	126	128	126	126	+2
130¼	131	600	Manhattan Elev	129⅝	130½	129⅝	130½	+2
129½	131	50	Do., odd lot	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	—2
74	74½	3,900	Maxwell Motors	76½	76¾	74	74½	—2
100½	100½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	100¼	100½	100¼	100⅜	— ¼
55	55½	1,700	Max. Motors 2d pf	56⅛	56¼	55	55⅜	—1⅝
...	...	200	May Dept. Stores	50	52½	50	52½	+1⅞
92¼	93	13,200	Mexican Petroleum	92¼	94¾	92¼	92½	— ½
34½	34⅝	1,400	Miami Copper	34⅝	34¾	34⅛	34½	— ½
16	17¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
124¼	125¼	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124⅜	125	124¼	124½	+ ½
7	7½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	7½	1,600	Missouri Pacific	7⅜	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
...	...	400	Mo. Pacific t r	7	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
65	65¼	6,300	Montana Power	63	67½	63	63½	+2½
112	115	100	Montana Power pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	+2
125¼	127	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	—2¾
76½	80	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	—3¼
28½	28¾	1,000	Nat. En. & St. Co	28¼	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
65	65¾	800	Nat. Lead Co	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ⅛
...	...	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
16⅞	16⅞	2,200	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
137	138	450	N. Y. Air Brake	138	138	137½	137½	—2½
102⅜	102⅞	4,600	N. Y. Central	103	103¼	102½	102½	— ¾
80½	80⅞	8,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	81¾	82¼	80¼	80⅜	— ⅝
31¼	31½	1,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	31¾	32	31¼	31¾	...
119¼	119	1,000	Norfolk & Western	119¼	119¾	118¾	118¾	...
71¾	72	200	North American	71⅝	71⅝	71½	71½	—1
116⅜	117	6,000	Northern Pacific	116⅜	117¾	116⅜	117	+ ⅝
4	4¼	500	Ontario Mining	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
...	...	300	Pacific Mail	32	32½	32	32½	...
...	...	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	44	44⅛	44	44	—1¼
90	92	3,600	Penn. R. R	90	90	89½	89½	— ½
118	119	200	People's Gas, Chi	118⅞	118⅞	118¼	118⅛	— ⅞
43⅝	44¼	300	Philadelphia Co	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅝
35	35⅜	2,800	Pittsburgh Coal	34⅝	35¾	34½	35⅜	+ ¾
...	...	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	105½	106	105½	106	...
98¾	100	400	Pittsburgh Steel pf	99¾	100	99	99	...
67	68	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	68¼	68¼	67	67	—1⅛
167	167	1,325	Pullman Co	166½	167½	166	167	+1½
44	45½	825	Railway Steel Sp	45½	45½	44	45¼	— ¼
100	105	100	Railway Steel S. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
26⅛	26⅜	8,100	Ray Con. Copper	26⅛	26⅜	26¼	26¼	...
83½	83½	17,550	Reading	84	84⅝	83½	83½	— ⅜
43¼	44	200	Reading 2d pf	44	44	44	44	+1⅛
59¾	59¾	2,125	Rep. Iron & Steel	51	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅜
108	109¾	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	109⅞	109⅞	108¾	108¾	— ⅝
½	⅝	300	Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	1	825	Rock Island Co. pf	1	1	1	1	...
6¼	6¾	200	St. Louis & San F	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
11	12½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	11	11	11	11	—2
9	9½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
22	22½	600	St. Louis Southw	22½	22½	22	22	—1
19	19¼	500	Seaboard Air Line	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
40¼	41	200	Seab. Air Line pf	41	41	41	41	...
156½	157	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	157	157	157	157	...
59	59¾	1,200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	59¼	59¾	59	59½	+1
97½	98½	200	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	98½	98¾	98	98	— ⅜
102⅜	102⅝	11,000	Southern Pacific	103¼	103⅜	102⅜	102½	— ⅛
...	...	200	So. Pacific t r	119	119¼	119	119¼	+ ⅜
...	...	147	do., odd lots	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
125	130	500	So. Porto Rico Sug	130	131	130	130	+1
23⅞	24	1,800	Southern Railway	23⅞	24	23¾	24	...
62¼	62¾	200	So. Railway pf	62⅝	62⅞	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
79	80	500	Standard Milling	79½	79⅝	79	79	— ⅞
80¼	81½	100	Standard Milling pf	81	81	81	81	...
154⅝	155½	8,650	Studeb. Co. x d, x r	159	160½	154⅝	154⅝	—6½
110¼	113½	25	Studeb. Co. pf. x d	111½	111½	111½	111½	...
58	58⅝	2,500	Tennessee Copper	58	59¼	57½	58¾	— ⅛
192	193	5,500	Texas Co	182	194	182	192½	+11½
62	62¾	800	Third Avenue	61¾	62⅜	61¾	62⅜	— ⅛
8	8½	100	Third Ave. N. West	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
7⅜	7½	200	Union B. & P. Co	7¾	7⅞	7½	7½	— ½
139½	139⅝	33,750	Union Pacific	141	141⅜	139½	139½	—1⅞
9⅝	9¾	2,800	United Cigar Stores	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
158⅜	159	1,200	United Fruit Co	160	160	157⅞	157⅞	—1¾
22¾	23¼	100	United Rys. Inv	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
110	113	2,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	110	115	110	112½	+2½
4	4½	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	4	4	4	4	...
4¾	4⅞	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	...
53⅜	54¼	2,300	U. S. Rubber	55	55	53⅜	54	— ¼
86¾	86⅞	57,200	U. S. Steel	86¾	87½	86¾	86¾	— ¼
115⅝	115⅞	1,700	U. S. Steel pf	115⅞	116	115⅜	115⅝	— ¼
77⅝	78	9,900	Utah Copper	78	78¾	77⅝	78	— ⅛
47⅝	48	2,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	47¼	48⅜	47	47½	...
112	113¼	500	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	110¼	112⅞	110¼	112⅞	+1¾
60½	61½	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	61	61	61	61	—1
45	47½	100	Va. Ry. & Power	45	45	45	45	+1½
16½	16¾	400	Wabash w. I	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	...
47	47½	1,500	Wabash pf. A w. I	47¼	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	...
30¼	30¼	1,200	Wabash pf. B w. I	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
32⅜	33⅝	200	Western Maryland	32⅜	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
88	88½	800	Western Union Tel	88½	88½	88	88	— ½
68½	68⅝	8,100	Westingh. E. & M	69¼	69⅜	68⅜	68½	— ½
76	80	100	Westingh. 1st pf	76½	76¾	76¼	76¼	—2¾
4½	4¾	700	Wheeling & L. E	4¾	4⅞	4½	4½	— ¼
5¼	5⅝	400	W. & L. E. 2d pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
230	235	400	Willys-Overland	234⅞

COTTON IRREGULAR AFTER EARLY RALLY

Sharp Advance Invites Profit Taking and the Close Shows Very Little Change.

SOUTHERN SPOTS ARE FIRM

Texas Reports the Top Crop Killed by Freeze—Cold Weather Prevails in the Southwest.

Cotton made a further recovery yesterday with prices showing an advance of about 25 points from the low level of Thursday morning. Cables were much better than expected, and Liverpool spot sales amount to 10,000 bales. Reports from Southern spot markets showed a good deal of firmness, and the rise in foreign exchange was taken as an encouraging sign, particularly as it was believed to foreshadow an early resumption of exports on a large scale.

On the rise January sold at 11.82 and March touched 12.10. The usual profit taking toward the week-end caused a loss of part of this gain with the close irregular, 1 point higher to 3 points lower.

Heavy rains were reported over the Eastern belt, with the precipitation ranging from two to three inches. Clear and cold weather prevailed over the Southwest. Reports from Texas state that the top crop has been killed as a result of the recent freeze. Many points in Texas also report that cotton is practically all picked.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the into-sight for the week was 440,979 bales, against 595,899 last year, and 662,864 two years ago. The total for the season is 4,861,500, against 4,423,000 last year, and 6,973,000 two years ago.

The only feature of the week-end movement is the evidence of continued holding by farmers. The movement of cotton into sight for the last four weeks totals 1,883,000 bales, which is 100,000 bales smaller than during the same four weeks in 1910, and 800,000 bales smaller than during the same four weeks in 1911. If the into-sight should show this shrinkage during these four weeks, when farmers are believed to be pressing their cotton for sale, there is very little reason to expect any demoralization among Southern holders later in the season.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 13 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; middling 11.75. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	11.86	11.57	11.55@11.56	11.56
Jan.	11.82	11.72	11.72@11.73	11.71@11.72
March	12.10	11.97	11.97@11.98	11.99@12.00
May	12.26	11.13	12.13@12.14	12.16@12.17
July	12.32	12.21	12.21@12.22	12.23@12.24

Total port receipts, 39,543 bales; last week, 46,736 bales; last year, 65,057 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	6,567	10,324	7,245
Galveston	6,582	8,221	22,053
Mobile	188	115	503
Charleston	1,600	1,201	2,567
Savannah	5,516	3,706	9,566
Wilmington	1,334	1,249	680
Norfolk	1,816	3,027	8,956

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,772	2,262	3,028
Memphis	3,271	8,193	11,303
St. Louis	1,092	1,939	8,522
Houston	12,421	8,158	20,570
Exports	5,233 bales; total thus far this season, 1,661,570 bales; total last season, 1,013,846 bales.		

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
413 Galveston	11.50	259,953	406,318
2,580 New Orleans	11.38	300,397	195,962
25 Mobile	11.13	20,978	34,538
1,422 Savannah	11½	200,955	169,793
— Charleston	11½	94,542	79,050
— Wilmington	11½	45,464	36,085
806 Norfolk	11.37	77,530	43,954
923 Augusta	11.38	181,605	145,310
1,800 Memphis	11.38	257,789	227,393
— St. Louis	11½	12,278	29,017
1,054 Houston	11.50	192,631	139,061

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton with middling ten points advance at 7.06d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 19,000; all American. Market closed quiet but steady.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Irregularity and nervousness marked the trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange throughout the day. The final tone was heavy, although several times during the session there were good recoveries from pervious low levels. Such trade news as came to hand was decidedly favorable. Although the railroad stocks were firm early, they moved off with the rest of the list later on.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Alaska Gold	26¾	27½	26¾	27½
520	Allis-Chalmers	32	32¾	31¾	32¼
250	Am. Best Sug.	68¼	68¾	67½	67¾
4,380	Amer. Can	60½	61¾	59⅝	60¼
70	Am. C. & Fdy.	82¼	82½	82¼	82½
10	Am. Ice	27	27	27	27
900	Am. Smelting	70½	70¾	69¾	70¼
120	Am. Loco. pf.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
600	Am. Smelting. pf.	97¾	98	97	97½
50	Am. Sugar	117	117	117	117
8,130	Anaconda Cop.	58¾	59¼	58¾	58¾
50	At., T. & S. F.	108	108	108	108
870	Baldwin Loco.	117¼	117¾	114⅝	115
10	Brook. R. T.	90½	90¾	90½	90¾
870	Cal. Petroleum	25⅝	26⅜	25¼	25⅝
690	Ches. & Ohio	64¼	64¾	63¼	63¾
10	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½
90	C., M. & St. P.	96¼	96¼	95¾	95⅞
210	Chi., R. I. & P.	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
50	Chino Copper	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
110	Col. Fuel & I.	54	54	53½	53½
50	Consol. Gas	144	144	144	144
150	Corn Products	19	19⅛	19	19⅛
1,420	Crucible Steel	75	75⅝	72⅜	73⅜
450	Distil. Securs	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
2,480	Erie	45⅜	45½	44¼	44½
370	Erie 1st pf.	59⅛	59⅝	58½	58½
110	Gt. Nor. Ore	50¼	50¼	49¼	49¼
150	Gugg'm. Expl.	78⅛	79	77⅝	77⅝
440	Inspira. Copper	45⅛	46	45	45¼
140	Interboro. Con.	22	22¼	22	22¼
10	Interb. Con. pf.	79	79	79	79
70	Kan. C. So.	33¾	33¾	33	33⅛
190	K. C. So. pf.	64	64	64	64
610	Lehigh Valley	83⅛	83¾	82⅜	82⅝
20	Maxwell Mot.	75¾	76	75¾	76
1,500	Mex. Petrol.	92¼	93¼	90½	90¾
320	Miami Copper	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34½
130	Mo. Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
100	Nat. En. & St.	28¼	28½	28¼	28½
10	Nat. Lead	65	65	65	65
50	Nevada Cons.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
210	N. Y. Central	103	103⅜	102⅜	103¼
340	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	81¼	82	81	81¼
210	No. Pacific	117⅛	117⅝	116⅝	117⅛
30	Penn.	60	60	60	60
30	Pittsburgh Coal	35	36	35	36
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	106	106	106	106
10	Pr. Stl. Car	68	68	68	68
170	Ray Copper	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26¼
3,700	Reading	84¾	85⅜	83⅝	83⅝
170	Rep. I. & S.	51⅜	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝
360	So. Pac.	103	103¼	102¼	102¾
80	So. Ry.	24	24¼	23⅝	23⅝
20	Studebaker	157⅞	157⅞	157⅞	157⅞
190	Studebaker rts.	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
110	Tenn. Copper	57⅝	58⅜	57⅝	58⅜
4,980	Union Pac.	141	141¼	139½	139⅝
470	U. S. Rubber	55¼	55¾	54	54
12,850	U. S. Steel	86¾	87¼	86½	86¾
440	Utah Copper	78¾	78¾	77¾	77¾
110	Va.-Car. Chm.	47¾	48½	47½	47½
370	Westingh. El.	69¼	69¼	68⅛	68⅝
44,170					

MINING.

300	Atlanta	.25¼	.25½	.25½	.25½
300	Belmont	.40	.40	.40	.40
700	Comstock	.12	.12	.12	.12
500	Isabella	.18	.18	.18	.18
600	Jim	.91	.91	.91	.91
500	Mexican	.44	.44	.44	.44
500	Midway	.14	.14	.14	.14
50	Ontario	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
300	Sierra Nev.	.50	.50	.50	.50
600	Union Con.	.60	.60	.58	.58
800	West End	.73	.73	.73	.73
5,850					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of November show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$8,622,544	+$2,123,399
One road	695,080	— 44,996
Total (11 roads)	9,317,624	+ 2,078,403

TO HEAD HUDSON TRUST CO.

F. V. Baldwin Succeeds E. R. Chapman as President.

Frank V. Baldwin, a Vice President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, was elected President of the Hudson Trust Company yesterday to succeed E. R. Chapman, and will take up the duties of the office immediately. The Hudson Trust Company has offices at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, opened there in 1906 for the purpose largely of handling business growing out of the movement of mercantile houses further up town. The company has $500,000 capital outstanding, of which Mr. Baldwin's holdings constitute the largest single block of stock.

The new head of the Hudson Trust came to New York from Baltimore seven years ago as Secretary and Treasurer of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company. After two years he became Vice President of the National Reserve Bank, and later returned as Vice President of the Mutual Alliance when the latter bought the business of the National Reserve Bank.

Last January the Chatham and Phenix National bought the assets and business of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, and Mr. Baldwin became a Vice President of the former at the invitation of its President, L. G. Kaufman.

It is understood that the operations of the Hudson Trust will be extended into new fields under Mr. Baldwin's direction. A recent report to the State Controller showed deposits of $4,152,000 and surplus and profits amounting to $724,000. Dividends of 6 per cent. a year have been paid since the company was organized.

SAXON MOTOR CO. EXPANDS.

To Increase Its Capital Stock from $350,000 to $6,000,000.

The Saxon Motor Company will be bought within a few days by another company of the same name, which will issue $6,000,000 stock to enlarge the company's plants and increase manufacturing facilities in other ways. The financing is being handled by the banking firm of Merrill, Lynch & Co., 7 Wall Street. The stock will be offered for public subscription at $75 a share, subject to allotment. The company will have no other class of stock and no bonds, and liabilities will be limited to open accounts.

The present company's capital is $350,000. Net earnings for the current year, on a production of 17,000 cars, are estimated at $850,000 in official quarters. It is stated that the company has orders enough already booked for 1916 delivery to insure the manufacture of 30,000 cars, and the existing plant will be doubled this Winter to provide for the growth.

In output the concern last year ranked as the tenth largest manufacturer of automobiles in the world. The control and management of the new company will be in the hands of the men who built up the present concern. Harry W. Ford will be President, Lee Counihan Vice President, and Lincoln Scafe Treasurer. The principal offices and the plant are located at Detroit.

SEEKS STEAM PUMP STOCK.

Reorganization Committee to Receive Deposits Up to Dec. 1.

The Joint Reorganization Committee of the International Steam Pump Company, of which Charles H. Sabin is Chairman, will issue a notice to preferred stock owners today, stating that deposits of stock will be received at the Columbia Trust Company until Dec. 1. After that date the syndicate underwriting the preferred stock under the reorganization plan becomes entitled to such stock of the new company as would have gone to non-assenting stockholders if they had assented to the plan.

Deposits must be accompanied by check, payable to the order of the Guaranty Trust Company for $13.42 for each share deposited. Each depositor will receive new preferred stock. Several stock owners who had deposited their shares with the Protective Committee headed by McDougall Hawkes have withdrawn their shares and redeposited them with the Sabin committee.

Japanese Cotton Broker.

The Cotton Exchange yesterday admitted to associate membership Hichirohei Nose of the firm of Gosho Goshi Kaisha of Osaka, Japan. This Japanese member was the second foreigner to be admitted under the rule regarding aliens, which went into effect on the Exchange Nov. 1. The first associate member was Alexander A. Patton of Liverpool. The rule provides that no aliens can have a vote in affairs of the Exchange, and their activities are restrained in other directions.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17½	17	17½
Atlantic Refining	645	655*	650	660
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	118	121	119	121
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	270	280	265	275
Crescent Pipe Line	48	52*	46	48
Cumberland Pipe L.	63	66	63	68
Eureka Pipe Line	262	265	262	265
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil	161	164	163	166
Illinois Pipe Line	161	164	162	165
Indiana Pipe Line	111	114	112	115
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	12¾	12⅝	12½	13
National Transit	36	38	36	38
N. Y. Transit	233	238	228	233
Northern Pipe Line	111	113	112	115
Ohio Oil	167	170	163	172
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	61	64	63	66
Prairie O. & G.	433	437	433	438
Prairie Pipe Line	214	217	214	216
Solar Refining	300	310	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	237	242	237	242
South Penn Oil	368	372	373	377
Southwest Penn.	125	135	125	135
Standard Oil of Cal.	342	345	346	349
Standard Oil of Ind.	483	487	483	487
Standard Oil of Kan.	445	455	445	455
Standard Oil of Ky.	345	355	340	350
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	360*	350	355
Standard Oil of N. J.	497	500*	502	504
Standard Oil of N. Y.	219	222	219	221
Standard Oil of Ohio.	530	540	525	535
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	90	92	90	92
Vacuum Oil	227	230	228	232
Washington Oil	45	49	45	49

*Extra Dividend.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$11,721,608	$74,718,263
Ord. Internal Rev.	21,478,110	144,227,746
Income Tax	712,411	12,781,381
Miscellaneous	1,844,126	15,990,086
Total receipts	$35,756,257	$247,717,477
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects.	11,685,255	48,058,893
Excess of total disburse over total rects.	10,754,816	46,647,501
Expenditures	$47,441,512	$295,776,371

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with Price Movements Wide and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 379,596 shares of stock and $105,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 105,560; oils, 66,646; and mining, 207,390. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
450	‡Am. T. & S.	45¼	46	45¼	46
1,400	Am. Zinc	69	70⅝	69	70⅝
800	Atl. Gulf & W. I. Indiana S. S.	33	33½	33	33
700	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	46	47	46	47
60	‡Bkrs. Dis. Cor.	5	5½	5	5½
300	‡Can. C.&F. pf.	108	108	107	107
300	‡Car. L. & F.	8	8¼	8	8½
100	‡Cent. Fdry.	14	14	14	14
1,175	‡Chand. Mtrs.	86	*87	85	85½
450	‡Chev. Mtr. Car Co. w. i.	120	126	120	126
1,200	Corp. R. & H.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
800	‡Cr. Shipbuild.	80	85	80	83
370	Driggs-Seab.	148	148	145	148
155	Emer. Phon.	11	11	11	11
100	‡Hall Signal	28½	28½	28½	28½
100	‡Hendee Mfg.	32	33	32	33
45,000	‡Int. M. M.	21	22	20⅝	20⅞
15,000	‡I. M. M. pf.	70	70	67½	69
100	I. S. P. pf. B.	54	54	54	54
150	‡Int. Mtrs.	36	36	36	36
6,000	Kath. Br. pf.	19½	20	18⅝	19
50	Kelly-Spr. Tire new 1st pf.	96	97½	96	97½
400	‡Keystone Drd.	11	11	10¾	10¾
200	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	15½	15½	15	15
2,100	Manhat. Tran.	1⅜	*1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	‡Midvale Steel	82¾	83¼	81	81½
750	Peer. T. & M.	39	40	37	39
300	‡Pyrene Mfg.	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
100	Stand. Motors.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
150	Steel & R., Ltd.	68	68	68	68
5,200	‡M. Rum. w. i.	28	29½	25	28¼
1,000	‡St. Jos. Lead	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14¼
1,500	Sub. Boat, v.t. ctfs.	40	40¼	39¾	39⅝
700	‡Tob. Pr. com.	34	36	34	35
1,200	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
700	Un. Prof. Shar.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
1,500	‡U. S. L. & H.	5¼	5¼	4½	5
700	‡U.S.L.& H.pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
6,800	‡Utah Secur.	21½	22½	21½	22¼
1,500	World Film v.t. ctfs.	4	4¼	4	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2,200	Anglo-Am. Oil.	17⅝	15¾	17¼	+ ¾
36	Buckeye P. L.	122	118	122	..
50	Crescent P. L.	51	49	51	+ 1
10	Galena-S. O.	165	165	165	+ 2
44,500	‡Houston Oil	25¼	22	24¾	+ 3⅛
30	Illinois P. L.	164	161¼	164	+ 1
7,500	‡Int. Petro'm.	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
160	Nat. Transit	38	36½	37	..
50	Ohio Oil	170	165	170	− 1
5	Prairie O. & G.	435	435	435	− 2
50	Prairie P. L.	216	215	216	+ 1
5	Southern P. L.	339	339	339	+ 3
25	South. Penn. O.	375	375	375	+ 2
95	S. Oil of Cal.	349	345	346	..
30	S. Oil of Ind.	488	485	486	− 4
150	S. Oil of N. J.	500	497	500	− 5
150	S. Oil of N. Y.	222	220	221	..
75	Union Tank L.	92	90	90	− 2
30	Vacuum Oil	231	228	229	− 1
2,500	‡Ventura C. O.	14½	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
9,100	‡Victoria Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	††Alta-Con. M.	11	12	11	12
300	††Amer. Com	9	9	9	9
1,500	††Atlanta	25½	25½	25½	25½
400	Big L. Devel.	4½	4½	4½	4½
	††Booth	37	38	37	38
15,000	Braden Cop. (16-16¼)	16¼	15¾	15¾	15¾
8,500	Butte Cop. & Zinc, w. t. ctfs.	7½	8¼	7	7⅞
3,345	Butte & N. Y.	4¼	4½	4	4¼
1,000	†Caledonia	87	87	85	85
7,000	†Canada Cop.	2⅜	2¼	2⅛	2⅜
5,000	†Cashboy	5½	6	5½	6
3,700	Cer. de P. Cop.	39¾	40	39	39
3,800	†Chile Copper	25¾	25¾	25¼	25⅜
1,100	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
200	†Con. Cop. M.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
900	Cons. Rev.-U.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	†Diam. Bl. B.	5	5	5	5
3,000	††Emma Cop.	26	26	26	26
26,000	First Nat. Cop. (6¼-6¾)	7	7	6	6¾
2,200	Goldfield Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	Hecla Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	††Iron Blossom	86	86	86	86
1,000	††Jumbo Exten.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
26,300	Kerr Lake Copper	55¼	55¾	53¾	54⅜
2,100	††Kewanaa	33	33	31½	32
1,300	Magma Cop.	15½	15½	15	15¼
2,100	†McKinley-D.	40	40	37	37
500	†Mon.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
22,000	††Mother Lode	35	36	34	35½
2,850	††Nat. Z. & L.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
1,300	†Nev. Hills	17	20	17	20
500	North. Ex.	¼	¼	¼	¼
3,000	Nip. M. Co.	7	7	6¾	7
5,000	†Oro	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
6,000	††Rex. Con. M.	36	36	33	33
3,700	†Ray Her. Min.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,100	†Roch. Mines	98	98	90	92
400	‡S. Fe Mining	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
3,700	Stand. Sil.-L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,900	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,000	††Success Min.	62	62	59	60
9,500	†Sup. Min. Co.	33	34	33	34
4,000	Tonopah Ext.	3½	3½	3½	3½
150	Tonopah Min.	6¼	6¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tonopah Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
145	Trinity Copper	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
700	United Verde.	5¾	6¼	5¾	5¾
2,000	W. W. E. Con.	74	75	74	75
200	W. K. Cop. pf	2	2	2	2
500	Yukon G. M.	3¼	3¼	3	3

BONDS.

$40,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s	122	122	121	121
65,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	205	209	205	209

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Br.-Am. Tob., pf.	13	14	13	14
Canadian Car & Fdy.	90	93	90	93
Dominion Steel	48¾	49	48¾	49
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Guantanamo Sugar	62	65	62	65
Hopkins&Allen Arms.	59	62	59	62
Kelly Spring. Tire	300	303	300	303
Lake Torpedo Boat	15½	17	15½	17
Marconi of America	4	4¼	4	4¼
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9¼	9	9¼
Sherman Carbide	7¾	8¼	7½	7
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Wayland O. & G.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Willys Over. pf.	107	108	107	108
Willys Over. Rights.	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞

OIL ISSUES.

Pierce Oil	16	16½	16	16½

MINING STOCKS.

Goldfield Merger	19	21	19	20
Howe Sound	3⅜	4	3⅞	4
La Rose Con.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Majestic Mines	80	85	80	85
Marsh Mining	32	33	32	33
New Utah Bingham	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅝
Sandstorm-Kendall	9	10	9	10
Silver Pick	7	9	8	9
Tonopah Merger	44	48	43	48
Tri-Bullion	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	330	340	330	340
Cerro de Pas. Cop. 6s.	120	121	119	121
Pierce Oil 6s	86	88	86	88

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

Sales.		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
	Aetna Explosives	140	150	140	150
	Aetna Explos. pf.	89½	92	89½	92
	Atlas Powder	260	270	260	270
	Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
	Babcock & Wilcox	130	140	130	140
	Bliss (E. W.)	345	365	355	375
	Bliss (E. W.) pf.	70	72	80	..
	Canada Explosives	175	185	175	190
	Canadian Explosives	380	415	380	415
	Canadian Explos. pf.	100	110	100	110
	Colt's Arms	850	875	880	880
	Du Pont Powder	420	430	420	430
	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	104	100	104
	Electric Boat	390	400	400	410
	Electric Boat pf.	390	400	400	410
	Hercules Powder	415	425	415	425
	Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
	Niles-Bement-Pond	180	190	180	190
	Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	104	100	104
	Savage Arms	350	400	350	400
	Scovill Mfg. Co.	400	425	410	440
3,544	Stewart-War	89	91	89	89½
218	Swift & Co.	129½	130	129	129½
280	Carbide	165½	166	165	166
25	Max. Mot. 2d.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
10	Deere pf.	96	96	96	96

BONDS.

$4,000	Armour 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
1,000	Chi. Ry. A 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½
10,000	Com. Edis. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000	Match deb 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
5,000	Met. gold 6s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	Telephone 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	Ogden Gas 6s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
29,500	Swift 5s	98¾	98⅝	98¼	98¼

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.48	4.35
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.35
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.58
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.62	4.50
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.90	4.70
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.70	4.50
Chi. & Northwest	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	4.80	4.75
C., R. I. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.35
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.80	4.60
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.75	4.60
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.70	4.60
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.38	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1916-'23	5	6.25	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.45
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.38	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.65	4.50
Pa. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.15
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.70	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.80	4.50
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.50
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.35
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.55	4.40

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French. 5	Oct., 1920	97⅝	98	5.45
Argen. Govt. 6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.50
Arg

MANY NEW FRISCO SECURITIES PLANNED

Reorganization Program Calls for $197,000,000 Bonds and $60,000,000 of Stock.

TO ASSESS THE SHARES $50

They Are to Get $50 Each in Prior Lien Bonds and Common Stock—An Alternative Cash Payment.

The complete details of the reorganization plan of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad were made public yesterday. The plan has been laid before the Missouri Public Service Commission and early reports of the various features of the plan have not presented it fairly, it is said. The basis of exchange for the old stock and for the various bonds of the old company is included in the synopsis given out by the managers.

The new company will issue the following securities: $93,399,500 Series A 4 per cent. bonds, due 1950, and $25,000,000 of similar bonds, designated as Series B, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent.; $40,547,818 cumulative adjustment mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, redeemable at par and interest; $38,661,200 convertible income mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, (non-cumulative,) redeemable at par; $7,000,000 6 per cent. preferred stock, and $53,000,000 common stock.

Under the plan offers will be made to refund all underlying bonds on the mileage of the new company, with the exception of the following bonds: $54,813,670 Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway system, $9,484,000 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. general mortgage bonds of 1931 of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and $5,306,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company equipment trust obligations maturing after July 1, 1917, for the retirement of which two latter issues at maturity a reservation for prior lien bonds will be made.

Provision for Bonds.

The St. Louis & San Francisco 4 per cent. refunding bonds represented by the Strauss committee will receive 75 per cent. of their par in new prior lien 4 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from July 1, 1915; 25 per cent. in 6 per cent. cumulative adjustment mortgage bonds, bearing cumulative interest from July 1, 1915, and cash for overdue interest on the old bonds maturing July 1, 1914, Jan. 1, 1915, and July 1, 1915, with interest from dates of maturity to the date set by the reorganization managers for the payment of the overdue coupons.

The St. Louis & San Francisco general lien fifteen-twenty-year 5 per cent. bonds, represented by the Speyer committee, will receive 25 per cent. in new prior lien 4 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from July 1, 1915; 28 1-3 per cent. in 6 per cent. cumulative adjustment mortgage bonds bearing cumulative interest from July 1, 1915; 55 per cent. in convertible 5 per cent. non-cumulative income mortgage bonds bearing non-cumulative interest from July 1, 1915, and cash for overdue interest on the old bonds maturing May 1, 1914, and Nov. 1, 1914, with interest from these dates to the date set by the reorganization managers for payment thereof. Adjustment for the other overdue coupons is included in the securities to be delivered.

Terms to Stockholders.

Holders of the first preferred, second preferred, and common stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco will be permitted to participate in the reorganization upon payment of a $50 assessment. Each share of preferred stock will get $50 in prior lien 5 per cent. bonds, or cash at 85 in lieu thereof; and also $125 of new common stock trust certificates. The second preferred stock will get $50 in the 5 per cent. prior lien bonds or cash at 85, and $105 in the new common stock trust certificates. The common stock will get $50 in prior lien bonds or cash at 85 and $85 of the new common stock trust certificates.

Referring to the provision in the plan for aiding the stockholders to pay up the $50 assessment, the managers, in a statement issued yesterday, said:

The option is reversed to the purchasing syndicate, which will provide the cash requirements under the plan, instead of delivering $50 of prior lien 5 per cent. bonds to retain the bonds and to credit the sum of $42.50 on account of the $50 payment, (being at the rate of 85 per cent. flat for the bonds.) If the bonds are so retained by the syndicate, the net payments to be made by old stockholders who deposit under the plan will be $7.50 per share of old stock, of which $5 has to be paid at the time of deposit, and the old first preferred stock will then receive $125 of new common stock trust certificates and the old second preferred stock will receive $105 of new common stock trust certificates; the old common stock will receive $85 in new common stock trust certificates.

Some Old Mileage Excluded.

Effect is given to this arrangement by requiring stockholders, upon depositing their stock under the plan, to pay the sum of $5 pes share of old stock. The deposit of their stock and the payment of the $5 give them the option at the end of eighteen months either to forfeit the deposited stock and the $5 they have paid or to secure their interest in the reorganization through the payment either of $45 additional, or, if the syndicate elects, to retain the prior lien bonds at 85, through the payment of only $2.50 additional.

Provision is made so that stockholders who do not desire to part with their prior lien bonds can secure the bonds by paying the $50 in full, in which case they will receive fully paid subscription certificates entitling them to the delivery of the prior lien bonds and stock on the termination of the loan to be made by the loan syndicate as provided in the plan, and in the meantime they will collect the coupons on the prior lien bonds.

The reorganized company will take over all the mileage of the old company with the exception of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexican System, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. The new company will include operation of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road, which is a leased line.

The reorganization managers are J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Speyer & Co.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Fresh impetus to the forward movement is imparted by lower temperatures in many sections, which stimulate the demand for all classes of seasonable merchandise, notably clothing, footwear and fuel. As retail distribution quickens and broadens, wholesale departments in turn benefit and reports from all parts of the country are remarkably uniform in disclosing progressive improvement. Not only does business continue highly favorable in actual performance, but there is every promise, especially in industrial lines, of a degree of expansion limited only by facilities. These are being increased as rapidly as possible in iron and steel yet, though more wheels are turning, there is not sufficient machinery running to keep pace with the rush of new orders many of which extend far into 1916. Nothing in history parallels existing conditions in the great basic industry, while all of the minor metals, particularly copper, are more active at advancing prices.

Clearings through the banks continue to show remarkable expansion, the total this week at the principal cities in the United States, amounting to $4,409,704,525, an increase over the $2,844,353,227 of the same week last year of 55.4 per cent. and of 51.7 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week in 1913, when $2,906,701,642 was reported.

Bradstreet's says:

Outputs of record proportions are not sufficient to cover demands, and, under the circumstances, making deliveries is more important than getting new orders. In some lines production would be greater but for the scarcity of labor, to which must be added the whims of the men who, knowing that jobs are plentiful, are not averse to strikes or to taking days off. Practically every section joins in making favorable reports, and everywhere sentiment as to Winter and Spring is optimistic, conservative opinion not being inclined to predict for conditions beyond the Spring months.

WILKINSON QUITS CRUCIBLE.

Stock Brokers Fail to Get Director in the Steel Company.

The annual meeting of the Crucible Steel Company in Jersey City yesterday brought the retirement of Horace S. Wilkinson as a Director and witnessed an unsuccessful effort of Wall Street interests to gain representation on the board. Mr. Wilkinson became unpopular in some stock trading quarters last June by a statement that Crucible Steel shares were selling at prices much higher than they were worth. Crucible Steel at the time was around $50 a share, and immediately broke down a half dozen points only to swing upward afterward and go above par.

While Mr. Wilkinson's frank discussion of Crucible matters disturbed many speculators, it has not been learned that it had anything to do with his retirement. He retired last month as President of a Syracuse subsidiary of the Crucible, and for some time has been lightening his burden of activities in the manufacturing field. He was succeeded on the Crucible board by E. L. French, manager of the Sanderson Brothers works of the Crucible organization.

Henry C. Eldridge, a broker of 20 Broad Street, appeared at the meeting with proxies for about 45,000 shares of stock to be voted for a representative of banking and brokerage interests. The action was friendly, but came to nothing, as a vast majority of the stock was cast against Mr. Eldridge's proposal. The proxies were solicited by Mr. Eldridge from a number of prominent firms, including J. S. Bache & Co., E. & C. Randolph, H. P. Goldschmidt & Co. and Henry Clews & Co.

Chairman Herbert Du Puy told the assembled stockholders that the new plant near Newark was well under way and would be put to work making shells for the allied armies. He stated that there had been considerable exaggeration of orders on the books, but did not say how large the war contracts actually were. The company is doing a good business at high prices in manufacturing tools of special steel, prices for some being in the neighborhood of $3 a pound as compared with a normal rate of 75 cents, according to Mr. Du Puy.

These Directors were elected: A. W. Black, J. W. Dougherty, R. A. Illingworth, George E. Shaw, G. W. Sargeant, and O. H Wharton. Mr. French's election occurred at a Directors' meeting in Pittsburgh Thursday, but was not announced until yesterday, when Mr. Wilkinson's resignation was first mentioned.

WEATHER AIDS DRY GOODS.

Wholesale Distribution Well Ahead of Last Year's.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, out today, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is well ahead of a year ago, more seasonable weather being a factor in the increase.

"Road sales are heavy for immediate delivery and are showing handsome increases for Spring delivery.

"Customers have been in the market in about equal numbers to last year.

"Collections are improved. Merchandise is scarce in many lines and prices are advancing."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Forty-one corporations with aggregate capital stocks of $1,175,200 were chartered today. They include:

Mine Equipment Corporation, electric appliances, drills, motors, $250,000, Harry Lawson, Henry G. Wenzel, Jr., George F. Handel, 45 W. 11th St.

Sussex Limestone Products Co., quarry, limestone, realty, construction, $110,000; Alex Seymour, Henry C. Bayer, Leonard B. Smith, 301 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

565 Park Av., build an apartment house, $150,000; Wm. D. Hart, Emil H. and Morgan R. Howe, 34 W. 75th St.

Frazer Fruit Farms, Geneseo, farm products, fertilizers, cattle, poultry, $100,000; N. C. Kinnius, M. Frazer, J. R. Irons, 518 Erie County Bank Building, Buffalo.

Buffalo Equipment and Construction Co., Buffalo, stove, furnace attachments, oxygen, chemicals, $100,000; Allen E. Bargar, Edw. C. Schlenker, Eugene L. Falk, 76 W. Tupper St., Buffalo.

Samuel Frazer Nursery, Geneseo, nurserymen, landscape architects, $75,000; H. C. Kinnius, J. R. Irons, M. J. Frazer, Buffalo.

Underhill Farms, realty, construction, building materials, merchandise, $60,000; Wm. J. Flanagan, E. W. Middleton, Howard H. Brown, 24 Broad St.

The Brecher-Cadden Co., wearing apparel, $35,000; Bertha and Jos. Brecher, Frank C. Cadden, 7 W. 75th St.

Surf Witching Waves, Brooklyn, amusement devices, $30,000; Geo. A. K. Sutton, Walter A. Strahe, Theophilus Van Kannel, 145 W. 49th St.

The Shepperd-Prince Co., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managers, $50,000; Michael Murphy, L. Shepperd, Ward Prince, James T. Shepperd, 26 Riverside Drive.

Self Change Making Drawer Co., patent money drawer, $20,000, Jos. Reimer, Jos. Hunter, Stephen Bachardy, 65 Napoleon St., Newark, N. J.

American Defense Pub. Co., $15,000, John F. Hubbard, Cushing Stetson, Clarence S. Thompson, 13 W. 20th St.

American Check Protector Co., machines, devices, cash registers, novelties, $25,000. Ashton Parker, Jos. G. F. Squires, Walter G. Gooloy, 51 Chambers St.

Englewood Syndicate, Buffalo, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $16,000. Arthur S. Van Winkle, Philip M. Nast, Everett S. Copeland, Hornell.

The Home Engineering Co., electric fixtures, apparatus, appliances, chemical, chemical articles, pharmaceutical preparation, $12,000. John B. Purcell, Frank H. Parcells, Geo. Tiernan, 64 Wall St.

Parker Machine Works of America, novelties, toys, $10,000. S. Earl Levene, Sol Bergfeld, Wm. Kreielsheimer, 875 Amsterdam Av.

Pay Day, dramatic production, $10,000. Mabel A. Thaks, Jr., Chapman, Louis Ehrenberg, 1,806 Caton Av., Brooklyn.

Manhattan Heights Land and Development Co., construction, realty, merchandising, contracting, $10,000. Wm. B. Donan, Jas. A. Healy, Cecil L. Wahl, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Cervantes Publishing Co., books, $10,000. Jos. Bonn, Emil Scholz, Leander J. De Bekker, 22 Clinton St.

Micro, Piston Ring Co., engines for autos, washers, piston rings, $9,000. Sadie D. Mikkelsen, Geo. E. Richards, Arthur E. Michel, 238 East 18th St.

The Universal Lock Nut Co., Buffalo, bolts, iron, merchandise, $9,000; Geo. W. Morse, Archie R. Furman, Albert E. Smith, Dunkirk.

Apala Holding Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, $8,000; Mary J. O'Reilly, Arnold W. Cramer, Catherine V. Burke, 734 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

United Textile Print Works, printing patterns on fabrics, textiles, $10,000; Henry Weiss, Ruth and Fred'k L. Grosslicht, 600 West 114th St.

J. Press, Inc., leather goods, silk handbags, wearing apparel, $10,000; Nathan Silberman, Benj. B. Tullin, John Press, 1,025 Bryant Av., Bronx.

The Petti-Lette Co., women's wearing apparel, $5,000; Henrietta Moscowitz, Nora Stark, Wm. W. Posner, 134 West 111th St.

Altmann & Telig, Bronx, women's apparel, novelties, $5,000; Samuel and Sadie Telig, Edw. Altmann, 744 Fox St.

Refiners and Manufacturers Sales Corporation, commission, selling agents, petroleum, animal products, refining, $5,000; A. T. Ellis, E. M. and L. G. Walsh, 177 Halstead St., East Orange, N. J.

H. Steinberg & Co., celluloid, fiberoid, pyralin, novelty, printing, $5,000; Anna and Henry Steinberg, Arthur Gaffken, 28 Beekman St.

Authorization: Randall-Faichney Co., Massachusetts, merchandise, $500,000. Representative, Geo. H. Faichney, Watertown.

Capital Increases: By-Products Reclaiming Corporation, New York, $350,000 to $1,000,000; Burford & Co., New York, $2,000 to $25,000; A. Ruggiero Co., New York, $750 to $2,000.

Capital Reduction: Richmond Hill Garage and Machine Co., Queens, $8,000 to $4,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Bull Moose Bottling Co., Brooklyn; Putnam Publishing Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 19.—Charters filed here:

Kresge Stores Company, $10,000,000. To conduct stores for the sale and distribution of all kinds of merchandise. Herbert E. Latten, Norman F. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

Standard Utilities Corporation, New York, $2,000,000. To conduct a general utility business, including the generation of electricity, the manufacture of gas works, light plants, &c. Anselm P. Anderson, Joseph F. Curtin of New York.

Alabama Rural Credit Association, $1,000,000. To loan money on real estate. F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

Bullion Canyon Mines Company, $1,000,000. To acquire mines and mining rights of all kinds, and to develop the same. James J. Tighe, H. Woldenden, Wray C. Arnold, all of Philadelphia.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was moderately active and prices were easier, closing with net losses of ½c to ⅝c. Cash wheat was offered a little more freely, while the export demand was moderate, and total sales for the day were estimated at about 400,000 bushels, which was comprised principally of Manitobas and hard Winters. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.12½, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.10, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.09¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.12	1.12½	1.23⅝
May	..	..	1.14	1.14⅛	1.30⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.06	1.04⅛	1.04⅜	1.05⅝	1.15½
May	1.07⅝	1.06¼	1.06⅝	1.07⅛	1.21.78

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were firm, closing with net gains of 1½c to 1¾c. The heavy rains over the entire country east of the Mississippi River were considered very unfavorable for curing the new crop, and husking returns from portions of the West, including Illinois, confirmed some recent claims that a large proportion of this year's crop is of poor quality. Receipts at primary points were small, and there appeared to be little or no pressure from the country. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 76¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	62½	61¼	62⅝	61¼	66¾
May	66¼	64⅞	66¼	65	71

OATS.

The oats market was inactive during the greater part of the day, with small price changes, but toward the close prices moved up with corn and final quotations were ⅝@¾c net higher. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white quoted at 42¼@43c; No. 4 white, 41¼@41¾c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 41¼@45¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39¼	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	50¼
May	41⅞	40½	41⅞	40½	53⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was a little more active and prices were steady to firm, prompted by smaller receipts of live hogs and an advance in the hog market. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 26,000 head; estimated for Saturday, 15,000 head; Kansas City received 4,500 head and Omaha 2,500 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.17	10.20
May	9.40	9.20	9.40	9.35	10.32
Ribs—					
January	9.20	9.12	9.20	9.15	10.07
May	9.40	9.30	9.40	9.30	10.32
Pork—					
January	16.87	16.80	16.87	16.72	18.72
May	16.85	16.77	16.85	16.70	19.12

COTTONSEED OIL.

Price changes in the market for cottonseed oil were comparatively narrow, but the undertone was firm, and at the close of the day December was 6 points net higher, while the other positions showed gains of 1 to 3 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.88@ ..	7.80
November	..	..	7.88@8.00	7.80
December	7.85	7.82	7.82@7.85	7.76
January	7.85	7.85	7.83@7.85	7.80
February	..	..	7.88@7.92	7.85
March	8.00	7.95	7.94@7.95	7.92
April	..	..	7.97@8.00	7.95
May	8.10	8.05	8.05@8.06	8.04
June	8.15	8.11	8.11@8.12	8.10

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened at an advance of 1 to 5 points, and after showing a little hesitation, owing to an absence of aggressive buying, developed firmness, and, at the close of the day, was 10@11 points net higher. Total sales were 35,500 bags. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅝@7¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	6.80@6.82	6.70
December	..	..	6.80@6.82	6.70
January	..	..	6.80@6.82	6.70
February	..	..	6.80@6.82	6.70
March	6.75	6.73	6.81@6.82	6.70
April	..	..	6.86@6.86	6.74
May	6.94	6.83	6.90@6.91	6.79
June	..	..	6.94@6.95	6.84
July	7.01	6.90	6.99@7.01	6.89
August	..	..	7.04@7.06	6.94
September	7.12	6.98	7.10@7.11	6.99
October	..	..	7.15@7.17	7.04

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures again acted independent of the Street market, and prices were firm, closing at a net advance of 4 to 20 points. Total sales were 2,550 tons. The technical position of the market was thought to have been strengthened by the recent selling and shorts in the near months were nervous, as offerings were small. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	3.70@4.00	3.50
December	3.60	3.54	3.60@3.62	3.53
January	3.30	3.29	3.30@3.32	3.24
February	3.12	3.12	3.12@3.13	3.05
March	3.12	3.07	3.12@3.13	3.06
April	..	..	3.15@3.17	3.10
May	3.18	3.17	3.19@3.21	3.15
June	..	..	3.23@3.25	3.19
July	..	..	3.28@3.30	3.24
August	..	..	3.30@3.32	3.26
September	..	..	3.32@3.34	3.28
October	..	..	3.34@3.36	3.30

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,594 packages. Demand continues quite equal to the supply of fine and fancy fresh creamery, and prices for such are firmly maintained. There was not much disposition, however, to force any further advance. It is probable that supplies will continue short for some time to come, as a good many buyers will be forced to use some other classes of stock. Medium grades of creamery are still extremely dull and in some accumulation. Held creamery quiet and easy. No change in renovated ladles or packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31½@32c; higher scoring, 32½@33c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23@24½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29@30c; higher scoring, 29½@30½c; firsts, 26½@27½c; State dairy, finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 26½@28c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 25½@25c; firsts, 25¼@24c; lower grades, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,804 cases. Market generally quiet. Fresh gathered are still in light supply, but the high prices ruling for fine stock are having some effect upon the demand, although the quantity of these showing a large proportion of new laid is still no greater than needed. Medium and under grades move very slowly at extremely irregular prices, and the full range of values is about as lately quoted. Storage eggs are dull and values as quoted fairly cover the very moderate trading reported, but they are somewhat nominal in respect to large business, and forced sales could be made only to speculative buyers at prices lower than holders are generally willing to accept. Near-by eggs in light supply; trade quiet at the high prices ruling, but the supply of new laid qualities is very small; mixtures of fresh and more or less stale eggs are of extremely irregular value, with a slow market. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 48@44c; extra firsts, 40@42c; firsts, 35@39c; seconds, 28@34c; thirds and poorer, 22@27c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 21c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 23½@24c; firsts, 22¼@23c; seconds, 21¼@22c; thirds or poorer, 19@21c; dirties, 18@20½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, fancy hennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@63c; ordinary to good, 40@55c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@60c; Western, gathered whites, 38@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 38@46c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@44c; near by, refrigerator whites, 25@28c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.11	Mexican	.40
Andes	.12	Occidental Con	.75
Best & Belcher	.07	Ophir	.30
Caledonia	.51	Overman	.08
Challenge Con	.08	Savage	.08
Confidence	.16	Sec. Belcher	.04
Con. Cal. & Va	.24	Sierra Nevada	.52
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.57
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con	.04
Hale & Norcross	.04	Jacket Con	.16

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.04
Belmont	4.25	Jim Butler	.06
Halifax	.06	D'field B. B.	.04
Jim Butler	.85	D'field Daisy	.05
McNamara	.03	Florence	.40
Midway	.12	G'field C. M.	1.22½
Mizpah Exten	.28	G'field Kewanas	.31
Montana	.30	G'field Merger	.19
North Star	.13	Jumbo Exten	1.30
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Exten	3.03	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Merger	.42	Spearhead Gold	4.14
Victor	.30	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.74	Man. Big Four	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.18
Atlanta	.24	Rochester Mines	.95
Booth	.36	Round Mountain	.41

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¾	10	Isabella	19⅛	20
Elkton	29⅞	30½	Jackpot	6⅞	7
El Paso	79	83	McKinney	44	45
Findlay	3¾	4½	Portland	170	175
Golden C.	181	185	Vindicator	165	168
Gold Dol	2½	4	Rav. B. H.	5¾	6
Gold Sov	5½	6¼			

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Wilson Estate Sells Plot Adjoining Fifth Avenue Corner Purchased by Postal Life Insurance Company to Klein & Jackson—$100,000 Times Square Lease—Builders Buy Brooklyn Block.

The Wilson estate property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, which has kept the real estate market in a state of activity for several weeks, furnished another good deal yesterday in the sale of the old four story residence at 4 East Forty-third Street, by the heirs of R. T. Wilson, to Klein & Jackson.

The property is immediately in the rear of the corner plot now being improved with a sixteen story building and which figured on the preceding day in the $7,000,000 transaction by which the Postal Life Insurance Company became the new owner of that structure.

The plot acquired by Klein & Jackson has a frontage of twenty-five feet by sixty-five deep and the buyers also secure a one-third interest in the ten foot alley separating their plot from the corner property. This is the alley which the Wilson heirs tried in vain a few years ago to close up and the failure to do so, owing to other property interests, prevented the sale of the entire corner plot, including the Sturgis ownership adjoining on Fifth Avenue.

The plot just sold has been held at $150,000. The new owners are preparing to erect on the site a six story business building. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers. For the Wilson estate Edwards & Carter acted as attorneys and the buyers were represented by Stoddard & Mark.

Postal Life Sells More Property.

In pursuance of its policy of disposing of its real estate holdings, the Postal Life Insurance Company will soon close a contract to sell to the Incas Realty Company the two ten and eleven story business buildings at 530 to 538 Broadway, 126.3 by 125.2, at the northeast corner of Spring Street, and the six story apartment house at West 112th Street, 66 by 100.11.

They are among the properties acquired some time ago when the Postal Life took over the business of the Provident Life Assurance Co. The new owning company is composed of interests identified with the Postal Life Company.

East Side Residence Deal.

An investor has purchased from the Atlantic National Bank, 50 East Sixty-ninth Street, a four story private dwelling on a lot 19 by 104.5.

The property, which is located eighty-one feet west of Park Avenue, was formerly owned by Seth B. Robinson and was bid in by representatives of the bank in foreclosure proceedings last July for $54,700.

Church Buys Parsonage.

The Rev. Dr. Zoltan Kuthy and Morris Cukor have purchased in behalf of the First Magyar Reformed Church the premises at 344 East Sixty-ninth Street for a parsonage in connection with the church building which is now being erected at 346 and 348 East Sixty-ninth Street.

$100,000 Times Square Lease.

An important lease in Times Square was reported yesterday by the Willard S. Burrows Company, who leased for the Childs Company the entire upper part of the building at 1,551 and 1,553 Broadway, northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, to the Du Barry Hat Shop for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $100,000.

The lessee will make extensive alteration to the premises, including the installation of an elevator.

$75,000 Bronx Theatre Lease.

Irving Judis, President of the Fordham Road Corporation, has leased the motion-picture theatre now in course of construction at the northeasterly corner of the Grand Concourse and East Fordham Road to the Concourse Theatre Company, for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of $75,000.

The plot, which is 103 by 158 feet, is being improved, in addition to the theatre, with stores, more than half of which have already been rented to retailers.

The adjoining plot, 200 by 103 feet, is being improved by the Concourse estates with four large apartment houses. The entire property, including the theatre, stores, and apartment houses, will be complete and ready for occupancy on or about April 30. M. & L. Hess negotiated the lease.

Bronx Sales.

Frederick Mohrman has purchased from the Henry I. A. Wolf Building Company for investment 2,485 Creston Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 40 by 102. It was an all-cash transaction, negotiated by Morris Sax.

Sales at Park Hill.

Richard Bennett, the actor, has purchased a Georgian brick Colonial house on Park Hill Avenue, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., together with part of the adjoining plot, now a total frontage of 110 feet on Park Hill Avenue. The house was built by the American Real Estate Company.

George Howe sold for the American Real Estate Company a large plot at the corner of Van Cortlandt Park Avenue and Park Hill Avenue, Park Hill, to E. H. Fickinger, manager of the Berger Manufacturing Company, who will build a Colonial brick residence for his own occupancy.

Brooklyn Builders Buy Entire Block.

Louis Gold and Samuel Teplitz have purchased the entire block between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets and Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Brooklyn, upon which they will immediately commence the erection of apartments and store buildings. The plot is situated near the new subway. The construction alone will involve over $300,000.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for the Mount Holding Company to F. Forkras a two-family, eighteen-room, stucco cottage, now in course of construction, on a plot 40 by 100 feet, on the south side of Forty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Fifteenth Avenue.

Johnston & Crosby have sold for the Eagle Savings & Loan Company of Brooklyn the property formerly known as Nicholson's property, situated on the southerly side of Eighty-third Street, between Twenty-fourth and Stillwell Avenues, Bensonhurst, to Edward F. Renner.

An investing client of N. Leavey has purchased from the City Real Estate Company the property at 4,023 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Long Island.

Burton Thompson & Co., Inc., has sold the Russell Doubleday place on the Cedar Swamp and Glen Head Roads, Glen Head, L. I., consisting of residence and about five acres of land. The property was held at $15,000. The purchaser will make extensive improvements.

The Second Brooklyn Manor Realty Company of Booneville, N. Y., has purchased from Chester R. Dewey five plots with a frontage of over 150 feet on Woodhaven Avenue, north of Ashland Avenue, Woodhaven.

A. Cantore sold the three-story six-family house at 356 Steinway Avenue for Elizabeth Weber to Louis Heedt; also the two-family house and plot, 50 by 145, at 189 Jamaica Avenue for L. Pitalsky to S. Miranda.

New Jersey.

Charles A. Peck has purchased a three-story Colonial dwelling on the Boulevard, at Mountain Lakes Park, overlooking the lakes.

Paul A. McGolrick has purchased from William Schmidt the southeast corner of North Clinton and William Streets, East Orange, N. J., an eight-family apartment house, on a plot 50 by 108 by irregular.

Suburban.

The Batson Farm Agency has sold the Norman W. Sherow farm, three miles from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., consisting of 150 acres, to a Wall Street buyer for about $30,000. Also, the Montrose farm, near Poughkeepsie, to F. J. Dessoir of Manhattan, which was held at $12,000.

Queens Building Record.

According to a statement issued yesterday by Superintendent John W. Moore of the Queens Bureau of Buildings, 340 applications for new buildings to cost $1,300,175 and 147 applications for alterations to cost $83,118 have been received since Nov. 1, beating the record for a year ago.

During the last week 63 applications for new buildings have been made to cost $310,000, 48 applications for alterations to cost $36,000 and 57 applications for plumbing to cost $41,300, making the total for the week of $387,300.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased to "Harwood," retail clothiers, the entire three-story building, 25 feet wide, at 1,212 Broadway, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, for E. T. Ward as agent, at an aggregate rental for the term of about $50,000.

Ames & Co. have leased the store on the ground floor of 15 West Thirty-first Street to the Greeley Tea Room Company, and the entire brick business building at 326 East Forty-eighth Street, to the Hrbek Axelrad Company, Inc., wagon and automobile repairing and painting.

Roggen Brothers, manufacturers of shirts, have leased 32,000 square feet of space in the remodeled buildings 649-655 Broadway through Cross & Brown.

Morris Rose, in conjunction with George R. Read & Co., has leased for a long term of years the store and basement in 1,542 Broadway to Mme. Bogart. Lewis L. Rosenthal was associated as broker.

Charles J. Van Valen has leased a store at 448 West Nineteenth Street to J. Frankel.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

The auction offerings of real estate resulted as follows:

By Henry Brady.

27th St, 355-357 West, n s, 185 ft e of 9th Av, 42.6x98.9; two three-story and basement dwellings; voluntary sale; knocked down at $27,500.

128th St, 174 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 19.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand St, 587, s s corner of Corlears, 28.5x70x20.10x59.6, five-story tenement and stores; City of New York against Day Realty Co. et al., (tax lien;) Lamar Hardy, attorney; J. D. Edelson, referee; due, $50,607.32; taxes, &c., $3,346.62; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

9th Av, 72, e s, 39.5 ft n of 15th St, 19.8x100, three-story tenement and stores; David Lippmann against A. C. M. Azoy, as trustee, et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $13,773.89; taxes, &c., $2,150; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

176th St, 709 East, n s, 70.6 ft e of Crotona Av, 30x75.6, two-story dwelling; Harlem Savings Bank against S. M. Byrne et al.; E. S. Clinch, attorney; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $3,254.05; taxes, &c., $268.86; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

Vyse Av, w s, 25 ft s of 181st St, 25x100, vacant; C. L. Anger against J. E. Liederman et al.; J. J. McBride, attorney; L. N. Martin, referee; due, $3,512.27; taxes, &c., $156.23; to the plaintiff for $4,495.

By Henry Brady.

226th St, 826 East, s s, 530 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 25x114; M. E. Hastings against C. Guidone, Inc., et al.; McGuire, H. & S., attorneys; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $4,978.01; taxes, &c., $155.94; to the Royal Bronx Realty Co. for $5,375.

By Charles A. Berrian.

City Island Av, 674; Bridge St, s s, block front between Main St and Minneford Av, 207x202.2x213.7x200; City Real Estate Co. against F. W. Paas et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $11,-852.48; taxes, &c., $1,525.35; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

110th St, 9 to 23 West, for three five-story tenements, 66.8x88; Roseff Realty Corporation, 1,311 Washington Av, Bronx, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $165,000.

Ocean Av, n e corner of 179th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 75x30; C. & P. Realty Co., Michael Cavallirrie, 2,167 Belmont Av, President, owner; George F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $75,000.

82d St, n s, 208.4 ft e of Columbus Av, for a nine-story apartment, 83.3x87.1; Greycourt Realty

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10 A. M.—Equity calendar.
McLean Mfg Co<Glazer Rohar & Co.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. East River Sav Inst<Kay Co—Harry N. French.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.

DECISIONS.

Mary B. Olin, applt., v. Warden of the District Prison, respt.—Order reversed, writ of habeas corpus sustained and relator discharged. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.

L. F. Adams, respt., v. E. H. Swith, impld., applt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. (McLaughlin, J. dissenting.) Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, JJ.

A. J. Munro, applt., v. The Bradstreet Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Clarke, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

I. Lang, respt., v. Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co., applt.—Determination and judgment reversed with costs and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion Per Curiam. Order filed.

J. Kollarcik, respt., v. The Salts Textile Manufacturing Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed with costs and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion Per Curiam. Order filed.

S. Firment, respt., v. Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

M. Sulin, respt., v. Same, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J., McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.

Universal Audit Co. of N. Y., respt., v. J. Cameron, applt.—Judgment reversed as indicated in opinion, and demurrer overruled with costs to appellant, with leave to respondent on payment thereof to withdraw demurrer and to reply to counterclaims. Opinions by Clarke, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting in part.) Scott, J., dissenting on opinion of Lehman, J. Settle order on notice.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.

A. Doctor et al., respts., v. A. S. Hughes, impld., applt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements against the appellant, Augustus S. Hughes. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J., McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, J. J.

E. Noah, applt., The Bowery Savings Bank, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Klein, respt., v. M. L. Fraser, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

W. J. P. McCrystal as admr., respt., v. G. E. Weller, applt.—Determination and judgment reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Kelso & Co., respt., v. C. H. Ellis, et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

W. H. Helms, respt., v. C. Ruetiman, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Re P. Hartley, dec.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ditmas Realty Co., respt., v. G. R. Bristor, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Tenement House Dept. of N. Y., applt., v. H. Neugass, impld., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs on Tenement House Dept. v. McDevitt, (215 N. Y., 160.) Order filed.

L. V. Lockwood, respt., v. U. S. Steel Corp., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on Lockwood v U. S. Steel Co., (209 N. Y., 375,) and Travis v. Knox Terpezone Co., (215 N. Y., 259.) Order filed.

F. Waskowski, respt., v. G. Bockhaus, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

"Benz Auto Import Co., applt., v. J. Froelich, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

C. P. Rogers, respt., v. Knickerbocker Ice Co., impld., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $10,000; in which event, judgment as so modified and order affirmed without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting and voting for reversal.) No opinion. Settle order on notice.

P. Brownstein, respt., v. B. Sussman, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Devenish, respt., v. Imperial Investing Corporation, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

F. J. Shalek, respt., v. J. Edward Jetter, impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements on opinion of Shearn, J., at Special Term. Order filed.

C. Fuchs, respt., v. J. Fuchs, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

W. Weisshelmer, respt., v. Wyanoak Publishing Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bank of United States, respt., v. M. Goldstein et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. Schinasi et al., respts., v. L. Schinasi et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

M. Kessle, respt., v. North River Realty Co., applt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

S. A. Touris et al., applts., v. D. Karantzalis et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Irwin<Tierney—Michael J. Egan. Slawson<Distributers Realty Co.—Ellsworth J. Healy. Nicolosi<Lo Giudice—Isidor Appel. Belanger<Cowie—Winter Russell. Same<Patterson—Winter Russell. Greenwood Cemetery<Lippman—Percival H. Gregory.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Re Rogers—Arthur N. Giegerich. Payne<Hohl—Schuyler E. Day. Ridley<Whittaker—Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J.—Louis Spielmann<May Frederick Petrom—John J. Brady, Jr. Joseph Dauber<Israelson Realty Ass'n—Morris Florea. Louis Sukowitz<Annie Levy—Albert Katz. Union Trust Co.<Lillian E. Bates—John J. Meehan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

T. Baker et al., applts., v. E. H. Griffith et al., respts.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs and stay vacated.

L. Bennett, respt., v. E. Ireland, applt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

J. P. Carney, plff., v. Penn Realty Co., deft.—Motion granted in so far as it relates to the printing of the record upon the original appeal. In all other respects motion denied, without costs.

J. F. Conway, respt., v. Farish-Stafford Co., applts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Empire Trust Co., plff., v. T. C. W. Coleman, as exr., &c., et al., defts., C. W. Coleman, &c., applt., W. J. Young, respt.—Motion denied.

F. Mauro, as admr., &c., respt., v. Central R. R. of N. J., applt.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Decision by the Presiding Justice on application to appeal from the Appellate Term.

N. Orlando, applt., v. Great Eastern Casualty Co., respt.—Application denied, without costs.

Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., applt., v. J. H. McDowell, respt.—Judgment of the County Court of Suffolk County affirmed, with costs.

L. Belden, respt., v. Northern Hotel Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

J. Blank, respt., v. Marine Basin Co., Inc., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. Bressiln, respt., v. The Tribune Ass'n, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of the costs and disbursements of this appeal, as well as the costs in the order appealed from.

S. Genova, respt., v. Transit Devlp. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

U. U. Glaser applt., v. F. H. Burns et al., defts., John N. Burns, applt., Bridge Cafe, Interven., respt.—Order modified and so modified affirmed, without costs.

M. A. Hoffman, applt., v. S. C. Davis et al., respt. Appeal No. 1 and 2.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

E. M. Howe, respt., v. A. F. Howe, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application of L. Brown, petit'r-applt., and respt., for writ of mandamus, &c.; F. C. Hicks, intervenor-respt. and applt.—Final order modified and so modified affirmed, without costs to either party.

Re petition of W. W. Farley, &c., respt., v. F. Franzese, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re petition W. W. Farley, &c., applt., for an injunction order, &c., v. C. Volckening, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Re Application Public Service Com., &c., Re to Montague St., &c., Public Service Com. and The City of N. Y., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, without costs.

Re Judicial settlement of the account of John Thompson and W. S. Burt, as exr., &c., of Mary J. Gallagher, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs, payable to the executors out of the estate.

C. W. Leavitt, Jr., applt., v. James O. Winston, respt.—Order modified and so modified affirmed, without costs.

G. Louria, an infant, by Sam Louria, her guardian ad litem, applt., v. Shetland Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

M. Mager, applt., v. N. Y. & West S. Co. and A. C. Carpenter, deft.; D. H. Brown, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Manhattan & Jamaica Railway Co., applt., v. P. T. Brady and W. V. King, as recvrs., &c., et al., defts., Manhattan & Queens Traction Corpn, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

W. S. Newhouse, applt., and respt., v. Benjamin E. DeSola, respt., and applt., (Appeal No. 2.)—Order affirmed, without costs.

Same v. same, (Appeal No. 1.)—Order on motion for judgment on the pleadings modified, and so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to plaintiff applt.

Northern Westchester Lighting Co., applt., v. The President and Trustees of the Village of Ossining, respt.—Order setting aside verdict and granting new trial affirmed, costs to abide the event.

A. Peck, respt., v. G. D. Cook and A. B. Turner, applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Gold & Ploxin, as adm., &c., of Louis Ploxin decd., respt., v. B. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs.

The People, &c., respt., v. Dominick Nucera, applt.—Judgment of conviction and order of the County Court of Westchester County reversed and new trial granted.

L. Brown, applt., v. W. H. Kelley et al., &c., defts., F. C. Hicks, intervenor.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, to the intervenor against the relator.

Sanborn Map Co., respt., v. P. Cedar, as Pres. E. C. Logan, and C. A. Pickhardt, as Trust., &c., et al., applts., (assessment of 1913,) and

Same, respt., v. P. Cedar, Pres., and F. W. Hurttig and C. A. Pickhardt, as Trust., &c., et al., applts., (assessments of 1914.)—Judgment reversed and new hearing ordered at the Westchester Special Term, with or without a referee as the court there may determine, costs to abide the event.

Same v. P. Cedar, as Pres., et al., as Trust. of the Village of North Pelham et al., applts., (assessments of 1915.)—Judgment reversed and new hearing ordered at Westchester Special Term, with or without a referee, as the court may decide, costs to abide the event.

G. O. Shields, respt., v. the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless within twenty days from entry of this order plff. stipulate to reduce the recovery of damages to $1,000, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order as affirmed.

F. Skrodanes and M. Nataska, as admr., &c., of J. Skrodanes, decd., resp., v. the Knickerbocker Ice Co.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

N. F. Valentine, respt., v. Point o' Woods Assn., applt.—The order setting the discontinuance, restoring the is pendens, and admitting the intervenor to come in and defend is therefore affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

W. Willett, Jr., respt., v. C. S. Devoy, Indiv. and as Clerk of The County of Kings, applt.—Order of the Appellate Term affirming the judgment of the Municipal Court in favor of the plff. affirmed, with costs.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—1st Lt. F. E. Overhciser, Inf., (Sig. Corps,) is assigned to 17th Inf., effective Dec. 17.

1st Lt. I. J. Philipson, 28th Inf., to recruiting service at Ft. McDowell, Cal.

2d Lt. R. L. Spragins, 19th Inf., to recvg. service at Fort Slocum, N. Y., Dec. 14, relieving 1st Lt. A. R. Williams, 29th Inf., who will join his regiment.

Capt. J. C. Righter, Jr., 10th Cav., to recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Transfers, effective Dec. 1: R. E. Frith, 5th, to 27th, and J. C. Brady, 27th, to 5th.

Resignation of 1st Lt. D. M. Cheston, Jr., 17 Inf., accepted, effective Nov. 30.

Following officers are relieved from duty at Panama Exposition, effective on dates specified, and will return to their proper stations: Inf.—Capt. J. P. Harbeson, 21st, Dec. 4 and 2d Lts. W. M. Simpson, 8th, Dec. 4; W. C. Rose, 2d, Jan. 1, and T. S. Bridges, 6th, Feb. 8. Coast Artillery—Capts. E. Carpenter and F. L. Perry, Feb. 8.

1st Lt. R. James, 3d Inf., from duty with organized militia, Nov. 19, to his regiment.

Capt. L. C. Brinton, Jr., C. A. C., from assignment to 48th Co., to unassigned, and report coming officer, Coast Defenses of Eastern New York, for duty on his staff.

2d Lt. S. J. Heidner, C. A. C., from assignment to 148th Co., report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of San Diego for assignment to a company.

Orders of Sept. 30 relating to 1st Lt. W. C. Jacobs, C. A. C., amended to take effect March 1, 1916.

2d Lt. H. J. Chamberlin, 8th Inf., is attached to Aviation Sec., of the Signal Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego for duty.

Following military officers, now unassigned, are assigned as indicated: Capts., F. C. Burnett to 16th and R. McCleave to 22d; 1st Lt's. H. S. Malone to 16th and H. A. Wells to 11th, and Chaplain E. W. Wood to 9th.

Leaves: Major W. H. Hay, General Staff, 4 months; Capt. S. A. Smoke, retired, one month's extension; 1st Lt. L. T. Walker, C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Capt. E. E. Hayden, commandant Naval Sta., Key West, Fla., to Norfolk Yard.

Comdr. W. J. Terhune to commandant Naval Sta., Key West, Fla.

Jr. Grade Lts.: J. B. Glennon, from works Carnegie Steel Co., Munhall, Penn., to temp. duty Washington Navy Yard; J. B. Rutter, works of Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., to temp. duty Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. C. Kinkead, from works of Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Penn., to temp. duty Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.; G. Bradford, Washington Yard, to temp. duty Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md., and W. F. Cochrane, resigned.

Ensign R. L. Moore, the North Carolina to South Carolina.

A. Chap. E. McLeod to Recvg. Ship at Norfolk.

Machst. Swanberg, the Vestal to Hoboken, N. J., as Asst. to Inspr. of ord. material, Keuffel & Esser Co.

Marine Corps.

Capts. E. H. Ellis, to Washington, D. C., upon arrival in U. S.; H. J. Hirshinger, Philadelphia Barracks to the Rhode Island; H. D. South, Norfolk Barracks, to command Marine detachment, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua; and P. M. Rixey, Jr., Marine detachment, American Legation, Managua, Nic., to the U. S.

First Lts. C. B. Matthews, Winthrop, Md., rifle range, to American Legation, Peking, China; and H. L. Parsons, relieved barracks detachment, to 10th Co., Philadelphia Barracks.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Cyclops at Lambert Point, Hector at Norfolk, Jason at Newport, Justin at La Paz, and the Raleigh at Topolobampo.

Sailed.—Asheville, Dixie and Yorktown, Shanghai; Arkansas, New York, South Carolina and Texas, Hampton Roads for Tompkinsville; Brooklyn, Port Said for Colombo; Celtic, Vera Cruz for Galveston; H-2 and K-3, San Pedro for San Diego; Neptune, Boston for Hampton Roads; and the Wadsworth, Bath for Boston.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible lists for civil service examiner, male and female, are announced. Those on the male list who received above 80 are as follows: John J. McGowan, 86.20; Charles F. Pabst, 85.40; Edward Cook, 85.; Jesse D. Schwartz, 84.80; Otto H. Leber, 84.80; Walter S. Mills, 83.80; Emanuel D. Friedman, 83; Herman T. Radin, 82.60; Ignatz L. Nascher, 82.60; Benjamin Davidson, 82.20; Oswald, S. Lewsley, 81.80; Rufus E. Stetson, 81.40; Karl S. Kennard, 81.20; Samuel Berkowitz, 81; Louis Hirsch, 80.40; Louis A. Goldberger, 80.40; Isidor Kruess, 80.20; John H. Iquith, 80.20.

The woman's list is as follows: Frances Shostac, 88.20; Phebe L. Du Bois, 81.40; Margaret Darvas, 81; Millicent B. Hopkins, 80.40; Anna E. R. Robinson, 78.20.

United States.

The commission announces an examination on Dec. 6 for lay inspector, Grade 1, male, to fill vacancies as they may occur, at $840 a year, in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. The duties are to assist both veterinary and lay inspectors. Grade 2, at slaughter houses and packing establishments. At least three years' experience in handling live meat-producing animals is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twentieth, but not their thirty-fifth, birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ADAMS, JOHN LANSON, (Sept. 25, 1914;) net estate, $50,146. Mrs. Elizabeth E. Adams, widow; Francis Lanson Adams, son; Charles Francis Adams, brother, and Henry Frederick Adams, brother, each received $14,786. Assets: Deposits, $3,450; notes, insurance, library, and medical instruments, $8,185; stocks and bonds, $51,879; rarm at Westport, Conn., given to Francis Lanson Adams, son, value not disclosed in report.

AUERBACH, BESSIE HARTMAN, (Jan. 24, 1915;) net estate, $28,718. Max Hartman, brother, given life estate in $23,646; Congregation Ahawath Chesed Shar Hashomayim given $1,500; rest of estate, and remainder after Max Hartman's life estate to eleven nephews and nieces. Assets: Equity $6,331 in 276-278 West 115th St., appraised at $40,000; deposits, $4,612; notes, mortgages, and personalty, $15,880; stocks and bonds, $4,530.

CORY, CHARLES, (Nov. 25, 1914;) net estate, $197,264. John M. Cory, brother, given $114,688; Ella Cory and Mary J. Cory, sisters, each received $41,288. Assets: Three lots at Pelham, N. Y., $2,287; deposits, $48,-782; mortgages, $47,425; stocks, $105,800; principal item 500 shares Charles Cory & Son, bell hangers, appraised at $103,400.

KAHLER, PETER J., (May 7, 1914;) net estate, $44,876; Elizabeth C. Kahler, niece, given $14,969. Peter Kahler and Charles A. Kahler, nephews, and Henrietta Kahler Cone, niece, each received $9,969. Assets: Mortgages and personalty, $13,414; stocks, $921; interest in C. Kahler & Sons, shoes, 1,169 Broadway, $34,748.

REDINGTON, Mrs. BRIDGET, (June 26, 1914;) net estate, $44,070; Margaret A. Redington, daughter, given $24,636; Mary J. McDonald and Catherine E. McAndrews, daughters, each given $9,711. Assets: 103 West 76 St., appraised at $24,500; equity, $21,393, in 104 West 76 St., appraised at $28,900; deposits, $315; personalty, $409.

REED, DAVID L., (May 29, 1907;) net estate, $6,842; Gladys Reed and David P. Reed, two minor children, beneficiaries. Assets: Lot corner Perot St. and Armand Place, Bronx, $2,601; lot south side Perot Place, near Sedgwick Av., Bronx, $6,900; plot Albany Road, south of East 231 St., Bronx, $1,800; land at Clarkson, N. Y., $25; deposits, $780; personalty, $213; contents of dental office, 495 Sixth Av., $169; dower interest to Mrs. Dora Reed, widow of decedent, $2,886.

SELTER, ANDREW N., (Aug. 13, 1914;) net estate, $21,858; Mrs. Frances C. Selter, widow, given $20,394; life estate in $5,000 was provided for sister of decedent. Assets: Deposits, $1,665; seat on New York Cotton Exchange, $9,000; insurance, $10,025; stocks and bonds, $7,680; personalty, $75; seat on Consolidated Exchange sold to Exchange for $1.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgage, $3,500, for 3 years; 5½ per cent.; gilt edge; titles guaranteed. C. E. Brownell, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

BUILDING LOAN AND MTGE. MONEY ADVANCES on rents. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 195 Montague St., B'klyn.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Attention, Brokers!—12-story loft building for sale cheap. Hellmen, 159 West 25th.

Private garage, 178 East 75th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light; sewers, asphalted streets; shade trees, large veranda and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price, $5,750, on small payments, running 20 years' time; 1 must sell; it is a bargain. Owner, 60 A Liberty St., New York, Room 65. 'Phone Cort. 7440.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

I have a 7 room and bath cottage; all improvements; hot-water heat; refined neighborhood; close in, near station; change of business; will sacrifice. Opportunity, D 245 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOUR-STORY HOUSE TO LET. 609 WEST END AV., between 89th and 90th Sts. LOW RENT to responsible party. OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Corner Factory Loft to Let.—Fine ground floor, 60x100; steam power, heat, elevator; rent reasonable. Apply Wm. Lamb & Co., cor. Franklin and Munson Sts., Astoria, L. I., near 92d St. Ferry. Phone 366 Astoria.

ONLY ONE STORE LEFT.
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St., suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

Will sublet to responsible party room with use of private office and services in exclusive, well-appointed office near Grand Central. Phone Murray Hill 4178.

Half or whole of desirable office in large downtown building. Address Box C 330 Times Downtown.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Queens Court.—Suburban homes; refined neighborhood; 28 minutes from Manhattan. Queens Court Realty Co. 200 Broadway, New York. Phone 3877 Cortlandt.

$300 CASH—BALANCE AS RENT.
Freeport, L. I.; house, 7 rooms and basement; all improvements; hot-water heat; large plot; near Bay; fine section. A. A. SEALY, Freeport Club, or 165 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices; those properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations; special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a large number of lots; for further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Edgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 B'way.

New homes in East Orange. Write for booklet. Philip J. Bowers & Co., Bowers Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate Wanted.

FARM WANTED within commuting distance of New York (worth $4,000) in exchange for beautifully furnished Summer bungalow, with large frontage on beautiful North New Jersey lake. A. W., Box 150 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 364 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 2070. 6th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th St., 805-307 W.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, bet. Riverside and B'way. Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apts.; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all-night elevator, phone, bell-boy; rents $15, $20, $25, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Desirable furnished apartments to sublet for Winter or longer; have 95 per cent. of all offered on west side below 120th. Call 'phone, write for list. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 78d. Columbus 8974 and 2790.

Riverside Drive, 790.—Highest class apartment house, seven rooms, two baths; magnificently furnished, mahogany throughout; silver, linen, over-mantel Victrola; references required. Mrs. A. J. Odell.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS.
Well furnished, with NEW blankets, bed and table linens and cooking utensils; reasonable to parties of 3 or 4. 320 West 107th.

Artistically furnished corner, 8 rooms, large foyer, new building; piano, silver, linen; references. Dick, 230 West 79th. 4837 Schuyler. Principals only apply.

Attractive, furnished apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

GRANT COURT,
113th, 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4-5 rooms; high-class apartments. Flshr.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

318T ST., 120 EAST, bet. 4th and Lex. Avs.—Modern housekeeping apartments, 8 rooms and bath, elevator, $1,100 to $1,500 per annum. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

31st, 157 East, (near Lexington.)—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath; $40.

West Side

Three minutes to 116th St. express station, 6th and 9th Av. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS, facing most picturesque park in Manhattan.
5 ROOMS, $50-$60.
6 ROOMS, $60-$70.
7 ROOMS, $80-$85.
Every modern housekeeping convenience; restaurant in building; first-class service, reasonable prices. 40 MORNINGSIDE AV., northeast corner West 118th St.

A first floor apartment in 218-20 West 59th St. (opposite Central Park,) suitable for physician or dentist; eight large rooms, hall service, steam heat, &c.;
$1,000 per annum; choice location.
J. EDGAR LEACHCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

One, 2 rooms, kitchenette; one, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and one, 4 rooms, kitchen and bath, to sublet. 435 West 119th St.

90th St., 119 West.—Apartments, 7 large rooms and bath, improvements, electric light; inquire on premises; $45.

Non-housekeeping apartments; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, and 4 rooms. Southeast corner 69th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

Beautiful nine-room apartment overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st St., West End Av.

70th St., West End Av.—Four-room apartment, elevator; reasonable; excellent location.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

180th St., 660 West.—Sublet beautiful 4-room apartment; most reasonable rent.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments consisting of 8-9 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Brooklyn.

1,803 Dean St., (near New York Av.)—Two vacancies; 3 rooms, $30; 5 rooms, $42; all conveniences; select neighborhood.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENT wanted, between 65th, east side; 4 adults; must have 4 master bedrooms; will pay $600 month; 4-5 months. R. de Florez, 501 Fifth Av., Murray Hill 8850. Park Av. and east side a specialty.

Wanted apartment, furnished, for Winter months; 2 baths, three bedrooms, parlor, and kitchen; good opportunity to sublet to careful and responsible tenant; state price and full particulars. W 85 Times.

Wanted—For responsible client, 8, 9, or 10 room apartment; well furnished; 5 or 6 months; perhaps longer. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., city.

BY GENTLEMAN, wanted, small apartment or portion of apartment in section bounded by Riverside, 86th, Broadway, and 79th St.; best references. 136 Times.

Unfurnished.

Gentleman would like either one large room and private bath, with private family, or three-room bachelor apartment in high-class elevator apartment; Riverside Drive preferable, near 122d St. Address Owens, 490 Riverside Drive.

Wanted — Three-room apartment, west side, between 60th and 100th Sts. X 233 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

117TH, 26 EAST.—Attractive double room with alcove; single rooms; good home cooking; select neighborhood; adjoining 5th Av.

17TH, 116 EAST. — Exceptionally bright, attractive rooms; unexcelled cuisine; best accommodations. Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished suite and double room; excellent table; reasonable.

34TH, 117-119 EAST (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

86TH, 815 EAST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; conveniences; private; home cooking; reasonable.

IRVING PL., 71.—Furnished rooms with table board. Phone 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV, 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive, homelike rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large double front room, refined surroundings; running water, heat, telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

48 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; reference.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; table guests; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; electric light; suitable people desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 200 WEST, (OVERLOOKING BROADWAY.) — Attractively furnished rooms, double, single, with board, Hubbell.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Exceptional strictly kosher board; large, small rooms; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Large room, private bath; high-class table; refined surroundings.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent, table. Columbus 1894.

73D, 112 WEST. — Comfortable, moderate priced room for one, two men; references.

73D, 175 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small. Telephone Columbus 6986.

73D, 256 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, delicious home cooking; table guests.

75TH, 189 WEST.—Hall room with superior board; refined surroundings; references.

76TH, (Pension Luquelle,) 344 West End Av.)—Exclusive home; large rooms; an suite, single; baths; unsurpassed table; parlor dining.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; with, without bath; table board.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive small room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Room, bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; table guests; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; bookiet on request.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 124

To-night at 8 P. M. PRESIDENT WILSON by direct wire from the White House WILL FORMALLY OPEN THE

Palestine Pageant and Oriental Exposition

AT THE

Grand Central Palace

Lexington Avenue and 46th Street.

A true representation of the streets of Jerusalem and life in the Holy Land. Come and hear the cry of the water seller and see the native merchants and peasants enjoying life just as it was back in the days of David.

Rev. Allan Moore and a Cast of 100

Under the auspices of the Board of Religious Education of the Diocese of New York and the patronage of Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of New York, and the New York Federation of Churches. Admission, 25c; Children, 10c.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Last Matinee TODAY 2:15. Last Time Tonight Wm. Gillette Secret Service

NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW. JOHN DREW in the New 3-Act Comedy "The Chief," by H. A. Vachell

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thank'g 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT AROUND THE MAP

Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amst'dam Tiwa. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:20 M. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thank'g. "BACK HOME" By BAYARD VEILLER.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanks'g. "Young America"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings. 8:15 Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thank'g. Under Fire

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15 Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving ROLLING STONES

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. & Thanksgiving. "FAIR AND WARMER"

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15. BIRTH OF A NATION Twice Daily, including Sun. Last 2 Weeks of D. W. Griffith's GIGANTIC SPECTACLE Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving THE HOUSE OF GLASS

with Mary Ryan & the Great All American Cast. Orch. $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc. 50c, 75c, $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thank'g 2:20. Geo. M. Cohan's great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY

With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY"

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Eve. 8:20 Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thank'g COHAN & HARRIS present LEO DITRICHSTEIN In His Comedy "THE GREAT LOVER" Success.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20 Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thank'g COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanks'g 2:15 MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

W. 48th St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today, Wed. & Thurs. 2:15.

Cort PrincessPat

VICTOR HERBERT'S BIGGEST HIT Sun. Night at 8:30 VICTOR HERBERT and His Orchestra With ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1 Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. MADAME PETROVA in "THE REVOLT" Next Week.... A. H. Woods' "KICK-IN"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 75c. "Kick In" with Richard Bennett Next Week, Louis Mann in "The Bubble"

"MY YEAR OF THE WAR"

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Eve., Nov. 23d, 8:15.

Frederick Palmer

Accredited American Correspondent with British Army, will speak on his experience at British and French fronts, and with British fleet, and the need of national preparedness. Still pictures and also moving, as supplied by the French General Staff.

SEATS, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, at Box Office

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Today Mat. at 2, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason (debut); Goritz, Well, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.

Tonight, 8 (5c to $3). Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.

Next Mon. at 8:15. Iris. Borl, Delaunois; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Polacco.

Wed. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.

Thurs., T'ksg'g, Mat., at 1, Parsifal. Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Well, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.

Thurs. at 8, Barber of Seville. Hempel; De Luca (debut), Damacco (debut), Didur, Malatesta (debut). Cond., Bavagnoli.

Fri. at 8, Lohengrin. Zareska (debut), Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Bodanzky.

Sat. at 2, Manon Lescaut. Borl, Perini (debut); Caruso, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.

THIS SUN. EVG. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50). Orchestra Concert. Conductor, Hageman. MISCHA ELMAN Russian Violinist Edith Paul MASON ALTHOUSE HARDMAN PIANO USED

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. This Afternoon at 2:30 CARNEGIE HALL. N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. WALTER DAMROSCH ..... Conductor Beethoven, Liszt, Fuchs, Carpenter. Soloist PERCY Grainger Tickets on sale at Box Office.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. To-morrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3. SOLOIST JOHN POWELL

Symphony in B flat. CHAUSSON. Piano Concerto, D minor, MacDOWELL. L'Attaque du Moulin. BRUNEAU. Seats at Box Office, also Rm. 1202 Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 23, at 3. SONG RECITAL CHRISTINE MILLER

Res. Seats 75c to $2. M'g'm't Haensel & Jones.

Aeolian Hall, Fri., Nov. 26, at 3 P. M. SPALDING 3rd Violin Recital. Tickets, 50c. to $2.

JOHN McCormack Sings at CARNEGIE HALL TOMORROW AFT. at 3. Tickets Now at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT, AT 8:30. VIOLIN RECITAL BY VERA BARSTOW (KNABE PIANO.) Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 23, at 3. SONG RECITAL—HERBERT WITHERSPOON MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon, at 3. Bauer AND Casals Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITAL Sundays, 78 W. 55th St., 8:30. Parsifal, Nov. 21. Phone Plaza 714.

OPERA TICKETS PHONE 4188 Greeley. Seats for Caruso in "Samson," & all Operas. Jacobs' Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 88th St. ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL TICKETS BOUGHT—SOLD—EXCHANGED.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 8890-8891 Bryant. Choice Seats CARUSO "SAMSON" Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 133 W. 40th St., 1 Door E. of B'way.

TF THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St. Phone 9059 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. "LES MARIONETTES"

VITAGRAPH B'way & 44 St. TWICE TO-DAY at 2:30 & 8:30. Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25c, 50c, $1.00, $2.00. Other Mats. 25c, 50c, $1. School Child. Mat. Today 11 A.M., 25-50c. THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15 Last 2 Times. Last Matinee Today. Nat Wayburn's TOWN TOPICS

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 6th Av. CRAWFORD & FASHION GIRLS. Weston & Leon, Catherine Hayes & Co. ALL SEATS RESERVED Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c. Eve. 50c.

COLUMBIA B'way Twice Daily Popular 47th 2:15 & 8:15 Prices FRED IRWIN'S MAJESTICS

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Columbus Circle. 1 P. M. to 11 P. M., 10c & 25c. Last 2 Days Motion Pictures, Europe's Fighting Forces

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. MUSEE Xtra Attractions. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30

Irving Pl. Theatre Today Mat. 2:15. "Ein Idealer Gatte." Tonight, "HOHEIT TANZT WALZER."

The Paris Fashion Fête

THE First Official Exhibition of La Syndicat de la Grande Couture Francaise, including a collection of one hundred entirely new Models, never before seen in France or America. Designed and created for this occasion by

CALLOT CHERUIT DOUCET BIANCHINI JENNY LANVIN PAQUIN FERIER POIRET PRESBET WORTH RODIER

To Relieve the Orphan Children of French Soldiers.

Beginning Monday Afternoon, Nov. 22 Concluding Saturday Evening, Nov. 27 No performances Wednesday, Nov. 24 Afternoons at 2:30. Evenings at 8

In The Ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel

Tickets at $5.00 for each performance may be obtained at the offices of VOGUE, 443 Fourth Ave., or at The Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. To-morrow (Sunday) Aft., at 3:15. EMMY DESTINN Tickets 50c to $1.50 at Box Office

CARNEGIE HALL, 57 ST. Elmendorf Sunday Night at 8:30 Monday Mat. at 2:45 SWITZERLAND in SUMMER and WINTER Colored Views and Motion Pictures by Mr. Elmendorf. Prices 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50.

81ST THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Broadway & 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler. 1st Exclusive Uptown Showing Griffith-Ince-Sennett Triangle Film Plays

Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre. FRANK KEENAN in "The Coward." EDDIE FOY in "A Favorite Fool." and Splendid Vaudeville NEW Program Every Mon. & Thur. TODAY 15c, 25c, 50c.

Hippodrome

Mgmt. Charles Dillingham. Matinee TODAY 25c to $1.50. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50 World's Greatest Show. Lowest Prices Hip Hip Hooray 10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People SOUSA and his BAND Sensational ICE BALLET Staged by R. H. Burnside. Seats now up to 1916 SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT SOUSA AND HIS BAND SOUSA NIGHT—All Sousa Compositions, "HIP" Star Features and Entire Ice Ballet.

Atop 44th St. Thea. AFTER THE THEATRE. Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun) CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE

Supper & Dancing. Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters. Adm. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, & a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper Table reservations. Din. Sup. Tel. 5084 Bryant.

PRINCESS 39th Street, East of Broadway. Continuous noon to 11 P. M. FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY GERALDINE FARRAR in the Photo-Play of CARMEN Prices 25c & 50c.

NOW AT WEBER'S THEATRE, B'WAY & 29th ST. Admission 25c. TWILIGHT SLEEP Motion Pictures & Lecture Women Only 2:30, 4 & 8 P. M. Men Only 9:15 P. M.

HOMEBUILDERS' EXPOSITION

Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Pergolas, Awnings, Furniture, Art Gifts. No admission fee. 9 to 6. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Av.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Nov. 15-20. Thrilling Exhibition MILITARY TOURNAMENT Modern Warfare. Admission 50c Free Exhibition Every Afternoon. Evs. 8 P.M.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. NEXT WEEK—MME. EMMA CALVE. NAT C. GOODWIN LOUISE GUNNING, "The Bride Shop." "Cranberries." Avon Comedy 4.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Avenue. Every Evening 8.15. EMANUEL REICHER in "WHEN THE YOUNG VINE BLOOMS." Seats 50c to $3.00. Phone 906 Greeley.

M'CALL PLANS FIGHT; WANTS PARTICULARS

Complains to Governor That Charges Are Vague and Make Defense Difficult.

MALTBIE SPEAKS FOR BOARD

Says Corporation Counsel Did Not Oppose Amsterdam Order—Disparity in Oil Prices.

Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission, whose removal has been asked for by the Thompson Legislative Committee on charges including misconduct in office and neglect of duty, intends to make a stubborn fight to hold his place. This was shown yesterday, when the committee made public correspondence that has passed between Mr. McCall and Governor Whitman since the charges were filed. The Governor sent the correspondence to Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee.

Chairman McCall wrote to the Governor on Nov. 17, and after quoting the text of the charges, which he said are too general for answer, said:

"I think a mere reading of the above quotations from the charges will convince you as a lawyer that they are so absolutely indefinite and devoid of specification as to make it impossible for me to make other than a general answer.

"Certain statements have appeared in the public press in the last few days purporting to be made by the Chairman of the joint committee to the effect that there may not be proof to sustain some of these charges and that I may have a bill of particulars if I request it. I am compelled under the present status of the matter to make this application to you. I cannot understand what the province of a 'bill of particulars' is in such a proceeding as this, but I do believe I am entitled to have whatever charge is made against me clearly expressed and not so as to leave me groping among generalities."

Governor Whitman's Response.

In his reply, dated Nov. 18, Governor Whitman wrote in part:

"I have not before me at the present time, nor will be likely to have prior to the date fixed for the hearing, any more specific facts or records which would enable me to give you the charges in more specific detail. If at the time of the hearing it shall appear to me that any of the charges preferred against you have been so indefinite and general as to make it impossible for you to make a specific definite answer, I will see that you are afforded an opportunity to do so."

Chairman Thompson said whatever information the committee could give Mr. McCall concerning the charges against him would be immediately transmitted to him.

Testimony favorable to Chairman McCall was given at the hearing yesterday by former Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie, in connection with the order of July, 1914, to allow the Edison Company of Brooklyn to acquire the 122 outstanding shares of the Amsterdam Company.

Mr. Maltbie, then Commissioner, had been holding hearings on the matter, and had made up his mind that it would be inimical to the city to allow the purchase of stock while the Amsterdam franchise was pending in court. He said, on the stand yesterday, that he turned for advice to Corporation Counsel Polk, who advised him, after several conferences, that the purchase of the stock, in his opinion, would not be equivalent to merging the two companies. Upon this advice, Mr. Maltbie said he voted for an order to allow the purchase. Chairman McCall, he said, was the only member who did not vote, all the rest voting yes.

Criticises Corporation Counsel.

The committee has contended that the Commission, by this order, greatly prejudiced the city's franchise case, and when Mr. Maltbie completed his testimony yesterday, Senator Thompson remarked:

"In my opinion the Corporation Counsel's office is more to be criticised in this matter than the Public Service Commission."

As an offset to this testimony Mr. Maltbie related how he had been made to appear on the record as voting for the application of the Edison Company of Brooklyn for a sixty-day extension on the hearing of a rate case when he had voted against it. The record made the vote unanimous, but Mr. Maltbie said he had voted no.

"Then the record is false?" asked Chairman Thompson.

"The record is incorrect," replied Mr. Maltbie, "and an examination of the statements I made at the time will show it."

Mr. Maltbie went at length into the commission's order in the Amsterdam case. After telling how it came before the commission, he said:

"Corporation Counsel Polk wrote me asking that the matter be held up until the franchise case was decided in court. In July, 1914, certain letters were written, one from William F. Sheehan, counsel of the company, to Commissioner Cram and one to me. I again consulted Mr. Polk, and he came to the conclusion that the city's interests would be protected if the merger was not allowed, but that allowing the Edison Company to acquire the Amsterdam stock would not constitute a merger.

Maltbie Voted for It.

"I talked with Mr. McCall about it, and he thought that action should be taken. Judge Hatch, of counsel for the company, agreed that the two matters were entirely separate, and that the approval of the ownership of the stock would not permit a merger. We prepared the order and it was adopted. I was present and voted for it."

"Do you think the city will ever recapture the Amsterdam franchise?" Attorney Merton E. Lewis asked.

"You had better ask Mr. Nicoll," replied Mr. Maltbie with a laugh. "He has been sitting on it for two years, and I hardly think he can be accused of exceeding the speed limit. It might be well to ask to have the referee investigated."

Commissioner Williams continued his testimony yesterday regarding his report on the Kings County Lighting Company's rate for gas to consumers of the Thirtieth Ward in Brooklyn. The consumers want an 80-cent rate and Mr. Williams recommended the present 95-cent rate until December, 1916, when he would reduce it to 85 cents. One reason for the company maintaining its present rate, he has been testified, is be cause of a contract the company made for oil with the Standard Oil Company at a much higher rate than other gas companies pay. The Kings County Company paid 4.575 cents a gallon, and it was brought out yesterday that other companies paid as follows: New York and Richmond Company, 3.325; Brooklyn Borough Company, 3.25; Queens Borough Company, 4.00; Brooklyn Union Company, 3.0345, and the Consolidated Gas Company, 3.085 cents.

Asked why the Kings County Company paid such a high rate, Mr. Williams said the contracts were made at different times.

"Yes, and the Kings County Company had to hurry or they would have got it for less," commented Chairman Thompson.

Commissioner Williams had several clashes with Chairman Thompson. When the Chairman asked the witness if the Commissioners had ever helped opposition companies to enter the field in the city, Mr. Williams replied that the commission once allowed the Manhattan & Queens Railroad nine hours to furnish new cars.

"Yes," commented Chairman Thompson, "and you allowed the Third Avenue Railroad six months in which to repair its tracks. The Manhattan & Queens Company was opposed to the Interborough, wasn't it?"

Resents Insinuations.

"I resent that remark very much," shouted the witness, "and I will not go on if insinuations like that are made. The Interborough is no more to me than it is to you."

A list of the stockholders of the Kings County Lighting Company was read into the record yesterday. C. K. G. Billings headed the list of thirty-three names with 4,340 shares. The next two were A. N. Brady, 6,089 shares, and N. F. Brady, 1,818 shares. The estate of Hugh J. Grant has 984 shares; William F. Sheehan 3 shares; James Shevlin of Brooklyn, 402 shares; Hugh J. McLaughlin, 500 shares, and Augustus Van Wyck, 393 shares. The Bradys and the Grants own much stock in the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, in which Chairman McCall was interested.

The committee will meet again next Monday morning.

WIFE MAY DRINK AT HOME.

High Court Holds That Mrs. Olin Can Tipple Lawfully in Own House.

The police have no right to enter a woman's home and arrest her because she is intemperate, neither has a Police Magistrate the power to commit her to the city prison for examination on such a charge, and a Supreme Court Justice must grant a writ of habeas corpus releasing her under such conditions, according to a decision of the Appellate Division, handed down yesterday in the case of Mrs. Mary B. Olin of 700 Riverside Drive.

Justice Laughlin, writing the opinion for the court, reverses Supreme Court Justice Donnelly, who had refused to sustain a writ of habeas corpus releasing Mrs. Olin from the city prison. Justice Laughlin writes in part:

"The police have no jurisdiction to invade private premises to arrest females who may be intemperate. The scope of the statute does not embrace females residing and found in their own homes who may have acquired intemperate habits."

Further on the Justice writes:

"There was no evidence that Mrs. Olin had been intoxicated in a public place, which would have given the Magistrate jurisdiction."

Presiding Justice Ingraham, in a concurring opinion, says in part: "It was not the intention of the Legislature to make a person of intemperate habits a criminal or to justify a Magistrate in arresting or committing such a female, when disconnected with any of the other conditions prescribed by the statute."

Mrs. Olin was arrested on May 19. Frank E. Olin, her husband, made charges of intemperance against his wife and succeeded in having Magistrate Appleton commit her to the City Prison "for examination."

STOCK BARGAINS AFTER WAR

J. E. Gardin Foresees Opportunity for American Expansion.

Addressing a men's meeting at the Roseleigh Presbyterian Church in Newark last night, John E. Gardin, Vice President of the National City Bank, said that it was extremely unlikely that the supremacy in international finance so long resting in Europe would be transferred to the United States as a result of the war. At the same time, he said, the end of the war should open the way for the investment of much more American capital outside of the country.

"In carrying out the process of rehabilitation the burden of taxation abroad will be an important and necessary feature, and it stands to reason that European investments in foreign countries will have to be greatly curtailed if not absolutely abandoned in a great many cases, and this will be the opportunity of the American people to expand into regions that promise more than fair returns on the investments," said Mr. Gardin. "The bargains will be many and attractive, and while economic alliances of this character are to be considered in the main on the basis of immediate returns, these alliances will have more far-reaching effect in fostering trade and commerce between interested countries and the United States."

MRS. McADOO AS SPEEDER.

Summoned to Court on Charge of Running 50 Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Mrs. William G. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury and daughter of President Wilson, and two young women companions coming to Baltimore, have been reported for speeding to the office of the Automobile Commissioner.

A hearing in the case will be held tomorrow before a Magistrate at Savage, Howard County. The Justice called up the Secretary's home in Washington and gave a verbal summons for the appearance before him of Mrs. McAdoo, her companions, and the chauffeur.

Luther Jones, motor cycle guardian of the Washington Road, said he chased the McAdoo car from Savage to Baltimore before he overtook the automobile.

"We were almost to the city line before I overtook the automobile," he said. "I had been chasing the car just 17 minutes."

Savage is 14 miles from Baltimore. At this rate the McAdoo machine was running at an average of 50 miles an hour.

BLISS NOW A MAJOR GENERAL

Takes the Place of W. H. Carter, Who Is Placed on Retired List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Major Gen. William H. Carter was placed on the retired list of the army today under the law requiring the retirement of officers when they attain the age of 64 years. His retirement made way for the promotion of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of the General Staff of the Army, to the rank of Major General.

The promotion of General Bliss created a vacancy in the list of Brigadier Generals, which was filled by the promotion of Colonel John F. Morrison of the Fifteenth Infantry, now stationed at Tientsin, China, and a native of New York.

General Bliss will continue as Assistant Chief of Staff and is slated to succeed Major Gen. Scott as Chief of the General Staff when the latter retires in 1917.

VINCENT says:

Fur Beaver Overcoats, $20 and $22.

I made these coats. They are light in weight, warm and give the greatest comfort in walking. Your overcoat is for warmth, not weight.

G. N. VINCENT

524-526 6th Ave.—Near 31st St.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. Next Wk Victor Moore in "Chimmie Fadden Out West"

PAULINE FREDERICK in "BELLA DONNA."

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Sandbox. 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Mat. Sat. M., Tu., W., Th. Evs., Comparative Comedies. Fr. Ev., Sat. M. & Ev., Last Times Helena's Husband.

M'CALL, IN TRACTION ROW, RAPS HAYWARD

Declares That Commission's Evidence in Third Avenue Matter Is Insufficient.

COUNSEL TO PASS ON CASE

Board, by Vote of 3 to 1, Refuses to Order "Resort to Remedies Given by Law."

There was a lively dispute yesterday between Chairman McCall and Commissioner Hayward at the meeting of the Public Service Commission over whether the commission should institute proceedings, criminal or civil, against the Third Avenue Railway Company for failure to make needed repairs to its tracks.

The Commissioners frequently contradicted each other flatly on matters of fact, and the Chairman declared that it proceedings against the Third Avenue were brought before him as a Judge on such evidence as was available he would take the commission by the "scruff of the neck and throw it into the middle of the street."

The first sign of trouble came when Commissioner Hayward criticised the application of the Interborough for an extension of time for removing part wooden cars from the subway. There are nearly 500 of these cars and they are being replaced thirty a week. At this rate all will be out by April 1, whereas the commission's order set Dec. 1 as the final date.

Commissioner Hayward said that although present progress was satisfactory, he was not satisfied that the company had been prompt in contracting for steel cars. Chairman McCall was annoyed, and after a tart retort the matter went over till Tuesday.

Third Avenue Row Opens.

Then Commissioner Wood brought up the Third Avenue case, which had already split the commission, and moved that the matter be referred to counsel to recommend appropriate action.

Commissioner Hayward remarked that the company, in the presence of every Commissioner, had admitted that it did not want to do the work because it did not want to spend the money, and Chairman McCall contradicted him. A dispute followed, and the Chairman said:

"I don't care a snap of my finger about this proceeding, but I do not propose to have the commission put in a ridiculous light in court. I want my record to show that I exercised common sense in the matter, and I won't be carried off my feet by sensationalism."

Commissioner Williams tried to act as peacemaker, but when the roll on Commissioner Wood's motion was demanded Commissioner Hayward offered an amendment instructing counsel "to resort to remedies given by law," which would include either civil or criminal proceedings.

Just see the attitude Commissioner Hayward is trying to put this commission into," broke in the Chairman. "I pass no comment on it. Just because the electrical engineer reports that certain work is not done, without any search to find if there is any legal justification, he moves for proceedings. What man of common sense will vote for such a resolution as that? If we rush into a noose it is ridiculous and absurd."

Commissioner Williams thought there was no question that the work had not been done, but the Chairman went on:

McCall's View as a Judge.

"Do you suppose the mere representation of the complaint of the commission is going to make a court lose its sense of justice on a record? I want to tell you in the Third Avenue case if I sat as a Judge I would take you by the scruff of the neck and I would throw you out into the middle of the street. I want common sense where I am acting. You, gentlemen, may do as you please, I won't vote on the question of the electrical engineer's report."

Commissioner Hayward then accused the Third Avenue officials of denying the report of C. W. Wilder, the commission's electrical engineer, but Chairman McCall again contradicted him. A sharp exchange took place, Colonel Hayward maintaining that because the Third Avenue officials had challenged the truth of Mr. Wilder's statements Chairman McCall had required him to check his work over again. Chairman McCall denied that the railroad officials had contradicted Mr. Wilder.

"I have no attitude in this matter," said the Chairman, "except to see that the resolutions of this commission shall not ultimately put us in a childish and silly light."

"I would like to say," retorted Colonel Hayward, "that it would not be a childish proceeding to resort to the law that makes it mandatory——"

Chairman McCall broke in to ask whether Colonel Hayward had ever before informed the commission that Mr. Wilder had said the railroad officials had challenged the accuracy of his statements, and the Colonel said he had only heard it on Thursday. Then, as the question was being put, he added:

Fight to Prevent Bulldozing.

"I am only trying consistently in season and out of season not to let these people bulldoze me. Judge, you know they accepted the order and then in your office admitted they had not the equipment to carry it out."

"When you voted for the order," said the Chairman, "you knew they could not comply with it."

The two Commissioners continued to dispute about the good faith of the Third Avenue until Commissioner Williams cut short the discussion by calling for the question.

Commissioner Wood's motion, instructing counsel to consider whether there was ground for action, was carried by the votes of Chairman McCall and Commissioners Williams and Wood against Commissioner Hayward, Commissioner Cram being absent.

Colonel Hayward said he had voted against the motion because he thought it did not go far enough.

RETIRED MINISTER GUILTY.

R. M. Keep, Who Annoyed Girl, May Undergo Mental Test.

Richard H. Keep, an aged, retired clergyman, who was arrested on a Flatbush Avenue trolley car, Brooklyn, near the Long Island station, for annoying Florence Lennon, 15 years old, last September, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. His counsel pleaded for delay in the sentence until an examination could be made of the accused man's mental condition. The Justices of the court reserved decision.

Miss Lennon identified the prisoner as the man who annoyed her on the trolley car. Sergius M. Riis, a detective, said Keep had confessed that he was guilty, but the detective added that he did not think the man was mentally responsible.

BARNARD WANTS NO BUSES.

Washington Heights Man Says His Folk Like Ten-Cent Fare.

Objections to some of the routes laid out by the Bureau of Franchises for the new motor bus service, the franchise for which it has proposed to grant to the New York Motor Bus Company, were heard yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate. Most of them related merely to the use of certain thoroughfares for bus lines. Reginald Pelham Bolton of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association disclaimed the intention of taking sides in the fight which is raging between the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and its young rival and said:

"We are vitally concerned in Washington Heights in buses, but what we need is rather the extension of the present service than a new service."

Mr. Bolton spoke of the New York Motor Bus Company as offering a "service of a doubtful and uncertain character," and asserted that the Washington Heights folk felt they could pay 10 cents, the fare of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company.

His view was supported by another Washington Heights organization, the Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association, and there was a protest from Barnard College against operating buses at all near its property.

People living on West Forty-sixth Street, which has been suggested as one of the new crosstown lines from Park Avenue to Broadway, also saw no reason why it should be made part of a bus route, and the Park Avenue Association registered another emphatic protest.

The association asserted that it represented owners of $16,000,000 worth of property, and that it feared if the buses were started there would be a serious fall in its assessed valuation.

The final hearing on the motor bus routes and franchises will be held on Nov. 29, and on Dec. 3 the Board of Estimate will consider the revised application for a franchise made by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company.

NURSES REBEL AT FOOD.

St. Luke's Hospital Table Has Some Vacant Chairs.

Some of the 140 undergraduate nurses in the training school of St. Luke's Hospital do not like the quality of food which is furnished by the hospital, and some have registered a protest by deserting the training school dining table, and getting their meals in delicatessen shops and restaurants along Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway near the hospital. How serious are the differences between the nurses and the management seems to depend on the point of view.

Supt. George F. Clover said only twenty-two nurses quit the dining room on Thursday, and most of these had returned yesterday. The nurses said between thirty and forty of their number had quit, and were not coming back until the quality of the food was improved.

As nurses are not required to take all their meals in the hospital commons, the desertion of some of them has occasioned no official notice of their action as yet.

The question of food is one which has troubled the hospital for several months, for as long ago as last August the nurses petitioned the Board of Managers to improve the food, and for a time, they said yesterday, things were better but that now the food is poor again.

Mr. Clover says the food has never been poor, and that the young women are tired of eating steadily in the same place.

DINNER TO A. E. SMITH.

Sheriff-Elect to be Guest of Business and Theatrical Men.

Alfred E. Smith, Democratic Sheriff-elect, will be the principal guest at a dinner given by more than a hundred business and theatrical men on Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, at the Hotel Knickerbocker. Morris Rose is Chairman of the Dinner Committee, and the following are on the Committee of Arrangements:

A. E. Erlanger, W. E. Lewis, Michael Friedsam, John F. Galvin, Robert R. Moore, Felix Isman, William Harmon Black, George Y. Bauchle, Arnold Scheuer, Charles H. De Witt, Harry Content, Charles Thorley, A. L. Sylvester, Sam H. Harris, Alexander Rosenthal, A. H. Woods, William Ziegler, Jr., A. E. Lefcourt, Samuel W. Rose, Eugene P. Gans, Sol Bloom, Frederick W. Eaton, George M. Cohan, Harry S. Black, Alfred J. Johnson, Samuel A. Scribner, Louis Leavitt, Dr. Oscar M. Leiser, T. L. Reynolds, T. O. McGill, Moses Levy, Harry Seamon, Clarence Herter.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at $20.

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We are noted for giving big values—but we have fairly beaten our record with these suits at $20.

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of the season will be given in a Classified Descriptive List appearing

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in a Special

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of The New York Times Review of Books, together with articles designed to help in the selection of Books as

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EXCEPTIONAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.00

A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER. SERVED EVERY EVENING FROM 6 TO 9 P. M.

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Assorted Relishes.
Blue Point Oysters.
Canape Anchovies.
Spiced Melon in Slices.
Chicken Okra, Creole.
Cream of Cauliflower.
Fried Filet of Sole.
Broiled Halibut.
Sirloin of Beef Braise.
Breaded Veal Cutlet.
Roast L. I. Duckling.
Roast Suckling Pig.
Breast of Chicken.
English Mutton Chop.
Croutesqui of Sweetbread.
Sliced Virginia Ham.
Roast Beef.
Salad in Season.
Assorted Cakes.
Boston Cream Pie.
Ice Cream. Water Ices.
Neufchatel Cheese.
Demi-Tasse.

MIDNIGHT CABARET
In the Grand Ballroom
Refined Parisian Atmosphere.
Nightly at 7:30 and 12:00.
"FULL OF SPEED"
A tuneful cabaret with a beauty chorus, snappy music and delightful dancers.
MOST SPECTACULAR ENTERTAINMENT.
Dancing 4 P. M. to Close

A Genuine Old-Fashioned BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25
MENU:
Assorted Relishes.
Steamed Lynnhaven Bays.
Virginia Pepper Hash.
Dixie Biscuits.
Luscious Steak.
Baked Potato.
A Thick, Juicy Lamb Chop.
Alabama Waffles.
Coffee.

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